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Picket Laws of Two States Held Illegal by High Court: President Rebukes G. O. P.

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 22, 1940

In Washington: Retail Business Increases

The Supreme Court today held unconstitutional legislation regulating picketing in Alabama and Shasta County, California as infringing freedom of speech and of the press; ruled unconstitutional 1938 Virginia legislation prohibiting out-of-state insurance companies licensed to do business in the State from insuring persons or property located in Virginia unless the transaction were through a resident agent who received "the usual and customary" commission; held constitutional a 1932 New Jersey statute providing for delay in the withdrawal of shares from building and loan associations as applied to shares purchased before the Act became effective; ruled constitutional a Pennsylvania law barring the operation of motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce on state highways if they carry other vehicles over the head of the driver; held that a husband is not subject to a Federal income tax on income from a trust established for the support of a divorced wife if he is required by state law to continue to support his wife after the divorce; outlawed an agreement by which San Francisco transfers to a private power corporation electric energy generated at the Hetch Hetchy hydroelectric project; denied a petition by Wyoming seeking to have Colorado held in contempt of court for alleged violation of a decree limiting to 39,750 acre feet the amount of water Colorado could divert annually from the Laramie River; agreed to review a decision allowing the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company $4,411,837 damages against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for rejection of a 999-year lease of street railway property in several Connecticut towns.

On the Political front both Republicans and Democrats were active over the week end. President Roosevelt, speaking from Warm Springs, Ga., to Young Democrats' Clubs, urged his Party to select "a liberal pair of candidates" for 1940, and also rebuked the Republicans for criticizing his foreign policy as leading to war. Thomas E. Dewey in San Francisco was stoutly defending his Party as social minded and progressive before a crowd of 18,000. In Washington, the special Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee was reported to be inquiring into Mr. Dewey's campaign costs in Wisconsin and Nebraska. Much is also being made here of the news that Senator Burton K. Wheeler has been invited to the White House on Mr. Roosevelt's return to the Capital. [Details: Page 20.]

Reports from 22,988 independent stores in 34 states to the Commerce Department showed that March retail sales were 23 per cent above those in February and 6.5 per cent greater than in March, 1939. Total sales were $253,606,232, as compared with $206,122,612 in February, with all states showing gains.

Admiral Byrd Reaches Chile on Way to U. S.

VALPARAISO, Chile (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd declared that he considered the delineation of the previously unknown Antarctic Coast between Palmerland and Little America the "most important and most difficult" work of his Antarctic expedition. Admiral Byrd, en route to the United States, arrived April 21 aboard his flagship, Bear. He left 33 men at the West Base near Little America and 26 others at the East Base, 1,200 miles distant. They will remain at those bases until September.

Kansas City 'Oppression' Charge Dropped

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Three charges of oppression in office against Police Chief Lear B. Reed were dismissed today in Circuit Court. Prosecutor W. W. Graves told Judge Emory H. Wright a study of depositions in the cases convinced him he had no evidence to support charges that Mr. Reed had persons without criminal records fingerprinted and photographed.

British Face $10,000,000,000 Budget for Year

LONDON (AP)—Britons look hopefully for few surprises and "no shocks" in the war-swollen budget to be presented April 24 in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Nation probably will have to pay the equivalent of $10,000,000,000 for war and government in the 1940-41 fiscal year. Already Britons are wrestling with a 37.5 per cent income tax.

Chinese Report Capture of Strategic Center

CHUNGKING (AP)—Capture of a Japanese strategic center 25 miles northwest of Nanchang by Chinese troops driving toward the one-time capital of Kiangsi Province was reported today by the Chinese Central News Agency. Meanwhile, the agency said, fighting continued around Chungtiao Mountain to which the Japanese were said to have rushed reinforcements of 40,000 men in the past few days. The Chinese asserted they had blocked Japanese efforts to move southward across the Yellow River.

Spain Starts New Census of Aliens

MADRID (AP)—Spain's Department of Public Security began a new census of aliens today with a view of winnowing out any whose activity might be prejudicial to the Nation's neutrality in the European war.

Oil Strike Wire-Tapping Charge Dismissed

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A wire-tapping conspiracy charge against Floyd L. Rheam, former Tulsa Police Commissioner, was dismissed today by Federal Judge A. P. Murrah. Mr. Rheam pleaded immunity. He and six others were indicted on a charge of conspiring to tap telephone wires of the Oil Workers Union during a strike at the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation Refinery.

War Summary: Nazis Claim British Cruiser Sunk

In Norway announcement of the arrival of two British and one French division at Namsos and other points in Norway has been followed by German reports that a British transport and a British cruiser had been sunk and that the Allied landing places of Namsos and Andalsnes, after being bombed by German airmen, were in flames. The British deny most of these claims and admit only the loss of one trawler, of which the crew was saved during landing operations. They admit, however, that considerable damage was done to the ports by the air raids.

Norwegians, assisted by Allied troops are reported to have regained Hamar and Elverum. Important movements of troops are also announced around the Namsos-Trondheim railroad, where a struggle for the railway between Germans and Allies is reported to be in progress. [Details: Page 1.]

At Dombas, Norway, in a German bombing, the Assistant United States Military Attaché was killed. Members of the families of the United States Legation at Norway, however, have arrived safely within the Swedish border. Officers and crew of two American ships caught at Bergen and Trondheim were reported safe. [Details: Page 4.]

In the Air British bombers raided not only the much-raided Stavanger airport in Norway, but also the Danish airport of Aalborg, the two terminals of the German air ferry which has been sending supplies and reinforcements to the troops in Norway. A large number of German planes flying over Sweden has brought protests from the Swedish Government.

On the Western Front air reconnaissance continued with occasional casualties recorded on both sides.

At sea Germany claimed destruction of two British submarines, two British merchantmen, and four British planes as estimated known losses of all nations reached a new high mark of at least 529 ships totaling 1,775,031 tons.

In Hungary, the United States Legation advised American citizens to "decide as to the advisability of leaving for the United States while there still are means of egress available." A prefatory declaration, however, said the Legation "has no information which would lead it to believe that the war will be extended to Southern Europe." There are about 400 American citizens in Hungary, mostly Hungarian-born who returned to Hungary after being naturalized.

Daylight Saving Time Slated in 16 States

By the Associated Press

New York, April 22

Daylight-saving time will be observed in 16 states this summer, a survey by the Merchants' Association of New York showed today. In most places the clock will be set ahead one hour next Sunday at 2 a. m., but a few cities have chosen later starting dates. Standard time will be restored Sept. 29.

WPA Politics Not Tolerated, Its Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—"Voting is your own business. Keep it so."

That is the reminder dispatched from WPA headquarters in preparation for the forthcoming presidential campaign.

In a letter ordered posted on all WPA bulletin boards and enclosed with the next paychecks of the 2,100,000 WPA enrollees, Col. Francis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, warns his organization, "WPA is not in politics and does not take part in politics, either directly or indirectly.

"No one either connected with or not connected with the WPA can get you fired or change your wages because you do or do not vote or because you belong or do not belong to a political party.

"It is against the law for anyone to ask you for money for any political campaign."

Administrative or supervisory officials were reminded that it is now against the law for them to "engage in political activity or use their influence directly or indirectly in political management or political campaigns or political conventions."

Violations Not Tolerated

The letter concluded with a firm admonition from the WPA chief: "I will not tolerate any violation of the above regulations."

A similar notice on the freedom of the WPA ballot was posted before the 1938 elections by Harry L. Hopkins, then WPA Administrator, but Mr. Hopkins did not possess the enforcement authority that Colonel Harrington has in the Hatch "clean politics" Law.

On the heels of Mr. Hopkins' declaration that WPA workers should "vote as they please," Aubrey Williams, then deputy administrator, told WPA workers to

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Flood Danger Is Passing As Storm Abates

Trail of damage to shipping, cottages and piers along shore in wake of heavy northeast gale.

Danger that New England rivers would overflow their banks abated today as a three-day northeast storm blew out to sea, leaving continued cold weather behind it and a trail of damage to shipping, cottages, and wharves along the shore.

A high tide that surged almost three feet above normal to a height of 13.8 feet at the Charles River Dam rocks flooded Boston wharves and spread inland at many suburban points at 11 o'clock this morning, but the Weather Bureau declared a shift in the winds to northwest would soon have a calming effect on the tides and surf.

Near Freezing

With temperatures near the freezing point in the interior valleys, melting of snows at the headwaters of New England rivers will be slow and the flood menace therefore negligible, according to G. Harold Noyes, Chief Meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureal.

His view was supported by Arthur W. Weston, Chief Engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

The high tide this morning exceeded the abnormal tide of 1931 which reached 13.7 feet, officials said, and came almost within a foot of the all-time record high tide at Boston, 15 feet in 1851. The latter tide marked the storm which carried away Minot's Light.

Shipping Tied Up

Shipping was tied up with the most spectacular aspect furnished by the steamship Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines, bound from New York for Boston and due at India Wharf at 8 a. m. Carrying 750 passengers the Boston tied up last night at Wings Neck on the eastern end of Cape Cod, moving early this morning to the State Pier in Buzzards Bay where she was met by a fleet of 25 busses chartered by the Eastern Steamship Lines to bring its passengers to India pier, Boston. Only five of the 12 vessels scheduled to dock at Boston today made their berths. The New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines did not leave Boston for New York last night, and its scheduled sailing tonight was also cancelled because of continued bad weather.

The steamer Boston, at the

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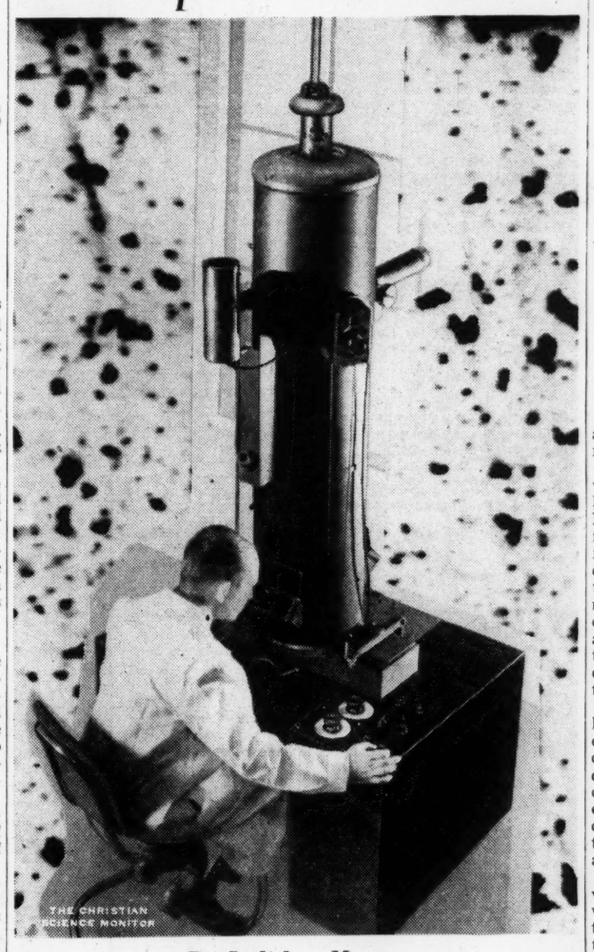
Microscope—And What It Shows



Dr. Ladislaus Marton

Pioneer microscopist looking into electron microscope. Background shows electron micro-photograph of colloidal gold magnified 25,000 diameters.

Electron Microscope Opens New Field in Natural Science

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., April 22—The first successful electron microscope built in the United States, expected to open up new fields of vision in practically every branch of natural science research, was introduced to savants attending closing sessions of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Introduction was made by Dr. Vladimir K. Zworykin of television fame under whose direction it was designed and constructed in the Radio Corporation of America's electronic research laboratories.

Dr. Zworykin told the Philosophical Society that with this apparatus magnification as high as 20 to 50 times that accomplished with the finest optical microscope in existence is possible.

Increased Magnification

The resolving power or sharpness of definition of the new instrument is so high, he claimed, that useful magnification may be increased up to 100,000 diameters by photographic enlargement. Ordinarily, useful magnification of objects under optical microscopes cannot be achieved much beyond 1,500 diameters in ordinary light or 2,500 in ultra-violet.

One or two notable exceptions may be the instruments developed for special use by Dr. Francis Lucas of Bell Telephone Laboratories and Dr. L. C. Graton of Harvard Mineralogical Laboratories, both of whom are achieving phenomenal results with specially adapted optical equipment.

According to the RCA researchers, useful magnification of the finest optical microscope possible is limited by the means which it utilizes for observation, namely, light itself. Many objects the natural scientist would like to study under the microscope are smaller than the wave length of light and therefore cannot be seen with light.

But the wave length of electrons traveling at high velocity is only a minute fraction of the wave length of light. For example, the electron beam used in the RCA microscope has a voltage of from 30,000 to 100,000 and measures only one-one-hundred-thousandth of the wave length of light.

Use in Astronomy

Astronomers at the demonstration seemed dubious as to whether electron optics could aid much in their field. Dr. Zworykin, while admitting little experimental work had been accomplished, said he felt an electron-telescope "would not be impossible."

In the electron microscope a magnetic field is used to bend a beam of electrons in much the same way that a glass lens bends light. Fundamentally, the glass lens is nothing more than a means for bending light in a special way so that it forms an image. In the RCA microscope a magnetic lens is established which has the same sort of effect on electrons that a glass lens has on light.

Instead of using light, an electron beam originating from an "electron gun" is employed. This

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Asiatic link of Eskimos and Indians shown anew: Page 7.
Solid ceiling for radio: Page 7.

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This Changing World

The Trojan Horse—Lesson From Norway Taken to Heart by Neutrals in Path of Aggressors—Netherlands in a State of Siege

By H. B. Elliston

Something out of Greek mythology has lately come into the news as the chief danger to the continued independence of those neutral countries in Europe which are unfortunate enough to lie in the path of the aggressor powers. That something is the Trojan horse. You may recall the animal from school days—how the Greeks, after laying siege to Troy for 10 years, at last reduced Troy with it. And it was made of wood, too. What happened was this: The Greeks simply retired from the Trojan walls as if they had tired of war-making. But outside the gates they left a huge wooden horse, and the Trojans, celebrating their release from siege, hauled the beast inside. They didn't know that before retiring the Greeks had secreted half a dozen of their warriors inside the horse's tummy. These came out when Troy went to bed, opened the gates, and let in the Greek army. Troy was sacked before it woke up.

Norway almost became a modern Troy, and might have shared Troy's fate but for the wide-awakeness of one or two of the officers in the shore batteries in the Oslofjord. It was a narrow squeak. The Trojan horse had already been secreted inside the city in the shape of traitorous Norwegians and German "refugees." The experience has come as a tip to other governments, and in Yugoslavia, in Holland, in Switzerland, in Belgium, in Sweden, the hunt is on for like quadrupeds within their midst.

* * *

The only country where I made any inquiries about a Trojan horse was Holland. It so happened that the Dutch, with their admirable regard for free institutions, have been less disposed than any other people to clamp restrictions either on their own people or on incoming foreigners. The Netherlands was the only country I visited where no visa was required. At the frontier the Dutch bade me welcome without more than a perfunctory examination of my baggage. They made me fill out no forms concerning the money I carried.

It looked as if the Dutch in their situation on the very balcony of war-torn Europe were taking chances. And arrived in the country I quickly found that Dutch hospitality had been abused by the concentration within the Netherlands of hundreds of spies and undesirable aliens. At The Hague one hotel was so crowded with them that it was called spy hotel.

Need I say that most of this fraternity were German? Some of them, indeed, had diplomatic status from Berlin, though you couldn't find their names on the diplomatic list. I talked with the general at the head of the Dutch Intelligence Service about the crowded appearance of the German Legation. How many officials were there? According to the list, was the reply, there were only 25, but the Dutch knew there were no fewer than 130 directly attached to the Legation. But the general didn't seem unduly worried that they might be the Trojan horse in the event of invasion.

The modern Trojan horse, of course, generally hides Trojans in its bosom, not Greeks. I mean the gate openers are natives, not foreigners—members of what is sometimes called the fifth column, or friends of the enemy. We in America are apt to forget this fact in the hue and cry against undesirable aliens.

* * *

What, then, of the Dutch Quislings? Yes, they have a Nazi party, and it is under a man who feels he's got the makings of a Führer, his name being Anton Mussert. The only warrant for the title that I could discover was a wispy lock of hair which he cultivated assiduously. He's neither a good organizer nor a good rabble rouser. And the party meetings always have a habit of ending in rows when the eternal issue was brought up between union with Germany and an indigenous movement. Mr. Mussert, a former hydraulic engineer, has a following of about 10,000 members, and there are four members of the party in the Netherlands Parliament.

The modern Trojan horse, of course, is not satisfied with getting inside a country. The enemy seeks to plant it inside the army. There had been some suspicion before I got to Holland that a number of officers in the army were Nazi, if not Mussert sympathizers. It was rumored that in the big scare last Nov. 11, 150 officers had been arrested.

My Netherlands friend felt that there was no longer any such danger. He told me that the army was so solidly anti-Nazi that "everybody from the rank of sergeant down" was a kind of intelligence service. On an average he got a letter a day from men in the ranks reporting something that to them looked like pro-Germanism in a higher-up. The officer told me that the complaint generally was traceable to an innocent remark that had been misconstrued.

Now the Dutch are taking extraordinary precautions against any gate-opening by the inhabitants of the Dutch Trojan horse. They are looking the gift horse in the mouth, as it were. Specifically the entire country has been put in a state of siege.

Only a grave emergency could have persuaded the great Queen of the Netherlands to take such a step. With reluctance, I know, she gave the orders. For she has hitherto clung to the hope that the Netherlands might keep a civilian flag flying inside the country, even though of necessity the frontier provinces had to be put in a state of siege. While I was in the Netherlands she changed the army command on this very issue.

The sturdy Netherlanders, unless my observation was at fault, will know how to deal with those who come out of any Trojan horse, as well as with any invaders, if the one ever comes out or the other comes in. Norway has served a purpose in Holland as elsewhere as the voice of Cassandra which ancient Troy ignored.

British Bombard Nazi Air Ferry; One Goal in War

Allies keep diplomatic door open to accords with Russia and Italy in drive to win.

Allied forces report gains in Norway as fighting extends on many fronts.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—The Allies are carrying their diplomatic offensive toward Russia and Italy.

Britain's readiness for trade talks with Soviet Russia and Premier Paul Reynaud's announcement that France still is prepared to work for a Mediterranean understanding with Italy, has clearly indicated that the Allies consider that the first task is the defeat of Germany. Thus, whatever the Allied opinion of the totalitarians, Italy and Russia, neither of these nations is being overlooked in the effort to weaken the Reich's position.

Both moves, it is emphasized here, are tentative rather than definite. They can be judged in conjunction with the fact that despite the Allied willingness to co-operate with these nonbelligerent powers, the Allied overtures can also be read as warnings both to the Soviets and the Fascists against further aid to Germany.

Soviet-British trade discussions were broken off when Russia invaded Finland, and initiative for the resumption has been taken by the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, in recent conversations with the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax.

Britain, however, has made it clear that any resumption of trade between the countries must take into consideration war conditions. This means that British exports toward Russia shall not be reexported to Germany. That Russia agrees to this condition appears certain, otherwise no basis for genuine discussions could exist.

Soviet Strategy Affected

Mr. Joseph Stalin has not yet pronounced final judgment on events in Norway. But however the northern front develops, it is clear that the situation must seriously affect Soviet strategy. For Moscow, it is believed, would regard either Allied or German control of Scandinavia as detrimental to Soviet interests. Simultaneously, however, Mr. Stalin realizes that Allied control of the seas can considerably affect trade with the United States which he is much concerned to continue, especially imports of American-made machine tools essential for building up Russia's industrialization.

Britain, whose supplies of newsprint have been seriously affected, first by the Finnish war, and now by events in Norway, could certainly use quantities of Russian timber; while Russia needs particularly such British Empire products as rubber and tin. Britain could obtain wood pulp from Canada, but it would mean the allocation of much shipping more urgently needed elsewhere.

While Britain thus develops a loose indirect approach toward Moscow, France has again indicated to Italy its willingness to seek a basis for an understanding on Mediterranean issues. Premier Reynaud's speech may appear remarkable coming after a strong 10-day Italian press campaign against the Allies. Nevertheless it must be realized that not only must he consider opinion among French Rightist circles but also that however much the Italian press breathes out threatenings, Italy's policy, like that of any other state, is largely governed by the facts of history and geography.

Italy Needs Sea Power

Italy's freedom, as Il Duce very well knows, depends upon sea power, and the Allied fleets command the Mediterranean. If there was any accuracy in reports that

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Law to Restrict Flying of Foreign Flags Is Proposed

Excitement over display of the Nazi swastika will not be duplicated in Boston, if Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware succeeds in getting a bill passed which he filed with the Clerk of the House today.

The bill would require those wishing to fly the flag of any warring foreign nation to obtain permission from their local authorities.

It arises, Mr. Sawyer said, from objections raised yesterday to the flying of the Swastika from the German Consulate at 39 Chestnut Street. The flag was flown in honor of Reichsführer Hitler's birthday anniversary.

Complaints poured into Milk Street police station. Representative Sawyer asserted today that flying of such flags in congested cities, largely populated by those still having strong nationalistic sentiments might needlessly precipitate trouble.

By the Associated Press

The British Air force has raided German bases in Norway and Denmark, attempting to disrupt the German air ferry service which has been pouring troops into Norway.

Air Ministry announcements said both Aalborg, in Northern Denmark, the southern end of the ferry, and Stavanger, Southern Norwegian port, the northern end, had been raided during the night. British bombers on the previous night had also included Kristiansand, another southern port.

The Stavanger airdrome was "bombed and machine-gunned" destroying "a number of enemy aircraft," the Ministry said. The Aalborg airdrome, which British believe is Germany's only large field in Denmark, was said to have suffered "extensive damage by high explosive and incendiary bombs."

Britain has advised Narvik citizens to leave the town immediately in view of intended bombardment by the British Air Force.

Allied Gains Reported

Meanwhile a British-French expeditionary force, using a fleet of tanks, was stated in Stockholm dispatches to be engaged with the Germans in Norway from north of Trondheim on the West Coast almost to the Swedish border north of Oslo.

Norwegian legation officials confirmed earlier reports that the British had aided the Norwegians in recapturing Hamar, 60 miles north of Oslo and 40 miles from the Swedish border, and said it was reported that Elverum, to which the Norwegian Government had originally fled after leaving Oslo, had been retaken, too.

Other sources, describing a battle which began early April 21 with heavy firing, said it had set aflame the town of Verdalsora, 35 miles north of Trondheim on the West Coast.

A French Division was reported to have landed at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, and it was assumed the fighting was an effort of the British-French-Norwegians to push the Germans out of their positions astride the Trondheim-Namsos railway at Levanger, five miles south of Verdalsora.

Key Communication Point

The Germans presumably were intent upon grasping Verdalsora, important because it is on the railroad and also controls a good highway to the Swedish frontier.

The British Admiralty and War Office in a joint communiqué reported that German warplanes had bombed and extensively damaged Namsos, "but the only Allied loss was one British trawler sunk."

A German High Command communiqué described an air attack on British forces landing at Namsos and Andalsnes as "of extraordinary effectiveness."

At Andalsnes, it said, a cruiser was sunk by a heavy air bomb and another, set afire, was beached. "At another place," a 15,000-ton troop transport was said to have been set afire "by numerous bombs," and another listed after being hit.

"British military units which landed," the communiqué said, "were attacked by bombs at two places and suffered heavy losses of men and materials. The railway stations at Namsos and Andalsnes were set afire, highways and bridges were destroyed by bombs."

The British, it said, bombarded Narvik from the sea yesterday afternoon but did not try to land troops.

Operations at Sea

The High Command also reported several small Norwegian war vessels sunk in Hardangerfjord by German sea forces, a land battery silenced there, and a former Polish destroyer sunk by a German submarine northeast of the Shetland Islands.

The English at Hamar were rushed overland by railroad to take part in stemming the German expansion in the Oslo district. They were reported by Legation officials to have come from Andalsnes, 100 miles south of Trondheim.

As outlined by the Legation, the Norwegians are fighting on seven main fronts, from north of Narvik to Oslo.

The other fronts are at Levanger, 30 miles north of Trondheim, Trondheim itself, Hegre Fortress, 20 miles east of Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger, and Oslo.

The last front, it was said, runs from northwest of Honefoss, 25 miles northwest of the capital, to Gjovik, Hamar, and Elverum, and thence in a straight line east to the Swedish border.

Dewey Says Social Laws Need G. O. P.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, SAN FRANCISCO TO DENVER, April 22—In the wake of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's whirlwind political trek across the continent is a new and unexpectedly vigorous appeal that the Republican Party lead the way to further frontiers of progressive social legislation.

Campaigning in seven States in the past seven days, Mr. Dewey is asking that his Party give him the presidential nomination in order that it may cast aside "the spectre of reaction" and prove to the people that the United States can have "both social progress and sound government."

The New York rackets prosecutor speaks with increasing confidence and directness as he goes along and he is now pledging himself to support, and is giving assurance that the Republican Party under his leadership stands ready to carry out, these propositions:

Some Direct Pledges

1. The Republicans will not repeal the social legislation of the last seven years. The great majority of Republicans supported the Social Security Act of 1935 and will continue to support it when the great majority of Congress is Republican.

2. Social security must be made an effective part of the American Government. Relief for the needy, unemployment and old-age insurance for the workers, assistance for the aged, the blind and dependent children—all these must be recognized as permanent obligations in a complex industrial society.

3. There can be no monopoly of social vision. Liberal legislation does not come from the minds of political partisans but from the hearts of the people and the Republican Party must be a reliable and responsive instrument for such legislation.

No Security in Defeatism

4. Social security is no security unless it is backed by economic security in the Nation as a whole. A social security program based upon a philosophy of economic defeatism is headed for its own destruction. The full social security load cannot be carried by a Government running into ever greater debt.

5. In addition to adequate and non-political relief, unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, there must be a continuing study of the possibilities of extending social insurance to new fields whenever the administration of existing forms has been sufficiently consolidated to justify further expansion.

6. Progressive legislation is not the exclusive property of New Dealers, or Democrats or of Republicans. The welfare of the people always has been and must always be the concern of men of both parties. When the unemployed go back to work, then will it be time enough for any party to claim credit for its contribution to social progress.

Draws Record Crowds

It was at the climax of his present trans-continental tour that Mr. Dewey, addressing an audience of more than 18,000 persons who crowded the Hollywood Bowl almost to its top tiers on Saturday night, delivered his defense of the Republican Party as an instrument of social progress and his appeal that his Party make clear beyond doubt its loyalty to progressive social policies.

The district attorney continues to prove himself a magnet to crowds. At San Bernardino, Calif., there were 2,000 at the station to greet his train and at Oakland more than 5,000 gathered to listen to Mr. Dewey arraign the New Deal for its failure to reduce unemployment. At the height of a presidential campaign no candidate for the presidency has attracted a larger audience than crowded the Hollywood Bowl to see and hear Mr. Dewey as a candidate for the nomination.

Where does all this leave Mr. Dewey's nomination prospects as the date of the Philadelphia convention draws nearer?

In the words of Mr. Dewey's own frequently used formula, it is unwise to risk the role of prophet. But it is accurate to say that with his candidacy admittedly out in the lead when this western trip began, Mr. Dewey's popularity and, more important, his political strength have been enhanced during the past week.

There is no question but that the New York District Attorney is establishing himself as one of the most popularly appealing political figures the Republican Party has been able to offer to the public for a long time, and following his several appearances in southern California Saturday and his conferences with other Party leaders in San Francisco yesterday, the most careful judgment is that he will command at least half of the State's 44 convention delegates. Most of the remainder appear to be pledged to former President Hoover, and if they are not voted for Mr. Hoover it is expected that they will be available to Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Calls New Deal Inefficient

His Los Angeles address was the most carefully prepared and in Mr. Dewey's own judgment the most important speech of the current tour. In it, he dealt at length with what he branded as the "incompetence and inefficiency" with which the New Deal has administered its social services.

He cited records to show that during the last year more than 180,000 people received their benefit checks six weeks or more late.

"People entitled to unemployment insurance benefits are in want," Mr. Dewey declared before an audience which drawn, from a territory numbering many advocates of both the Townsend and the 'Thirty Dollars-Every-Thursday plans,' are deeply concerned with social security problems. "They cannot eat promises, excuses or red tape. They can't buy groceries with red tape."

Looks Important to Him

He cited records to prove that in the administration of federal old-age insurance, where premiums paid by employees and employers must be credited to each employee's account, there were 7,000,000 lost or unidentified accounts in 1937 and 1938 and that counting 1939, probably at least 12,000,000 unidentified items.

"The Director of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance minimized the importance of this admission," Mr. Dewey observed. "But I cannot minimize 7,000,000 tax payments which have not been placed to the credit of the workers who paid for them.

"I cannot minimize it when even one worker may find when he needs his old-age insurance, that an incompetent administration has no record of the payments it took from him on the promise of protecting his old age."

Mr. Dewey affirmed unemployment insurance and old-age insurance are not issues in this campaign because they are indorsed and supported by both parties.

"But," he concluded, "the country does demand a change of attitude and a change of method in handling of these services. It demands an Administration which looks upon social security as a necessary safeguard to workers who may occasionally be unemployed, not as a substitute for allowing the country to go back to work. And it demands that unemployment and old-age insurance be handled with the same meticulous care that the Government would require of a private insurance company.

Jobs the Biggest Job

"The importance of this change of attitude and method is clear from the Social Security Act itself. Benefits under the Act are built up by a tax on your wages. Therefore to get benefits under the Act you must first have a job. Unemployment and old age insurance are based upon jobs already in existence.

"An administration which passes a law for social security for the employed has solved only part of the problem. The larger part is to provide economic security for the unemployed by giving them jobs.

"That major part of the problem no New Deal Administration can solve. That must be undertaken by an Administration that believes there is growth ahead—an Administration that believes that America has a future."

Following an address in Denver Tuesday, Mr. Dewey and his party go to Colorado Springs for a five-day vacation.

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Technical Awards Winners Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Winners of the 1940 Medal Awards of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for outstanding achievement along technical and inventive lines were announced by Dr. Henry Butler Allen, Secretary, today. The awards will be formally presented in the Lecture Hall of the Institute at its Medal Day exercises May 15.

Certificates and medals went to George H. Ernsbarger, Honolulu, and Frank L. McCarty, Ogden, Utah, for development of a device for loading a jigging conveyer; to Loepold Godowsky, Jr., and Leopold Mannes, Rochester, N. Y., for development of Kodachrome film; to James Slayter, Newark, Ohio, for improving apparatus for making spun and blown glass filaments.

Other medals were awarded to Laurens Hammond, Chicago, Ill., for the perfection of the Hammond organ; to Edward E. Kleinschmidt, of Highland Park, Ill., and Howard Krum, of Beverly Hills, Calif., for development of the teletypewriter; to Frederick Mark Becket, New York, for achieving processes for production of stainless steel alloys and other alloys; to Leo Hendrik Baekeland, New York, for invention and manufacture of bakelite.

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Arizona Farmers Contend For Lead in Cotton Raising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

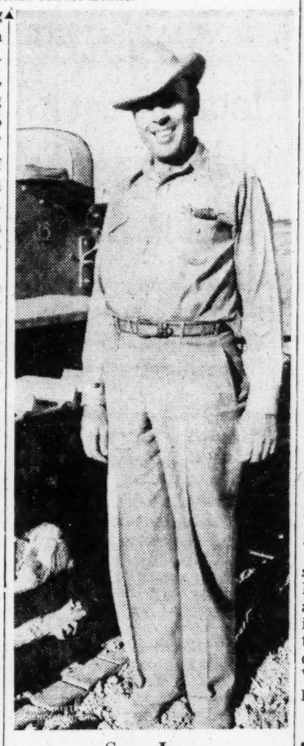
PHOENIX, Ariz.—By growing 728 pounds of long-staple cotton to the acre, Sam Joy, of the Glendale district in Salt River Valley, has won the title of Cotton King of Arizona. He is the seventh to wear the crown. His "coronation" took place at the annual dinner of the Arizona Pima Cotton Club, an organization of long-staple growers devoted to improving methods of producing and marketing their crop.

That production methods have been greatly improved is shown by a steady increase in yield scored by the Club's members. The first "King's" yield was 379 pounds, and in 1939 the average of the entire membership was 454. Mostly the change has been in the direction of deep irrigation. A new variety, too, originating with the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, has played its part.

The average yield of long-staple cotton is only 250 pounds to the acre in Arizona. The average of short-staple, or upland cotton, is 510 pounds.

In demand for airplane fabrics, typewriter ribbons, fancy dress goods and thread, long-staple cotton sells for about twice as much as short. It competes only with Egyptian cottons, and importations are falling off because of the war.

Production in 1939 was about 20,000 bales from 41,000 acres. An acreage of 60,000 is predicted for 1940. This rise is coming partly because there seems to be more money in long cotton; partly because AAA restrictions do not apply to lint longer than 1½ inches. Arizona long-staple runs one and nine-sixteenth inches, or better; and it tests finer and stronger than upland varieties.



Sam Joy

Wins title of "King," for making highest Arizona record in raising long-staple cotton.

Roosevelt Talk to Partisans Puts Emphasis on Liberalism

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged again Saturday night that his own party choose a "liberal pair of candidates" and at the same time waded into the Republican opposition for "seeking to frighten the country" by declaring the present Administration "is deliberately trying to put this Nation into war."

It was an out-and-out political talk that Mr. Roosevelt made by radio to a series of country-wide dinners of Young Democrats' Clubs. And while it carried an obvious bid for continuance of the New Deal, it offered no tangible clue to the outstanding political question of the day: will the President seek a third term?

Asserting that America faces this year much the same kind of campaign as it did in 1932 and 1936, Mr. Roosevelt added:

"It seems to me very obvious that if the Democratic Party is to defeat the Republican Party next November we must nominate a liberal pair of candidates, running on a liberal and forward-looking platform."

No Names Mentioned

Not once did Mr. Roosevelt mention names. He came closest to it when he said:

"I am not speaking tonight of world affairs. Your Government is keeping a cool head and a steady hand.

"We are keeping out of the wars that are going on in Europe and in Asia, but I do not subscribe to the preachment of a Republican aspirant for the Presidency who tells you, in effect, that the United States and the people of the United States should do nothing to try to bring about a better order, a more secure order, of world peace when the time comes."

Of the campaign itself, the President said he was sorry, speaking as an American, that a campaign which should be pitched on "a level of intelligent argument," had "fallen into such low estate as early as this."

And, speaking as a partisan, Mr. Roosevelt voiced confidence that the average voter was somewhat tired of what he called the "view-with-alarm" outcries of Republican candidates.

Analyzes Opposition

Sitting before a battery of microphones in Georgia Hall at the Georgia Warm Springs Infantile Paralysis Foundation, the President analyzed the preconvention campaign and said it had fallen into three parts, none of which appealed greatly to his intelligence.

"First," he declared, "our opponents are seeking to frighten the country—by telling people that the present Administration is deliberately trying to put this Nation into war or that it is inevitably drifting into war. You know better than that.

"Second, they are telling you that many of the measures of the past seven years are good but that they would carry them out with greater efficiency if they were in power.

"I do not think that we can swallow that assertion because . . . practically every serious government scandal since the Civil War has occurred under a Republican Administration, and . . . the underlying Republican leadership—the groups and cliques which have always owned the Republican Party are still just as much in the saddle of ownership as they were in the old days.

"Finally, they tell you that they will perform an amazing miracle—that they will give everybody jobs—that they will maintain relief—that they will give work to the unemployed—that they will meet the need of the national defense—that they will reduce your taxes and that they will do all kinds of unknown things for the farmer—and that with all, the total of the expenditures of the Federal Government will go down so much that they will have a surplus in the Treasury.

"And you know and I know, from long experience, when we ask them how are you going to do it, that their only answer is the vague assertion that they will repeal all of the horrid and nerve-wracking restrictions on private business and let private business do the rest."

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt went on, all that is being promised the Nation is a return to the days of 1929, when, he said, "America went speculation mad, when half the families of the land were sucked in to an orgy of overproduction, of stock gambling," at a time when unemployment was expanding, farm prices dropping and "we were riding for the worst social and economic fall the country had ever known."

Yet, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, the Democratic campaign should not be restricted to "just pointing with pride."

Points to Task Ahead

While voicing a belief that much had been achieved in the last seven years, he said additional accomplishments remained to be realized. The next Administration, he said, will have to devise ways and means, in a "liberal and progressive spirit," to meet difficulties only now being subjected to appreciation and analysis.

Then, in a frank bid for another four years of the New Deal, the President contended that America's young people had another opportunity this year to support a Government of what he described as proven liberal action instead of taking a "long chance" with a party "historically founded on conservatism."

After referring to what he termed "studied generalities" put forth by the Republican Party, Mr. Roosevelt said that young people—and all others—knew what sticky fly paper looked like.

"We will be most careful to keep our feet and our heads away from the fly paper, all this coming summer and fall," he concluded, "because we are possessed of good, old-fashioned average American common sense."

Noting at the outset of his remarks that Young Democrats customarily meet on occasions close to the birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson, the President said Jefferson's Party was that of liberalism.

Since the Civil War, when the Democrats have been victorious, he said, it was equally true that it had been more liberal than the Republican Party.

Reviews His Speeches

Moreover, he said, it is not boasting to suggest that during the past seven years the country "has perhaps been fortunate in having met modern problems of extreme seriousness in the liberal spirit."

Then he went back over speeches he had made in the past—as long ago as 1935—with the intention of proving "the consistency of the Democratic position" in recent years.

Addressing Young Democratic Clubs in August, 1935, the President recalled that he said he should be ashamed to chill the enthusiasm of American youth "with the dire prophecy that to change is to destroy." He told them the spirit of America was one "of inquiry, of readjustment, of improvement."

From the files the President drew also a Jackson Day dinner speech delivered on Jan. 8, 1936, in which he said that regardless of the Democratic choice of platform or nominee, the basic issue that year would be "the retention of popular government."

Saturday night's address was one which Mr. Roosevelt had taken long hours to prepare and revise.

He did interrupt it, however, to receive reports from Washington twice, by telephone, on the course of the European war and on domestic affairs.

Guffey Gets Roosevelt Aid In Primaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 22—Democratic voters in the Keystone State will follow President Roosevelt's advice if the vote for Senator Joseph F. Guffey in Tuesday's primaries, according to Senator Alben Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, Senate Democratic floor leader. Senator Barkley in an address here Saturday night said he had come to Pennsylvania on the eve of the primary election as a personal messenger of the President.

Senator Guffey, New Deal champion, has the support of liberal Pennsylvania Democrats, while his comparatively unknown opponent, Walter A. Jones, backed by David Lawrence, State Chairman, is expected to win anti-Roosevelt party members. Observers here termed the contest "an unwarranted fight between politicians" which would aid the Republican cause in Pennsylvania.

Senator Barkley's address stressed Senator Guffey's loyalty to liberal principles of government and the necessity to keep such men in Washington. The liberalism of the Pennsylvania New Dealer dated from the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, Senator Barkley pointed out.

Japanese Ruling On Chinese River Keeps It 'Frozen'

HONG KONG, April 22 (AP)—Disappointment was expressed in British shipping circles today over what they called "onerous and vexatious restrictions and regulations" governing the so-called reopening of the Pearl River by the Japanese to general navigation by foreign vessels.

Japanese authorities on April 12 had announced that a restricted reopening would begin yesterday.

But today a spokesman for the Japanese Consulate acknowledged that the only change in conditions on the River, which connects Canton with the Sea via British Hong Kong and Portuguese Macao, was that the one British and two Japanese ships which have been making one round trip a week between Hong Kong and Canton now are allowed to carry limited cargoes.

British shippers described the change as a practically meaningless gesture by the Japanese, who had kept the River closed since their capture of Canton in October, 1938.

Editor Appeals

TOPEKA, Kan., April 22 (AP)—E. B. Chapman, Topeka State Journal editorial writer, appealed to the Shawnee County District Court April 20 from a $25 contempt of court fine imposed on him by Police Judge Peter Caldwell for refusal to divulge his sources of information about Topeka vice conditions.

Mr. Chapman said the case would be taken to the Supreme Court if necessary.

"The effect of permitting a newspaper to be forced to reveal its news sources would be to hide conditions from the people, stifle newspaper criticism and leave for corrupt government and vice only the question of how they should divide the loot," the editorial writer declared.

Mr. Chapman's citation grew out of an editorial he wrote stating that liquor sales and gambling were continuing in Topeka despite arrests in an alleged "vice payoff ring." He said the vital information is in authoritative hands and that he could not disclose his sources without breaking confidences.

The vice payoff investigation resulted in three arrests and State ouster proceedings against the Chief of Police.

Churches Advised To Avoid Campaign

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—An appeal to churches to keep out of the forthcoming Presidential campaign was radiocast April 21 by Dr. Walter A. Maier, in the last of a series of Nation-wide Lutheran Hour radio addresses.

"If the churches enter this campaign," the Concordia Seminary professor declared, "they will be enlisted for every political battle . . . and the influence of the Gospel will be curtailed.

"Moreover, when preachers enter the political arena, it will not be long before the government will meddle in church affairs."

Rural Electric Probe Ends

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—The Public Service Commission closed April 20 an investigation into activities of the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation in building rural electric line extensions.

The report indicates, the Commission said, that in 1939 the company constructed 710 miles which was 45.6 per cent of the 1,533 total rural mileage built by all private municipal utilities in the State during the same period. For four years ending last Dec. 31, the company expended $4,226,010 in construction of 2,713 miles and partial construction of additional 484 miles.

Hickory Census Short

HICKORY, N. C., April 22 (AP)—One hundred persons reported to the Chamber of Commerce here they have been overlooked by the census takers.

Among them was City Manager Ralph Smyre.

Political Scene: Dewey And Roosevelt Dominate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Two men dominated the national political picture in the Capital today, and neither of them was present in the Capital.

They were Franklin D. Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey. Other names were constantly mentioned, but for the moment, the others primarily figured in their relationship to the first two.

Thus, the candidacies of Taft, Vandenberg, Willkie and the rest are spoken of in terms of Mr. Dewey; while on the other side the rival aspirations of Hull, Farley, McNutt and Wheeler hinge to a greater degree on the course of President Roosevelt.

Over the week end Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his desire that "two liberals" be named on the Democratic ticket in his speech to the Young Democrats, but he was as elusive as ever as to the two he had in mind. But his attack on an unnamed Republican candidate for his criticism of Administration foreign policy was construed as directed specifically against Mr. Dewey.

Target for Rivals

This thrust against Mr. Dewey is the opening gun for an increasing attack from a dozen quarters. He is in the uncomfortable position of being far enough out in front on the Republican side to be the target of all the other rivals while still not sufficiently ahead to clinch the nomination. There are still guesses that Dewey and Taft may nullify each other, making way for a dark horse. There are reports that Taft has some 300 delegates pledged, with 501 a majority, and although a direct contest has been dodged in Maryland by the Taft group, such a showdown is inevitable.

Now the attack on Mr. Dewey is coming from various sources:

Without mentioning his name Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast mentioned "a Republican aspirant for the Presidency" who urged that the "United States should do nothing to try to bring about a better order, a more secure order of world peace when the time comes." As an alternative to this Mr. Roosevelt said the Administration is "keeping a cool head and a steady hand," and "keeping out of the wars that are going on in Europe and in Asia" but is not practicing ostrich-like isolationism.

Expenditures Questioned

Mr. Dewey's name figured also in reports that the Senate Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee under Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa has started an inquiry into allegedly large expenditures of his supporters in Wisconsin and Nebraska, where he recently achieved smashing primary victories. It should be emphasized that these charges are not proved, and that if they remain unproved after being thus publicly aired by Dewey enemies, they may react to his benefit. In a sense the very intensity of the fire now directed against Mr. Dewey indicates how successful his campaign has been. Over the week end half a dozen new attacks were directed against him here. It must be set down as a matter of record that Mr. Dewey is not particularly popular either with members of the Senate or with the Washington press corps, though the reasons are too varigated to go into. His popularity with the voters seems to be quite another matter.

Not connected with the "stop Dewey" movement was the proposal, understood to be now under consideration, of a Republican preconvention platform conference which could be extended to a discussion of candidates, and might directly influence selection of a presidential ticket next June. Canvassing the plan are said to be Alf M. Landon and Frank Knox, together with the minority leaders of Senate and House, Charles L. McNary and Joseph Martin.

One the Democratic side the same situation exists today: Half a dozen presidential campaigns being discussed in terms of one man, with the name "Roosevelt" substituted for "Dewey."

Wheeler is Mentioned

How effective this is, is indicated by the front page prominence suddenly given to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, on the mere hint from Warm Springs that he had been invited to a White House conference as soon as Mr. Roosevelt returns. Characteristic of the ambiguity that surrounds the whole situation is that the subject of the conference is not given. Mr. Wheeler belongs to the liberal political wing and supported many New Deal bills but fought Mr. Roosevelt on the court reorganization bill, and has been in the Administration's bad graces on other scores until comparatively recently. He left the Democratic Party altogether in 1924 to run on the Progressive ticket as Vice-Presidential nominee with the late Senator Robert M. La Follette and has frequently been mentioned recently as a Democratic presidential possibility. It seems more likely, however, that if picked he might take the second place on the ticket. This is also true of Postmaster-General James A. Farley. Mr. Farley made a week-end speech in Boston, where he supported Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy but as an avowed candidate for the Presidency.

But Mr. Farley really has his eye on the Vice-Presidency, it is strongly suspected, and long ago told friends that a Hull-Farley ticket might be the strongest one which Democrats could devise. In fact Mr. Farley in many ways has been the leading Hull-for-President sponsor behind the Washington scenes.

Hull's Aloofness Appeals

Mr. Hull's political position is almost unique. To begin with he is probably alone in having a wife who says she dosen't want him in the White House—and means it. It's not only his age—he is 68 and will be 69 before election day—but his position as Secretary of State in time of international crisis. An active Hull Presidential campaign would make his cherished reciprocal trade agreement policies more of a political target than they have been already, as well as all the other Roosevelt foreign policies. Mr. Hull finds himself taxed in his arduous State Department job, and would find the White House responsibility 10 times more trying. And yet this very attitude of detachment and aloofness from partisan politics and political ambitions has a tremendous appeal for the very votes which Mr. Hull has twice declared he dosen't want.

Talking with friends, Mr. Roosevelt has mentioned Mr. Hull's name as perhaps the most available compromise of all the Democrats, bridging the Garner-New Deal chasm, and insuring a united party. But here again, it is a matter of political speculation regarding one man in terms of somebody else. So far as the public goes Mr. Roosevelt remains silent, whatever private speculations he may indulge in with friends. And Mr. Roosevelt holds the key.

Drive for 'Union Now' Wins Support on Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Pushing their educational work for a Federal Union of democracies with which they hope to build security and peace for all mankind out of the ruins of the present world conflict, Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists carried their proposals to the world's film capital at a recent mass meeting in the Hollywood High School Auditorium.

Taking the meeting as a sounding board for Hollywood's opinion of "Union Now" as a realistic way to end wars and prevent depressions, officers of the movement expressed encouragement at the rising tide of sentiment for the plan on the Pacific Coast, further emphasized by the fact that more than 20 cities in California now have committees at work.

"Nothing is good for one man, which is not good for every man," Dr. Raymond C. Brooks, President of Cummnock College, declared in a talk which summarized aims of the Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists. "Nothing is good for one nation unless it is good for every nation. The lightning chain of events in Europe emphasizes again that we have entered a new world era, an era of world interdependence," he continued. "We must demonstrate our ability to organize world civilization as a basis of permanent peace, and when the opportune moment comes to form a new world community — for which leaders in democratic countries in Europe are even now praying—we must be ready. Common interests of all humanity must be the basis of this new world federation."

Democracies Listed

Dr. Paul Pitini, I. F. U. Chairman in Los Angeles, listed the 15 founder - democracies originally suggested in the "Union Now" plan, pointing out that "even as this meeting was being planned, one of those has been absorbed by a totalitarian government, and another has been invaded." He cited the following list: The United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom (of England, Scotland and Wales), France, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

Speaking on legal and international phases of the movement, Ralph G. Lindstrom, Los Angeles attorney, explained that there is nothing new about the plan, likening it to the American Union formed by the 13 States after the Revolutionary War, and to Federal unions in Australia, Switzerland with four languages, Canada with two languages, and South Africa with two languages.

Citing Abraham Lincoln as an outstanding exponent of Federal Union, Mr. Lindstrom declared that, had this Nation been divided by the Civil War, it would have been "repeatedly subdivided and Balkanized." He quoted from Lincoln's reply to Douglas, July 10, 1858, indicating the strange and remarkable application it has to the European situation today:

Lincoln's Statement

"Those arguments that are made, that the inferior races are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. . . . Turn it whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king, an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent. . . ."

More Bound for Jobs In Springtime Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While Chicagoans hang onto their hats and bend low into the fresh spring winds that rake the streets here at this time of year they are more content than in past years. For more of them are bound for jobs, fewer for relief offices.

Cold statistics tell a warm, human story. First there's factory production. Chicago Association of Commerce statisticians have checked up carefully and find that in the five years ended with 1939, manufacturing output in this area jumped 63 per cent. In 1935 it was valued at $3,400,000,000. Last year it counted up to $5,700,000,000.

This must mean more jobs. It does. Compared with 1935 the number of workers employed by local manufacturers rose 42 per cent. In 1935 men and women at work totaled 420,000. Last year the line had swollen to 600,000.

But comparing things now with 1933, one finds the improvement even more marked. In 1933 the manufactured goods were valued at $2,200,000,000. Even the total for 1937, which was supposed to have been a good year, was $4,700,000,000, still a billion dollars under 1939.

The 1933 figure for workers on pay rolls, 330,000, shows the size of the jump. The 1937 total of 530,000 was still 70,000 less than 1939.

Down Trend in Relief

But now for relief. Back in 1937, when business improved so much it didn't seem to be reflected in the relief rolls. Sometimes the relief lines grew even longer. That was due, though, it was explained, to the fact that at just about that time a lot of unemployed persons who had been living with relatives or on meager savings for several years had reached the end of their ropes and joined the rest, in large enough numbers to counterbalance those who left to take jobs. Now, though, the upward business trend is reflected in a like downward movement in relief figures.

March, according to the Chicago Relief Administration, was the ninth consecutive month in which the city's relief rolls decreased. The administration cared for 88,023 cases during this month. In June last year the total was 115,668, and since then has been progressively less. The drop even continued during the cold winter months when usually more people call for public assistance.

And while some of the recent decrease has been due to increased WPA work, says Leo M. Lyons, Relief Commissioner, over the past nine months there have been reductions in the total of both relief and WPA rolls. For example, last June there were 83,770 certified workers on WPA projects in Chicago. In March this year there were 68,853. Previously this sort of drop in WPA work would have meant an almost parallel increase in relief rolls. Not so now. The answer of course is new jobs in industry.

Building and Sales Rise

Looking back over Chicago business from February last year to February, 1940, one finds some remarkable changes for the better. Building contracts, for example, went up 61 per cent. Then there were department store sales, higher by 11 per cent. Factory pay rolls increased 15 per cent and railroad carloadings were 16 per cent higher.

The biggest jump was in new automobile registrations, which soared in February this year 83 per cent above that month in 1939. Pig iron production climbed 76 per cent, traffic at the municipal airport went up, literally and figuratively, 74 per cent, and bank clearings improved 19 per cent.

Especially significant was the gain of $10,937,100 in Federal income tax returns in Chicago over last year.

Taking Illinois as a whole, reports from the Department of Labor show that folks are continuing to build, mostly homes. The total reported for March was 1.6 per cent above March of last year in number, and 10 in value. The number of new homes was 12 per cent better than a year ago, and the value up 8.5 per cent. The value of March permits was under that of February, but the statisticians are quick to point out that the February total was unduly high due to one large Federal Housing Authority project in Peoria.

Meanwhile there is more good news for the wage earners and lower-salaried workers. The cost of goods they buy, says the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in December last year, for example, was 78.8 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This, according to the U. S. Department of Labor, was lower than for any other important industrial city except Detroit, where the cost average was 78.7 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

The index cost of specific items in Chicago, with the 1923-25 average at 100 was: food, 78.3; clothing, 74.4; rent, 60.3; fuel and light, 92.2, and house furnishings, 75.1.

Option Time for Screen Star Calls Up Bargaining Points

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The story that Shirley Temple was retiring from the screen has now been denied, so the war can go back on the front pages again, and people can rest comfortably in the thought that the most famous of young movie actresses is still going to be there on the screen for some time yet.

But consider for a moment the shock the premature announcement of her retirement brought to Hollywood. Or, rather—consider for a moment what the effect would be if it were suddenly announced in the Detroit morning papers that Henry Ford has decided not to sell any more cars. It is a little easier to get at that way.

For Shirley is Big Business. This is not always recognized by those who delight in her smiles, her dancing, and her songs. A few, however, are aware of it. I know an executive on a major lot, for example, who always tips his hat to Mickey Rooney when he meets that accomplished young actor on the lot.

"Why do you do that?" someone asked him.

"My dear fellow," the executive answered, "he pays our salaries."

The same is true of Shirley. In the eight years she has been making pictures, Shirley has made 22 feature length films, no one of which netted her home studio less than $1,000,000, conservatively estimated. Even her "flops" have not been completely unsuccessful financially.

If you consider this a normal 3 per cent bank interest on an investment, Shirley is something more than a little girl with a bright smile. She is a business institution with a capital investment (herself) of almost $250,000,000. It is hardly likely that the studio would let this slip through their fingers without an effort to save it.

Shirley is growing up, of course, and it is but natural that her wise parents should be considering what the future of their 11-year-old daughter is to be. Her mother has said that she would like it very much if Shirley did one picture a year hereafter, rather than the several she has been making.

Other factors may be entering into all this. Miss Temple's contract, which has a year and two months to run, comes up for option in July of this year. Sometimes when a studio would like to duck the salary increase that ordinarily takes place at option time, stories find their way into the press to the effect that the player in question is falling off in popularity, that his pictures have not recently been successful, or that there is some other player about to take his or her place.

The present little flurry about Shirley's retirement hasn't been free of these elements of discussion. Several of her pictures have not been very great successes, and the most recent one, "The Blue Bird," doesn't seem to the casual observer to be successful at all. Besides, Shirley is difficult to find stories for; she is approaching what is sometimes called the "awkward" age, etc.

But against these primarily "studio" arguments is the indisputable fact that Shirley doesn't have to depend on motion pictures for a livelihood. She has already made $3,000,000, or thereabouts, in salary. But this is only about half, it has been estimated, of what she could have earned if she had been willing to lend herself to radio programs, commercial tie-ups, and to other forms of personal endorsement such as most stars go in for.

Mrs. Temple has felt that Shirley was doing quite enough to keep up her movie work. A cereal company, for example, offered $50,000 to have her pose for a few pictures once a year; and this was turned down. She was offered $25,000 to sing two songs on one radio program, and this was refused. She was offered the same amount last year to sing on the radio at Christmas, but would not; and this year the price was advanced to $35,000. She turned down the money, yet appeared for the first time on the air at Christmas for no payment at all.

She has been offered $10,000 a week for 52 weeks to appear on another food company's radio program; and a like amount for personal appearances. These have all been refused. Yet they are a very strong argument in Shirley's favor when the time comes for her financial advisors to talk business with the studio at option time.

Wisconsin Sheriff 'Dims' Autoists' Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Perhaps Sheriff Mitten has found it—a way to make motorists on the highways dim their lights.

As a reminder to "do unto others," Sheriff Ed. J. Mitten of Milwaukee County, has erected atop his squad car a neon sign which reads "DIM."

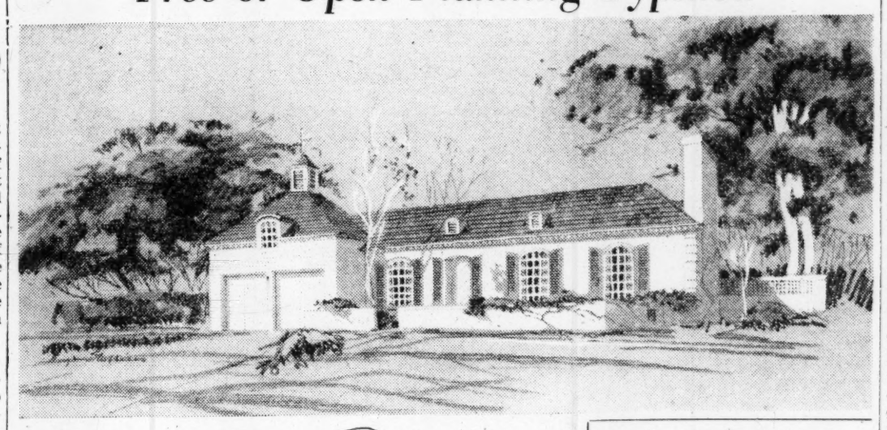
Walter J. Kohler

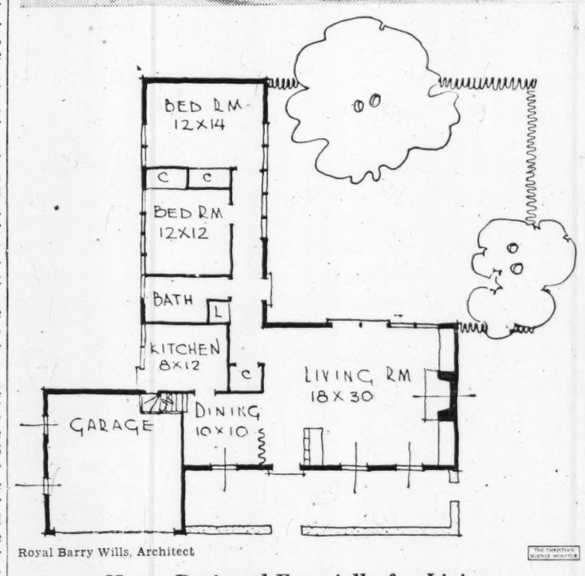
KOHLER, Wis., April 22—Walter J. Kohler, who passed on here yesterday, was Chairman of the Board of the Kohler Company and a former Republican Governor of Wisconsin. He served recently as Chairman of the Wisconsin Finnish Relief Committee.

Mr. Kohler rose from $1.25 a day laborer in his father's plumbing supplies factory to head the concern which shortly after the turn of the century moved from Sheboygan to a new site which became the village of Kohler, a model industrial village.

In 1928 Mr. Kohler was elected Governor of Wisconsin. He lost the Republican nomination in 1930 to Philip La Follette, who was elected Governor; but in 1932 he defeated La Follette for the Party's nomination, though losing the election.

Free or Open Planning Typified





Royal Barry Wills, Architect

Home Designed Especially for Living

Traditional in its external features, this house disregards precedent entirely in its interior. The room arrangements provide for all present-day requirements for economy of housekeeping, and a large room for general family activities.

'Insides' Are Chief Concern In Design of Modern Homes

Homes Planned for Modern Living
First of 12 Articles

By Royal Barry Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It might be said that all homes built in these days are planned for modern living. It is also true that there is great difference in conceptions of present-day architects as they approach the problems that modern living presents.

The wisest attitude seems to be clear—to understand, fully and sympathetically, all the advances in planning technique made by the extreme modern school, and to utilize them in a conservative manner. For there is a strong strain of conservatism in nearly all home builders, who at the same time are eager to have their families benefit from all the progress in comfort and convenience which modern ingenuity and economy has devised.

The house shown herewith is an example of the type of home planning that this series of articles aims to demonstrate. That is, the best of the most progressive ideas, embodied in even small buildings, and still have the outside appearance traditional enough to suit a conservative owner's taste and be welcome in any neighborhood.

Chief Difference

The chief fundamental difference between traditional house design and modern planning lies in the way rooms are arranged, and not in the looks of the outside. This is well illustrated in the one here, with two bedrooms in the main part and space for two more over the two-car garage.

The roof is the hip type which has been in favor for three hundred years or so; windows are the same size and, with the door, are spaced equally on the street side. In these respects, which are the principal features of this view, there are strong traditional aspects to the exterior of this home.

If a house had been built with similar exterior in the 1700s, no one need go inside it to find out how the rooms were planned. By merely looking at it from the street one could not guess far wrong, for houses of the same size and cost were all pretty much the same, in the number, arrangement and uses of the rooms. For instance, a nice old one-story New Hampshire farmhouse I know, is about 30 feet by 50, has four rooms with fireplaces, all the same size on the ground floor; a hall through the middle; a little pantry ell; attic unfinished.

Looking at the accompanying plan, we are aware how very much the arrangement differs from the balanced, four-room plan common in the early 1800's. Think how well this one provides for easy housekeeping, a small kitchen close by a dining alcove. See how readily this alcove, with its curtain drawn back, becomes effective as part of the living room, when there is a large party. Notice, too, how much a part of the living room the square terrace with its trees becomes, when the wide doors are ajar.

Present-Day Demands

Architects give the name "free, or open planning" to such an arrangement of space to be occupied by a family. Modern architects give it their first attention, before enclosing walls are considered. Not otherwise can they cut up areas to provide so well and so economically for the modern demands of many-sided family living.

In contrast, imagine all the activities of a present-day young couple's home being carried on in that little old-time country house, its four rooms all the same size. That is an extreme case of thinking first of the walls and two great chimneys, then cutting up in the simplest way the space left within the walls, with little regard for economy of area or convenience. However, if planning had been attempted, it would have been difficult, since the fixed walls and chimneys closed-in, and severely restricted arrangement of space.

This is not to disparage that admirable ancestral architecture, for those homes were thoroughly modern in their day—more beautiful and comfortable than any before had been. They suited well the desires and occupations and family life of their generations. Certain forms of simple walls and roof lines were established and accepted for each number of rooms. It did not matter at all that kitchens were sometimes far from dining rooms, which in turn were across a hall from parlor or drawing room. Everybody was used to that, and nearly all homes had servants, if the family was well-off, or "help," if the home was simple.

Traditional styles are fixed in the associations and affections of a large portion of the public who, also, will not be content without the best comforts and conveniences they can afford. Further, they expect architects to make for them, interiors just as attractive and up-to-date as those found in totally modern houses, whose exteriors are the opposite of pleasing to them.

We think these sincere desires are reasonable; that they should be met, and can be. The following articles will offer designs to prove this to be true.

Management Parley Planned by Stevens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 22—In the belief that "the field of management and administration is of great importance in this critical period of American history," Stevens Institute of Technology will hold a week-long management conference at its Engineering Camp at Johnsonburg, N. J., June 22 to 30, Harvey N. Davis, President of the Institute, announced today.

Thirty-five industrialists and educators, members of the special Advisory Committee, are now making final arrangements for the morning and evening sessions of the conference, which is an enlargement of the annual Economics Conferences held for the past nine years.

Among those on the advisory committee are Edward R. Stettinius, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; Allan R. Cullimore, President of Newark College of Engineering; Alvin H. Dodd, President of the American Management Association; John C. Traphagen, President of the Bank of New York, and Percy S. Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Fulton to Serve As Olson's Aide In California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Gov. Culbert L. Olson has announced that his son, Richard C. Olson, has resigned as his private secretary and that Kenneth Fulton, now Deputy Director of Natural Resources, will take the post.

Richard Olson, in Washington, D. C., on business, telegraphed his father that he would be detained there in "private pursuits for a considerably longer period than that contemplated when I left California." He sent in his resignation with that explanation.

Richard Olson will resume his association with the law firm of B. H. Ahlport, Los Angeles.

Mr. Fulton was on the secretarial staff at the beginning of the Olson administration in 1939, but later was appointed to the natural resources job. Both jobs pay $5,000 a year.

A successor to Mr. Fulton will be selected by Richard Sachse, Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

Philippines Important U. S. Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA — The Philippines bought $100,000,000 worth of American manufactures last year, somewhat more than during 1938. It seems to correspond closely with the worth of the materials that built the "World of Tomorrow." Perhaps the labor to make the goods, and the labor that worked up those materials, roughly correspond. It is known how much labor went into the fair at New York; it was all in sight, day after day, putting the show into form. But the work of making goods for the Philippines goes on in almost every State. Hides from Texas cattle reach Manila as do shoes from a Massachusetts' factory. Dakota wheat reaches Manila as flour.

However, scattered as the business is, in sum it is a big annual turnover. It is even a virtue, that it is so varied in character. You may imagine two trains a day, of 50 cars each, hauling goods for the Philippines to seaboard from American factories in every part of the country. It takes a good many trains, too, to get the farm products for the goods actually to the factories. Cotton starts out on growers' wagons to the gins; from the gins it goes by train or barge to factories of every capacity, some making coarse goods, some the finest cambrics and voiles.

Steel a Major Purchase

The Philippines are actively building. Steel is a large purchase from the United States all the time. It begins partly as scrap, partly as iron ore that may be mined round Lake Superior. Great American steel corporations have permanent agencies in Manila, where orders are constant.

The steel may have manganese in it, originally mined right in the Philippines. For though the islands are a good market for steel, their demand for any particular steel product is not large enough to make a plant for it pay—in the Philippines. They buy chrome steels, and the chrome may come from their deposits; they do not need enough, by long odds, to make a local plant pay.

The Philippines have an agricultural economy, and think well of it. They go in for manufacturing slowly; while American manufactures reach them free of duty, their customs charges against foreign manufactures are for revenue, usually not more than 20 per cent ad valorem. Their customhouses collect about 25 per cent of their annual general revenue, despite free trade with the homeland.

Nearly All Hemp Sold

They grow the world's supply of Manila hemp. Having little use for it, among their 300 fibers, they sell more than 90 per cent of it overseas. It is so superior that all countries give it free customs entry. This is the way in which the Philippines get gold, to buy American goods. They never run behind, they buy with what they sell. England presses them a good deal just now, as to Manila hemp, because she chooses to buy sisal and maguey, inferior fibers, within the Empire and so conserve sterling exchange. But normally, England is a first-rate hemp customer.

If the war lasts long enough, all belligerents' precautionary supplies will be used up and tramp steamers will come back to Manila and other Philippine ports for Manila hemp—at any price. The Philippines don't want that kind of business, but they are ready for it.

They are more resourceful than is generally thought. Nearly all the people, about sixteen and one-third millions, are peasants whom the sea and the land supply with every actual want. In parts of the archipelago, a dry season during the northeast monsoon is marked, but gardens grow and fruits ripen, and no winter comes. The public debt is hardly $2 per capita; of $45,000,000 revenue, only $9,000,000 is taken by the young military; the bulk of the budget is given to useful objectives commencing with the primary education of two million children.

The Philippines are the third English-speaking country in the world on the basis of population. They probably have 10,000 university students; double that number when colleges are included, in Manila alone.

Schools suggest much trade. Prophecies of Sir John Bowring, England's plenipotentiary on the Pei-ho at the revision of the China treaties in 1858, are coming true about the Philippines. Resting up from demanding so much from China, Sir John visited the Philippines and foresaw the wonders that freedom and education would achieve.

Sir John had the usual British duality in his make-up. After writing, "A Visit to the Philippine Islands," and rhapsodizing on how favorably freedom would affect them and their commerce, he was sent to Japan and the Japanese found him quite illiberal when it came to the concrete proposition.

America had no precedent to follow at Manila, not even Sir John. It was her own men, Elihu Root, William H. Taft, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge père, and others, who shaped the policy of freedom and self-government that brought about $100,000,000 worth of Philippine purchases a year.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

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Future Role of Italy In Axis Still Obscure

ROME, April 22 (AP)—With Italy's future under the Rome-Berlin axis still obscure, despite recent authoritative pronouncements, the German Ambassador to Rome is reported to have gone home to confer with Reichsführer Hitler.

The absence of the envoy, Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen, became known when he failed to appear at the German colony's celebration of Herr Hitler's 51st birthday anniversary on Saturday, and yesterday diplomatic circles expressed belief he was conferring with the Führer.

Meanwhile, from Premier Mussolini and Giovanni Ansaldo, Editor of Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, came new but still vague declarations on the responsibilities of Italians.

Mussolini Speaks

Speaking yesterday from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia, Signor Mussolini told a crowd gathered to celebrate the 2,692d anniversary of the founding of Rome:

"In this particular, eventful moment and on this day of the festival of labor, the watchword is labor and arms.

"I am certain that this watchword will be heeded by all the Italian people from the Alps to the seas of the Empire."

Signor Ansaldo predicted that the war victors would attempt to "take possession of the whole world."

He declared that Italy must be powerfully armed if she hopes to be on the side of the victors. The editor spoke in a radiocast to the Italian armed forces.

He said that the losers of the war would be "subjected to expropriation, exploited in every possible manner" and "reduced to the state of Chinese coolies.

"There is not a shred of internationalism which can save tomorrow's vanquished from this fate. The victors will attempt to take possession of the whole world and there is no fine promise which can make them do otherwise.

"The supreme interests of Italian workers rest with Italy's might. Only if Italy is strong, very strong, militarily, will they be able to be in one way or another among the conquerors."

Reynaud Ignored

French Premier Paul Reynaud's declaration on Italian-French relations before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee virtually was ignored.

The only mention was an obscure reference in a Stefani (official Italian news agency) dispatch from Paris quoting the French Premier as saying "a Mediterranean understanding could only consolidate the peace."

Authoritative fascist spokesmen meanwhile renewed their insistence upon freedom from British and French control of the Mediterranean as a necessary condition of lasting peace.

Mediterranean Claims

The authoritative Fascist Editor, Virginio Gayda, devoted five columns in his Il Giornale d'Italia to Italy's claims in the Mediterranean. But neither Signor Gayda nor other spokesmen gave any clue as to how Italy intended to break what the newspaper Lavoro Fascista called "a perfect stranglehold in which the Italians are to die of suffocation whenever others desire."

Signor Gayda complained the Allies were boasting that they held Italy in submission. One of their war aims, he wrote, was to maintain their supremacy in the Mediterranean for the purpose of depriving Italy of the "right to choose freely her alliances and to interpret and defend her national rights."

Signor Gayda echoed general Italian dissatisfaction with British control at Gibraltar and Suez, but contradicted what he said was a widely held belief that Italy was entirely at the Allies' mercy, saying that Italy's "more than 200 submarines" and powerful air force made her control of the middle Mediterranean "easy—in fact, sure."

Even Bikes Carried By 'Chute Troops

LONDON (AP)—German parachute troops captured at Dombas, in Central Norway, carried a surprising amount and variety of equipment, Exchange Telegraph said.

It listed the following articles: Collapsible bicycles, machine guns, radio transmitters and receivers, saws, wire cutters, cameras, gas-welding apparatus.

The Germans were reported to have captured 50 civilians, whom they forced to carry their equipment, and to have occupied a farm before they were routed by hand grenades. The news agency said 150 surrendered after 25 had been killed and a number wounded.

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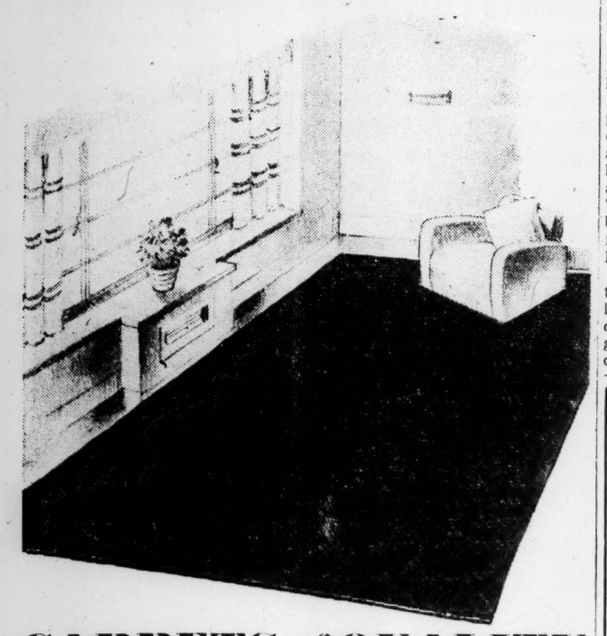

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Focal Points in Air Campaign in North

By a Staff Artist

Planes Hold Key to Present Phase of War

The air distances between various points, including the Faeroe Islands recently occupied by the British, and cities on the German and Norwegian Coasts that come within the range of air raids are indicated in this map. It also shows the route of Germany's "air ferry" to Norway, the terminal points of which, Stavanger and Aalborg, have been bombed by the British. By this route troops and supplies have been sent to Norway daily.

Allies Keep Diplomatic Door Wide Open

Continued from Page 1

Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway was to produce the withdrawal of Allied ships from the Mediterranean so as to give Italy a freer hand in the Adriatic and toward Dalmatia, events of the past 10 days have proved their falsity.

The oft-prophesied triumph of the German Air Force over the Allied naval arm has not been realized, and Signor Mussolini's exhortation to his own people has therefore not amounted to more than exhortation to "work and arm," not the swift action which a great part of the outside world had been led to believe.

Signor Mussolini, faced also, it is believed, by the opposition of the Italian Royal house, a powerful section of the Fascist Party, and of the Vatican to his country's intervention on the side of Germany, must consider very carefully before taking such a step.

On the other hand if he doesn't help Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini knows that he won't get any pickings out of any new "protective" annexations in the Balkans his northern ally may attempt.

And even if he did get them, Signor Mussolini would probably have no illusions. He is certainly realist enough to see that German domination would hardly stop sort of extending from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Defense for Yugoslavia

Add to this fact that the Allies are growing stronger each day and that there is a growing feeling, as the Daily Telegraph writes today, that the "time has come to make it plain that a violation of the territory of Yugoslavia would bring into action for her defense the forces of Britain and France," then it is clear why Signor Mussolini hesitates to act.

For Il Duce, true to totalitarian principles, apparently was concerned only with some possible action which would give him what he wanted on the Dalmatian coast and a chance to mine the Adriatic. Then Italy could become a "non-belligerent" again. It would be different if this led Italy into a real European war.

The example of Norway is not the only influence which the Balkans are feeling. There are indications that direct warnings have gone from the Reich to a number of the countries in Southeastern Europe. Thus any hopes that Italy may have had for "Fifth-Column" adventures may have to be somewhat modified. For the Balkans are not as open to Italian penetration as they were a fortnight ago.

The arrest of the former Yugoslav Premier, Milan Stoyadinovitch, and the present Premier Dragisha Cvetkovich's statement, "I shall not allow anyone to seize what we have built up," suggests strong official action resulting from hopes of Allied support in case of eventualities.

A bolder policy by the Balkan countries against possible internal betrayal indicates that Germany's earlier threats of a Genman-Italian-Russian alliance, if they cannot be largely discounted as propaganda boastings, are at least still very far from realization.

Sweden Protests Nazi Air Tactics

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, April 22

Sweden protested strongly to Berlin today against incursions by German warplanes over its territory and asked measures to prevent repetition of flights which "yesterday were especially numerous and grave."

Faced with a steadily expanding battle zone next door in Norway, Sweden already had taken sweeping precautions to prevent the conflict from infringing on its neutrality.

In Mediterranean

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—Paul Reynaud's Government is pursuing its efforts to reach an understanding with a thus far unresponsive Italy, while French troops poured into Norwegian battlefields to collaborate with their British Allies in the widened war against Germany.

The Premier told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in an exhaustive international survey that France, looking toward a "Mediterranean entente," has continued "a friendly exchange of views" with Italy and Spain since the beginning of the European war.

"Outside of all ideological considerations, the French Government will pursue its efforts in regard to these two countries in view of a Mediterranean entente which constitutes in its eyes one of the indispensable bases of peace," a communiqué said.

French interest in the Near East was emphasized April 20 when M. Reynaud conferred with the Ministers of Greece and Bulgaria. He also saw the Swiss Minister.

Soviet-French

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP)—Asserting that there is no place on the globe where interests of France conflict with those of the Soviet Union, an article in the newspaper Trud said yesterday that sober French people "have nothing in common with those who preach the breaking of relations or even war with the Soviet."

"The campaign against the U. S. S. R.," it said, "encounters objections among the French bourgeoisie. . . . The idea of war would be fatal to France."

The writer of the article took the unusual step of disagreeing with the conclusions of the author of an article on British-French relations which appeared in the same newspaper April 16.

The first writer represented England as a horseman riding a horse which was France. The article said the British-French coalition was designed to protect the colonial empires of the two nations and each needed the aid of the other.

New Bid to Italy

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—The French Government, seeking Italian friendship, appointed an important delegation yesterday to the Milan Fair.

A Commerce Ministry communiqué said that Léon Barety, a Deputy and President of the French Expositions Committee, was named Chairman of the delegation. Several foreign trade advisers also were appointed.

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LONDON

Allies Send Force to Norway In Smokescreen of Silence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—The news of the landing of French and British expeditions to Norway without hitch or casualty came in time to change the pessimistic criticism of the Norwegian campaign into hopeful enthusiasm. The only mishap appears to have been the sinking of a British trawler by German air attack, the crew of the vessel being reported to have been rescued.

It is now apparent that the Allied countercampaign in Norway is taking shape more rapidly than was evident from the laconic Admiralty communiqués.

While the German High Command poured out hundreds of words of "information" regarding the progress by the Reich forces in Norway, the Admiralty and War Office last week issued only two brief statements totaling 58 words.

The recent brief statement revealing landing at Namsos still only bring the total official British information on the Norwegian campaign to a little over 100 words.

The press here which, in the absence of Allied action, was last week inclined to be critical of the slowness of the British and French governments' information, now acknowledges that the Government has been busy behind a smokescreen of silence.

There is general agreement that in planning, assembling, equipping, transporting, convoying and landing successfully without a hitch expeditionary forces which are undoubtedly substantial and are presumably being added to, the Allied naval and military authorities have accomplished a remarkable feat of organization in a relatively short time.

There is good reason to believe that the expedition consists largely of specially equipped and highly mobile units.

It is now obvious that the authorities were well aware that the key to the Norwegian situation was a quick dash to get control of the railways, roads and communications in the triangle formed by Trondheim, Oslo and Bergen.

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Norse Battle Settles Into Routine War

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 22—The allied forces which have landed at points along the middle of Norway's coast are reported to total three divisions, including one English, one Canadian and one division of French Chasseurs Alpins.

They landed in four places—Namsos and Laerdal, north of Trondheim, Molde, southwest from Trondheim, and Sogne Fjord, north of Bergen.

From Namsos they have descended toward Trondheim as far as Steinkjer along the railway. The apparent immediate objective is to cut off Trondheim by land and sea.

However, the capture of the city itself presents serious difficulties as the Germans occupy well fortified positions as well as the main railway line to Sweden.

Allied troops from Sogne Fjord have penetrated eastward and established contact with the main Norwegian Government forces at Lillehammer.

German Move Unsuccessful

English officers are now at the Norwegian general staff headquarters. To block the passage of these Allied forces through the narrow mountain passes at the fjord head the Germans landed parachute companies south of Dombaas, but were unsuccessful.

North of Oslo, where the Norwegian Government and the King have taken refuge since the first day of the invasion and where main fighting is going on between Germans and Norwegians, the latter apparently are suffering serious reverses.

Germans who broke the main line of the Norwegian defenses between Lake Mjosa and the Glommen River April 18, yesterday occupied Hamar, thereby silencing the Government radio, and Elverum, temporary seat of the Norwegian Government.

The present whereabouts of the King and Government is not clear. According to one report, they fled northward to Rena. Meanwhile, the American Minister, Mrs. I. Borden Harriman, is personally directing removal of the wives and children of Americans to Lillehammer.

The military situation in the middle of Norway is thus rather checkered. The spectacular element of the first days has been changed and both sides have settled down to routine warfare.

Germans Under Pressure

Eight days after their first landing the Allies have not as yet scored any important successes against the Germans or even stiffened wavering Norwegian resistance on the main section, where the German advance continues.

On the other hand Germans are compelled to exert themselves far more than they had expected. Both sides must bring in artillery, tanks and infantry before they achieve anything decisive.

The Allied land operations have been seriously handicapped because the Germans, who got there first, occupied the principal harbors, fortifications, and lines of communication.

This is of vast importance in a sparsely populated mountainous country like Norway, where roads and railways are few and far between. The English must operate from small out-of-the-way harbors, using mountain paths, whereas the Germans have roads at their disposal, and to dislodge the Germans from any of their strongly fortified positions would require tremendous material and human sacrifice, which runs completely counter to the British strategy in the present war of attrition.

Frontal Attack Avoided

Hitherto nowhere have the English attempted to dislodge the Germans from any occupied point. Even in Narvik, where it would not be difficult to finish off the isolated German garrison of 4,000 men, the British are avoiding a frontal attack.

Instead they first destroyed all German shipping in the harbor—the toll is 13 German vessels, one Dutch, one Finnish, four Swedish, including all supplies of food, ammunition, and then landed on the coastal points along the fjord including the Lofoten Islands.

No new supplies have reached the Germans for the past week, but still the Allies do not attack and don't intend to for the present, apparently. Instead, they prefer that the Germans should continue burning airplane fuel and losing ships in hazardous attempts to supply them.

No ship can pass, as the Allied warships are constantly on patrol off the entrance to the fjord, and supplying by air is costly, since the nearest German air base is Trondheim, over 250 miles away.

Meanwhile the bottled-up Germans in Narvik are harmless, since the shipping of ore is paralyzed anyway.

At Trondheim the Allies are expected to attempt to repeat the operation, which has reached a more advanced stage at Narvik. But there the task is considerably more complex for, aside from above-mentioned superiority of the German strategic positions, the lower down the coast the Allies go the more they are exposed to German aviation.

Authoress Enlists

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (AP)—Among the volunteers who have enlisted in Norway, one of the first was Sigrid Undset, Danish woman author and winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928. Miss Undset, it is reported here, is employed as a censor.

Confident of Nazi Victory, Duce's Greetings to Hitler

BERLIN, April 22 (AP)—Benito Mussolini sent Adolf Hitler a birthday message on April 20, expressing "definite confidence that the German people will victoriously stand the great test under which it has been placed."

Herr Hitler replied with "hearty thanks" and an expression of "unshakable belief" that the German and Italian people would win their "vital rights."

Herr Hitler also got telegrams on his fifty-first birthday from King Christian of Denmark, whose country is under "protective" German occupation; King Leopold of the Belgians; Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; King Carol of Rumania; Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia; King Victor Emmanuel of Italy; Regent Nicholas Horthy of Hungary, and Gen. Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain.

The Mussolini-Hitler exchange:

Premier Mussolini: "While the German people are celebrating your birthday, I, in the name of the Fascist Government and the Italian people, would like to extend cordial good wishes, together with definite confidence that the German people will victoriously stand the great test under which it has been placed"

Reichsführer Hitler: "I thank you heartily, Duce, for the best wishes which you have sent me in the name of the Fascist Government and Italian people. I return your greeting in the unshakable belief that our nationals, allied in a community of Weltanschauung (world outlook) and of aims, will survive successfully the battle for their vital rights."

Hungary's Stand

BUDAPEST, April 21 (AP)—Assurances of good will toward Germany and compliments to Adolf Hitler on his birthday were voiced yesterday in the Hungarian press.

The inspired comments, coming after Premier Count Pal Teleki's assertion that Hungary is not neutral but only nonbelligerent, were accepted in political circles as reflecting the Government's policy of siding with Germany as a means of keeping Germans out of Hungary.

Observers said that what the Government fears is a putsch by pro-Nazi elements backed by Germany and possibly accompanied by "benevolent" occupation.

The Government organ, Uj Magyarsag, asserted that "some people say we must have a neutral policy with the same good will toward all belligerents. Such a policy would certainly result in neither of the parties trusting us and having no feeling of obligation toward us. We can only follow a pro-Italian, pro-German policy."

American Groups in Norway Reach Swedish Soil in Safety

STOCKHOLM, April 22 (AP)—Seventeen members of the families of the United States Legation in Norway, have arrived at the Swedish border town of Fjallnes after a 120-mile journey from bombed and machine-gunned Lillehammer.

The leader of the party was the American Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Ole Hagen.

In the party were eight children, the smallest Ann Ronhovde, infant daughter of the Norwegian-born professor, A. G. Ronhovde, of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. The professor accompanied his wife and three-year-old son.

The party also included Mrs. Raymond Cox, wife of the Legation Secretary; Mrs. T. O. Klath, whose husband is Commercial Attaché; Mrs. Austin Preston, wife of the Consul-General in Oslo; Mrs. Easton Kelsey and Mrs. Brigg Perkins, whose husbands are Vice-Consuls.

They all left Oslo April 9 after a wakeful night because of air raid alarms, and drove to Lillehammer in a motor caravan with American flags spread over their car roofs.

Lieut. Col. Hagen said that a snowstorm forced the party to abandon previous plans to come out of Norway by way of Hamar and Elverum which were involved in fighting by the time the storm cleared.

One night on the journey was spent in farm houses near Dombos. After that they traveled day and night until they reached the frontier at noon Sunday.

'All Well' Cabled

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The State Department received word April 20 that Americans at Bergen and Trondheim, Norway, including officers and crew of two American ships caught by the German invasion, were safe.

Maurice P. Dunlap, Consul at Bergen, in a message relayed through the German and American legations at Oslo said also that the two ships, the Flying Fish and Charles R. McCormick, were safe along with their cargoes. Both were at Bergen.

Mr. Dunlap also reported that all the Americans at Bergen had "shifted locality and are in neighboring safer places" of Trondheim. He said merely, "Information received from Trondheim that all well."

American Victim

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The State Department received word today that Capt. Robert M. Losey, Assistant Military attaché at Stockholm, was killed in a German bombing raid at Dombas, Norway, yesterday.

Captain Losey was the first American killed on land since the European war started.

The State Department said Captain Losey had gone from Stockholm into Norway to assist in removing Americans from the war zone.

The State Department has instructed its Legation at Stockholm to obtain all possible information on the circumstances of the fatality.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the Minister to Norway, had cabled that on Saturday afternoon, Captain Losey had gone to Norway to contact a party of Americans being moved out under the escort of Lieutenant Commander Hagen. The party was coming over the northern road from Lillehammer, where the Americans had been concentrated, to Sarna. The party of Americans was composed largely of the families of the American Legation and Consulate at Oslo. It crossed the frontier into Sweden under Commander Hagen's escort yesterday and is now at Fjallnas.

Captain Losey, a native of Iowa, reported for duty to Minister Frederick A. Sterling at Stockholm only a few days ago. He had previously been in Finland as an observer during the Russo-Finnish war.

Norway Rations Food Supplies

OSLO, Norway, April 22 (AP)—New rations have been placed in effect today setting limits of 250 grams (8.8 ounces) of sugar a week for each person and 80 grams (2.8 ounces) of coffee, or 25 grams (.88 ounces) of tea. Rations also have been fixed for feeding domestic animals.

Effective then also, bank withdrawals will be limited to 400 kroner except for wage accounts, pensions, taxes, rent, duties, and other specific purposes. (The Norwegian krona was quoted at 22.7 cents before the German invasion.).

The Norwegian Seaman's Union broadcast a radio appeal to all seamen to obey orders from German-held Oslo so that food can be imported into occupied Norway. Until further notice, eggs are being allowed only to medical cases.

The new automobile ferry between the Southern Norwegian port of Larvik and Hirtshals, Denmark, is being used daily to bring in Danish foodstuffs.

Cromwell to Quit Post To Enter Senate Race

OTTAWA (AP)—James H. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, will resign his post within the next month to run for the Democratic nomination as Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Cromwell in making this announcement said he "had to resign" in view of the statement by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that he expected the envoy to Canada to leave his post to contest the New Jersey primary on May 21.

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Germans Claim Success In Air Raids at Sea

By the Associated Press

Two British submarines and four British planes were counted as Allied week-end losses in a German communiqué today.

"Two enemy merchantships" also were sunk and a British destroyer struck in fighting around Norway, the German said.

The report climaxed a week-end of indeterminate fighting in which Germany, relying largely upon its Air Force to block Allied troop transports from reaching Norway, claimed extensive damage to British naval craft.

On April 20 the British denied earlier German claims of having damaged by bombs several British naval units and transports. The Admiralty stated the "enemy obtained no hits upon either ships or transports," in intermittent air attacks on British naval units and transports. In the same communiqué the British reported that two German transports were hit by torpedoes from British submarines in an attack on a German convoy.

It also was announced that three German planes were shot down and others were damaged during aerial attacks on British naval units.

It was also disclosed that two British cargo ships, the Mersey and the Hawnby, had sunk after explosions off the southeast coast, with 13 dead or missing.

Germany officially reported that a U-boat sank a former Polish destroyer northeast of the Shetland Islands.

War Insurance

MADRID, April 22 (AP)—The Government today decreed war risk insurance for the crews of all Spanish ships obligatory after April 1 and fixed premiums for zones proportionate to the danger.

A premium of 8.75 per cent of the value of the policy was set for the "zone of great danger" north of the 48th parallel and east of the 14th meridian west.

Premiums range from 1.5 to 4.25 per cent for the "zone of danger" between the 45th and 48th parallels and west of the 1st meridian west and also for the ports of belligerents in the Mediterranean and belligerent ports elsewhere in the world.

N.Y. Sees Prize Ship

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The captured German motorship tanker Biscaya arrived April 19 flying the "Red Duster" of the British merchant fleet and bearing the name Empire Unity.

Prime Minister Chamberlain said last Oct. 26 that she had been captured, but gave no details. The 6,639-ton ship formerly carried oil from Port Arthur, Texas, to Hamburg, Germany.

She arrived from England, and was listed as being owned by the British Ministry of Shipping.

German Investors' Profits Drained Into State Coffers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent publication of leading German Company reports naturally arouses curiosity as to how the ordinary investor in the Third Reich is being affected by the war.

Increased economic output, according to official statistics, industrial plants working to fullest capacity, no unemployment and a phenomenal rise in national income have certainly favored the investor. But on the other hand there has been the very great disadvantage that gains have gone to swell the State's income rather than profits.

Since 1934 6 per cent has been the "interest rate ceiling," with 8 per cent in exceptional cases. Any dividends beyond these figures have had to be invested in Government securities for "deferred payment. But since it has generally been felt that such payments have been indefinitely postponed. 6 per cent has come to be accepted as the standard rate and market values have been adjusted accordingly. At the same time drastic regulations prevent companies from piling up reserves.

Profits Are Secondary

In fact in Germany since the Reich Company Act of 1937 profit making has ceased to be the primary concern of a business. It has become merely a piece of machinery working for Germany's war ends. Directly or indirectly rearmament has been responsible for 70 per cent of all industrial orders so that business life is very largely dependent upon Government good will. In consequence the State has felt justified in claiming a very big share in the profits. Some idea of the extent to which it benefits may be obtained from the recent annual report of the A. E. G. (Allgemeine Elektricitaetsellschaft) one of the largest electro-technical concerns in the Reich. Its nominal share capital is RM. 120,000,000, turnover RM. 600,000,000, and dividend (6 per cent) for last year RM. 7,200,000. But the shareholders' profits were small compared with taxation which amounted to RM. 51,000,000 or 42 per cent of the share capital.

It might be assumed that with a more or less secure dividend of 6 per cent there would be plenty of good investments available. And indeed there are if it were not for the fact that the Government, long before the outbreak of war monopolized the capital market for its own loans so that no new shares appeared to take up new capital and the only long-term investments available were new issues of Reich loans. But investors have long held too many Government securities and with dwindling confidence they have preferred to keep their capital liquid, letting it out on short-term at lower rates of interest.

Other Issues Ahead

From September, 1939, to March 15 last industrial loans issued amounted to RM. 531,000,000 to which should be added the Reichsbahn (State Railways) loan of RM. 500,000,000. It is estimated that the total private capital issues to be floated during the next few months will amount to RM. 1,000,000,000—the amount fixed as necessary capital expenditure just before the outbreak of war.

Statistics published by the German Banks show that during 1939 they had another increase in turnover and in total assets. Their current deposits or the first four months of the war were higher by RM. 3,000,000,000 (according to Der Deutsche Volkswirt). This is a clear indication that at the moment capital far exceeds demands for investment. Such large deposits in the banks have in any case served the Government for they have been used to check excessive rises in prices and securities.

This over liquidity is largely due to the Allied blockade which has led among other things to the rationing of food, clothing, and petrol, to the exclusion of all investment in a large number of formerly profitable branches of industry, etc. In addition because of the lack of essential commodities the Government has hesitated to increase taxation, and since note-hoarding is a penal offense almost all available cash flows back to the banks where it is absorbed in Reich short term bills.

Note Issue Growing

But the greatest problem facing the investor is that of inflation. In fact there appears to be a continuous inflation of the note issue, judging from the figures at hand. Even in the boom year of 1929 the note issue of the old Reich was RM. 6.26 milliards, and in 1933 it was RM. 5.48 milliards. On March 7, 1940 it was RM. 11.75 milliards while the total of legal tender in circulation had reached the new high record of RM. 15.50 milliards.

Faced then with the shadow of inflation, the German investor's dominant thought is primarily not the amount of the return on his investments, but how the worst consequences of a collapse in the purchasing power of his funds can be avoided. The remark of the Chairman of the A. E. G. at its recent annual meeting may well prove to be the investor's chief reward for the Nazi period namely, "Much has been earned but much has also had to be relinquished."

Color Film Price Cut Announced for August

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 22 (AP)—The cost of color film will decline as much as $30,000 for a completed motion picture this summer.

Dr. Herbert T. Kalmus, President of Technicolor Motion Picture Corporation, announced a price reduction of 1 cent a foot, effective Aug. 1, 1940, applying to all 35-millimeter motion picture release prints exclusive of advertising and industrial subjects.

Women Are 'Land Army'

© International

They Work From Sun to Sun—And Then Some

With most of the men of military age gone to the war, and England needing more food than ever, the women have set out to raise a bumper crop and plant all available land. This scene is on a big farm at Bury St. Edmunds.

Thousands 'Plant for Victory'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More than 20,000 packets of seeds have been distributed to countrywomen as the first step in a national "Plant for Victory" campaign organized by women.

The seeds have been chosen by the Horticultural Adviser to the National Federation of Women's Institutes. They are the first of a series of distributions to be made to more than 300,000 women in rural areas of England and Wales from the Federation's national headquarters.

Countrywomen will have exact instructions as to when to plant the seeds, and how many rows of each to plant to secure the best "food value" returns from their labor.

Dairymaids, ladies of the manor, miners' wives, and country nurses, village teachers, and evacuated townswomen are all to share in a national effort to be organized by the Federation to make the best use of all available ground.

"A threefold plan is in hand to insure the success of the scheme," Miss Edith Walker, Assistant Secretary of the Federation declares.

"Village women will first make a survey of all allotments and derelict gardens at the invitation of the County Agricultural Organizers. Secondly, communal allotments will be started for the growing of winter vegetables for feeding stock such as pigs and poultry.

"Lastly," she states, "a scheme is on foot whereby countrywomen will look after the village plots owned by men who have been called up or have volunteered for service with the Forces."

U. S. Seen Needed As Peace Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—World peace will continue to remain an elusive ideal until statesmanship can work out in the field of international relations the same kind of balance between stability and adjustment, to change which is the prerequisite of domestic tranquillity, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declares in his annual report to Trustees today.

No enduring system of international co-operation could now be set up in which the United States is not prepared to play a leading part, Dr. Shotwell holds. He blames America's refusal after the World War to aid liberal trade policies with the full forces of her material wealth as being largely responsible for weakening the forces of peace.

"Even now," he said, "we bury the world's gold instead of using it to strengthen liberal policies of defense against autarchy and thereby impair the reciprocal trade agreements program as an instrument of peace."

Princeton Reveals Faculty Changes

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton University's Board of Trustees made 17 new appointments and 14 advancements in the faculty at the spring meeting.

Dr. Howard Foster Lowry, head of the Department of English in the College of Wooster, Ohio was named Professor of English. Dr. William M. Parkins, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the University of Louisville Medical School, was appointed Research Associate in Biology.

Other appointments included Dr. Archibald T. Macallister, Jr., Assistant Professor in Brown University, as Assistant Professor of Italian; Dr. John V. A. Fine, '25, Assistant Professor in Williams College, lecturer in the classics; and Dr. Robert J. Walker, Assistant Professor in Cornell University, lecturer in mathematics.

War Compels China to Expand Industries

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING—Free China has the natural resources to become a great industrial nation, American Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson remarked in a conversation high on the hill where his Embassy is located on the south bank of the Yangtze. Mr. Johnson believes the war against Japan is developing in China the essential impetus toward industrialization.

So obviously rich is the great hinterland into which Nationalist China has been driven that there is perhaps a temptation to exaggerate the potentialities. Leaders here are active and optimistic, there is a strong "go-ahead" attitude, and so much has already been accomplished in the way of construction work that there is a tendency to think virtually anything can be done.

This may not be far wrong, looking at things in the long-range view. But it is useless to expect the millenium to arrive tomorrow at 7 a. m., and some of the most valuable workers are among the most conservative when it comes to making forecasts.

Dr. Oong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs and Chairman of the National Resources Commission, is an example in point. This lively little man has a great reputation and a deserved one. He is good enough to be able to be a "debunker" of inflated stories.

Paper Mill Lacking

For example, when I visited Chungking a little under a year ago I was assured by various people that within a few weeks or months a big paper-manufacturing plant would be in operation producing newsprint and other necessities. The Chungking newspapers are still using coarse native product, however, so I asked Dr. Oong about the paper mill.

"That mill requires 2,000 tons of machinery," he replied. "We were able to bring about 600 tons up from the coast. The rest remains to be made. Our methods of making such machinery are naturally primitive. It is impossible to say how long it will take to get the mill into operation under such conditions.

On the other hand, despite frank statements of the handicaps under which various new enterprises are laboring, some almost miraculous progress is being made in various directions. I was especially interested in the manufacture of gasoline from vegetable oil. When I told Shanghai and Tokyo experts—mostly foreign in both cases—about this project last spring and summer, they were skeptical. Some suggested that I had confused a process of alcohol making with this reported gasoline process, and I had to confess that I had seen only the early stages of erection of the plant which was to do this work.

Now, it appears, the Chinese are actually producing this vegetable oil gasoline, and it is real gasoline too—not a high-test airplane product, of course, but something of around 50 to 60 octane rating and entirely suitable for passenger car or truck use. About 600 gallons a day is now understood to be in production and it is expected that the output will be raised to 1,000 gallons or more. The process, it appears, is unique to China—one of the several fields in which native technicians have been successful in developing new lines in accordance with their special needs.

Uneconomic but Profitable

This is not an economic way to produce gasoline and it is strictly a wartime measure. The Chinese Army is taking the whole output now and it wants more. "Gas" sells at not less than $9 Chinese currency—something over 50 United States cents, varying with exchange which was 17-1 against the American dollar in Chungking at the time. So it pays to turn out vegetable oil gasoline even at a price of $6 Chinese, or more, particularl yas no foreign exchange factor is involved. There is a Chungking "black market," as in Tokyo, with gasoline quoted there at $15 a gallon. Needless to say, rationing is practiced, and it is the rule to add 50 per cent local-made alcohol which adds greatly to the flavor of the atmosphere in Chungking's numerous new-paved streets.

Szechuen and neighboring provinces are not places of mystery so far as natural resources are concerned. Chinese and foreign geologists have given the mountains quite a going over, and the Government has a fair idea of what may be taken from mining enterprises for a good many years to come. As is well known, many of these provinces are already famous for certain mineral products, such as Yunnan's tin; but on the other hand, the Japanese have occupied certain provinces which contain the bulk of China's other vital supplies—and these include, unhappily for the prospects of any immediate tremendous industrial program, much of the iron and coal.

Selling Mineral Surpluses

There is more wolfram and antimony—both war requisites—than China has any use for. These materials are being shipped out to—among others—Soviet Russia, a fact which has the British anxiously inquiring as to the chances that some of these shipments may get through to German hands. Efforts are being made by the Chinese to assure that such trade is "on the up and up," for the direct needs of the country receiving the shipment. There is tin in plenty, and the United States will receive Yunnan's output of that in extinction of the recently granted additional credit of $20,000,000. Probably there are good supplies of mercury. There are unexploited stores of asbestos, and several other products. Copper wire is now being manufactured.

For the future there is assuredly much to be done in exploiting these resources, but men like Dr. Oong fully realize international interdependencies and do not insist that free China can be completely self-sustaining indefinitely. There must be an exchange of mineral and other products for top efficiency. In due course, communications with the outside world will be improved—they are at present cramped and handicapped but far from extinguished—and such interchange as is necessary can be conducted. Even now, there are few real shortages. Enough coal and other products can be had to care for present needs, but in future there should be such vast development that it will be necessary to sell the Chinese hinterland's surplus products abroad and with the proceeds, acquire the essentials in which this area is comparatively lacking.

350 Factories Shifted

Meanwhile 350 factories have been transferred from the coast to free China, summing up to a total of 150,000 tons of factory, equipment. A large proportion of the machinery has been set up and is already working at a multitude of tasks ranging from iron and steel fabrication to cotton spinning and silk weaving. Under wartime conditions it has been deemed desirable to set up much of the equipment in suburban or country areas because of the danger of bombing.

War has done some damage to China's Far West, certainly, but upon the whole the benefits it has conferred are far more apparent and decidedly far more lasting.

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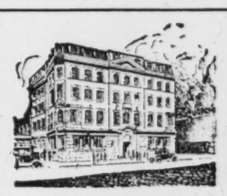

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One-Sided British Trade Seen as Peril to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada has just been sharply warned by one of its chief exporters that it must revise its trading policies if it is to hold anything like its present British market, and if the Empire Trade Treaty system is to remain secure.

Speaking in Vancouver, H. R. MacMillan, operator of logging camps, lumber mills, canning factories, and shipping lines, told the Board of Trade that Canada must buy more British goods in order to maintain its present exports. After a trip of investigation to Britain, chief market for his own huge operations, Mr. MacMillan returned to Canada convinced that the present one-sided Empire trading relations could not continue permanently.

Behind Mr. MacMillan's warning are the definite figures of Canadian exports and imports. In the last calendar year, Canada sold $328,886,435 worth of goods to Britain and bought from Britain only $114,007,409 worth. In the previous year the bargain was even more heavily in favor of this country. Generally in the last five years Canada has sold at least three times as much to Britain as it has bought there, and sometimes close to four times.

Preferential Tariff

The present British market was assured to Canada by the Empire tariff preferences, and of these Canada was the chief author. As Mr. MacMillan pointed out, Canada was compelled to seek larger admission to the British market when the United States shut down on Canadian imports so drastically that, as explained in dispatches to the Monitor, the net balance of trade and interest transactions between this country and its neighbor is unfavorable to Canada by nearly $200,000,000 a year. This deficit has been made up largely by sales to Britain.

But Mr. MacMillan raises the question whether Britain will continue long to run its present huge deficit in Canadian trade. The ideal solution from Canada's standpoint would be to sell more to the United States and cut down or eliminate the present unfavorable balance there, but up to now this has not been possible. Mr. MacMillan proposes that Canada buy more British goods. Many Canadians urge as well that purchases in the United States be reduced.

Presents Real Problem

The purchase of more British goods in Canada is not as easy as it sounds. If Britain is to increase its sales largely in this country it means sharp new competition for Canadian industries in such fields as textiles. Canadian industry has been built up largely under the shelter of high tariffs, with a long-standing British preference, which was confirmed in the Empire treaties. Much of this industry could not survive free competition.

Thus the main political pressure in Canada since Sir John A. Macdonald's "national policy" has been from the industrial areas of Ontario and Quebec in favor of keeping out competitive overseas goods. Any attempt to balance up trade with Britain would suit the raw producers of western Canada, but would encounter great opposition in the manufacturing East.

If Mr. MacMillan is right, if Britain cannot afford to continue its present trading arrangements indefinitely, the future thus holds new political tensions in Canada and perhaps a reshaping of economic policy. For the present, however, the normal tests of trade do not apply exactly, for the reason that Britain is buying in Canada now largely without the expenditure of its precious foreign exchange. Instead, it is going to buy war necessities in this country largely, at the start anyway, through the repatriation of Canadian securities—a process already under way. Later, according to a Canadian Government announcement Canada may provide Britain with actual credits.

War Needs Come First

Under war conditions it is thought Britain will be more concerned to get the goods it needs than to work out any permanent trading policy. Already, however, it has sought to avoid the purchase of Canadian goods regarded as nonessential. The huge flow of lumber from British Columbia has been almost curtailed. Many goods normally bought have been classed as luxuries and prohibited. Such Canadian producers as fishermen and orchardists already are feeling the pinch of a diminished British market, as Britain diverts its buying to war materials and essential foodstuffs.

The basic problem will still remain after the war, Mr. MacMillan said. He illustrated it by pointing to Britain's trade with Argentina. That country sells its raw materials to Britain and in return buys British manufactured goods. It will refuse to buy British goods if Britain does not buy approximately an equal amount of Argentine raw materials like wheat and grain, which compete directly with those of Canada. If Britain cannot sell its goods here it must sell them in such places as Argentina, which will buy on an equal basis.

Reshuffle Must Come

All these facts are well known to the Canadian Government. Its policy has been to avoid the very situation which has developed between it and Britain now—complete government control and direction of trade. The three-way trade treaty deal between Britain, the United States, and Canada was designed to forestall such developments by freeing trade from tariffs and controls, but the war has altered all that, and the spirit of the treaty has been compromised by exchange regulation, licensed imports, and other devices of government management.

The present Canadian Government's objective undoubtedly will be to make the best of war trade during the war, but to abandon government control and regulations so far as possible when the war is over. No government realizes more clearly that trade eventually must balance up and that if Canada is going to sell huge quantities of goods in Britain it must buy there on something like the same scale. Thus a revision of the present Empire treaty system eventually appears inevitable and in any shuffle of this sort Canada will have to consider, of course, its whole trading relations with the United States.

Canada's Problem

MONTREAL, April 22 (AP) — Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, told Canadians today their "sacrifices are still to come" and they must spend their money for war equipment rather than for private purposes.

Increased incomes from war activity, he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Montreal Canadian Club, "must be returned to the State in the form of taxation or subscription to war loans."

Canada, he added, must provide exchange to enable the Mother Country to buy supplies from Canada and must save enough to repurchase Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom.

Reply to a Taunt

This, he said, should be the reply to the taunt of totalitarian states that democracies "can't take it—in other words pull in their belts."

"The people in this country are going to have to think twice before they make expenditures that are not essential," he continued.

"They are going to have to ask themselves, 'can I do without this article or this service—this cruise or this imported luxury?' "

The real cost of the war, he held, must be met out of current production.

"There are no countries from whom we can borrow," he observed. "We have to stand on our own feet."

In a review of foreign exchange control, he said:

"We have met all our obligations. Indeed, we have gone further and allowed the withdrawal of Canadian dollar income at official exchange rates.

Looks to Sound Future

"In effect, what we have done is to ask the nonresident to leave his capital in this country, so that we may avoid curtailment of the resources which are needed for the conduct of the war.

"In doing so, I believe we are serving the nonresident's best interests, as well as our own. Control or no control, the great bulk of the foreigner's capital would have remained at risk in this country. And so foreigners were bound to have a vital stake, both in our ultimate success and in that degree of efficiency or organization which will leave us with a sound structure when peace comes."

He pointed out funds for repatriation of British-held Canadian securities must be made available in addition to war costs, estimated at $500,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

British Labor Party 'Wars' On Radicals in Own Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—The British Labor Party is contributing to the elimination of disruptive activities within its own ranks by open warfare on Communist and Left Wing elements which have adopted an attitude contrary to the party's official policy of resolutely prosecuting the war against Nazi Germany.

The latest move in this direction is the decision of the National Executive of Labor Party to disaffiliate the University Labor Federation, and the disaffiliation of the Divisional Labor Party in the Pollok constituency of Glasgow for breaking the political truce by running its own candidate for the by-election there—also an anti-war candidate. Another move has been the handling of the case of Dr. Denis N. Pritt and the publication of a pamphlet exposing Communism's about-face since the outbreak of war.

The University Labor Federation, representing students with labor sympathies at the higher seats of learning, was founded by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party in Parliament, but he resigned his leadership last year as a protest against the Federation's attitude toward the present war and Dr. Pritt was elected as his successor.

Contrary to Party Policy

The Federation was disaffiliated, according to an authorized statement, because the resolutions it had adopted were "contrary to party policy and have prejudiced the interests of the Labor Party in the universities."

These resolutions were carried at the last annual meeting, despite the fact that before they appeared on the agenda Mr. Greenwood, who was the President, sought unsuccessfully to get them altered.

The resolutions included an attack on the war from the same angle as that of the Communists, maintaining that it was a war of capitalist imperialism and that the real interests of the Socialists lay in ending the war as soon as possible.

Dr. Pritt is a prominent Laborite, until recently a member of the National Executive, whose near-Communist views have constantly brought him into conflict with the majority of the Labor Party. Dealing with his request that he be allowed to state his case against expulsion from the Executive, this latter organization yesterday decreed that the rank and file of the movement should decide this question at the coming annual conference of the party at Bournemouth in May. This is exactly the same procedure as was adopted in the case of Sir Stafford Cripps, who was expelled last year.

Dr. Pritt has appeared before the British public as a strong champion of Joseph Stalin—in his writings "Light on Moscow" and "Must the War Spread?"—and the Executive expelled him on the grounds that "He had shown himself to be in violent opposition to the policy of the Party on the question of the Russian invasion of Finland." Mr. John Wilmot has been nominated to fill the vacancy on the Executive.

While Dr. Pritt's attitude has been strongly condemned, there are undoubtedly many prominent Laborites like Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. Harold Laski, and others, who consider the expulsion wrong, since it raises the issue as to whether the party is to tolerate a minority opinion, without which tolerance the "flexibility and virility necessary to overcome difficulties that lie ahead" are not likely to be forthcoming.

All this is to be settled at the coming annual conference. What is momentarily of primary importance is the indication of British Labor's determination to uproot all disintegrating tendencies within its own ranks—everything working against the strongest prosecution of the war.

This is also clearly seen in a Labor Party pamphlet entitled, "Stalin's Men—About Turn," detailing both the British and foreign Communists' about-face on the European war and on Fascism, immediately Russia itself became aggressive. The pamphlet is a fair record of what Communists said about the Nazi menace to Europe from 1933 onward and about Finland, and what Communists are now saying.

The cry now is "Down with Imperialist War."

Many Stand at Crossroads

Such a documented statement of an opportunist policy should do much to strengthen many persons who have been uncertain in their own thought regarding this issue. Britain has few Communists, but certainly there are many waverers who, while semi-pacifist at heart, are still uncertain which way to turn.

This pamphlet clearly shows how the Daily Worker, the only Communist daily, has changed from a violent protagonist of war against Germany until the middle of September, when Russia entered Poland and threatened Finland. Today its commentary of war news and interpretations of events is regarded as indirectly supporting German arms and drawing a veil over German offenses against civilization.

The object of the Communist Party, this pamphlet declares, is to act as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy, "of Soviet imperialism and power politics."

British official Labor certainly has not an easy task, since it must follow a policy which leaves it open to attacks from many sides. Strongly opposed to certain parts of the present Government's policy, it yet gives its fullest support to all phases of the policy which it considers essential for the prosecution of the war. On the other hand, the Labor Party is strongly attacked by the extreme Leftists, either for supporting the war at all or for not obtaining greater concessions for industrial labor during this national crisis. Nevertheless it is confident that the British workers' future depends very largely upon the defeat of Hitlerism and is bending every effort to achieve that end.

Landmarks in Queensland's Progress

Keystone

(1) Tropical vegetation in North Queensland. (2) Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, as seen from the harbor. (3) W. Forgan Smith, Premier of Queensland. (4) A street scene in Brisbane. (5) Ewes and lambs on Mt. Abundance in West Queensland. (6) A bullock team used to transport walnut in Northern Queensland. (7) The War Memorial in Brisbane.

British Labor Aided by Barnes

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—George Nicoll Barnes, a member of David Lloyd George's World War Cabinet in 1917 and one of the signers of the Treaty of Versailles, who passed on here today, was a founder of the British Labor Party.

George Nicoll Barnes reached the peak of a long public career devoted to the advancement of labor when, as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, he played an important part in drawing up the constitution of the International Labor Organization.

Numbered among the greater satellites of the "Big Four" at the Paris Conference, Mr. Barnes had taken little active part in politics in recent years.

Born in Scotland in 1859, he was an ardent trade-unionist in his younger years and played a conspicuous part in labor organization. He began his public career in 1906, when he was elected a member of Parliament from Blackfriars Division, Glasgow, and retained his seat continuously until 1922.

He was named Pensions Minister in 1916, served as a member of the Lloyd George War Cabinet in 1917 and was a Minister Without Portfolio in 1919 when appointed a delegate to the Peace Conference.

During his parliamentary career Mr. Barnes devoted special attention to old-age pensions, welfare of discharged soldiers, taxation of land values, the Irish problem, and industrial questions arising out of the World War.

He visited the United States as a delegate to the International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919, and was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Barnes was General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers from 1896 to 1908, and was the author of numerous books on labor problems.

Scandinavian War Hits London Papers

LONDON (AP)—London's morning papers carried an announcement April 21 that, owing to the restriction of paper supplies because of the extension of the war to Scandinavia, their size hereafter will be reduced to 12 pages instead of the usual 14 to 18.

Compulsory Savings Starting in Canada

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, April 22

The temporary wartime staff of Dominion civil servants will go on a compulsory savings basis on May 1, under terms of an order-in-council just announced.

Under its terms, some 3,000 clerks, stenographers, and other office workers here will have 5 per cent of their salaries held back until the war is over, when they will receive a lump sum contribution to re-establish themselves in private life.

Determination of the Government and other agencies to do all possible to ease the postwar reaction and period of economic readjustment has been stated several times. This new order among those temporary civil servants engaged since Sept. 1 last, the outbreak of war, is seen as probably the first manifestation of the principle.

The Civil Service Commission already exacts 5 per cent from the salaries of permanent civil servants, which with a 5 per cent contribution from the Dominion Treasury, constitutes the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

Century of Free Settlement Celebrated by Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The centenary of free settlement in Queensland, largest and youngest State on the Australian continent, will be celebrated this year from January to June.

The center of the State's celebrations will be the provincial cities of Toowoomba and Warwick, commercial centers of the rich Darling Downs district of Queensland where the first free settlement took place 100 years ago.

Queensland's history really begins with the American Revolutionary War. The peace of 1783, which recognized the independence of the Thirteen Colonies, closed America as a country to which criminals condemned to "transportation" could be sent from England. Instead, they were transported to Botany Bay, New South Wales, and other penal settlements on Australian shores, including one at Moreton Bay, now the site of Queensland's capital city, Brisbane.

Long after free settlers had been permtited to till the land surrounding the Botany Bay settlement, Moreton Bay remained a penal depot, hemmed in from the vast, unknown interior by rugged mountain ranges, the lowest gaps in which were 2,500 feet above sea-level.

In 1827 Allan Cunningham, a botanist who had accompanied a naval expedition up the Eastern coast of Australia to Moreton Bay, left the settlement at Sydney Cove, travelled overland and discovered the country that he was to name the Darling Downs, after the then Governor of the Colony of New South Wales.

He had discovered fertile plains that were years later to become the granary of Queensland. It was in 1840 that the first free settler brought sheep and cattle to the Downs.

In Southern New South Wales the early "squatters," as the pioneer ranchers were called, found suitable grazing lands for their sheep flocks scarce. As it was the law that they could hold as much land as they could stock with sheep or cattle, many of them cast covetous eyes toward the unknown North.

The first to adventure was Patrick Leslie, an enterprising Scotsman, who had a sheep station to the southwest of the Sydney settlement. Accompanied by an ex-convict servant he set out from the most north-easterly settlement in Australia, a sheep ranch on the Severn River, and after a hazardous journey of 10 days reached the Darling Downs territory.

He found the country so rich as pastoral land that he returned post haste for his flocks, and with his brother, Walter, and 22 men, mostly "ticket-of-leave" convicts, drove 5,700 sheep, and a number of horses and bullocks, to his new station, situated in the vicinity of where the city of Warwick now stands.

The claim of the Leslies to 200,000 acres of what is today regarded as the finest pastoral and agricultural land on the Australian continent, soon aroused the envy of other New South Wales "squatters," and in a short time the pioneers were encircled by a ring of rival sheep breeders.

Such was the beginning of free settlement in Queensland. Leading a semi-nomadic life these pioneers of early Queensland were daily subjected to hardships, including attacks by natives, of which the present generation has little conception.

This purely pastoral occupation was necessarily the first stage in the development of Queensland as a separate State from New South Wales, but with the discovery of gold there followed a rapid accession of wealth and population. The bulk of the lands taken by the early "squatters" was subsequently resumed by the Government to meet the necessities of closer settlement for the influx of immigrants from the British Isles.

At the beginning of the present century the population of the Darling Downs province of Queensland had swelled to 50,000, and today this territory supports a population of more than 109,000. There are two cities—Toowoomba and Warwick—and 27 towns in this vast province, which has 590,000 acres under wheat, maize and other cereals. Sheep and wool-grazing is still carried on extensively, thus continuing the industry which brought the first free settlers to the country.

German Wartime Financing Based On 'Bin-Scraping'

BERLIN (AP)—Germany is paying its way in part for its wide-flung war activities on the Siegfried Line, in Poland, Denmark, and Norway but is pulling its belt tight and drawing ruthlessly on its reserves, Dr. Walther Funk discloses.

Dr. Funk, Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, gave an insight into the country's economic picture in addressing the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reichsbank. He stressed not only the "rationing of essential needs," but also the restriction of production of consumers' goods, progressive reduction of stocks, and refraining from investing in replacements.

Economic bin-scraping, in other words, is one of Germany's most effective methods of financing the war.

In business circles it is heard more and more that the Economics Ministry is about to decree the scrapping of all machinery lying idle against the time when peacetime products of consumers' goods can be resumed, the machinery to be made available for munitions.

Observers suggested that if this rumor were well founded it would seem that Dr. Funk took the occasion diplomatically to prepare the public mind for it.

Dr. Funk further left no doubt that all available liquid cash somehow must flow into Germany's war chest.

It is not desirable psychologically to tax increased earnings away, he said, but he warned that these liquid assets nevertheless "must be made available to the Reich via savings banks and the credit market."

Canadian Seamen End Lake Strike

TORONTO (AP)—Norman A. McLarty, Canadian Minister of Labor, announced that the Canadian Seamen's union had called off its Great Lakes strike and would submit its dispute with the shipowners to conciliation.

The strike, effective when lake navigation was opened, affected 285 vessels and 6,500 seamen, the Union estimated.

How Norwegians Pronounce It; Some Names in the Headlines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Norwegian names which appear in the news these days are complicated by the fact that the Norse country has two official languages, and an alphabet with three letters more than the Latin.

Both official languages are constantly being changed about, with the result that spellings of towns and cities vary not only on different maps, but on the same map from year to year.

The result has been that Norwegians themselves are not agreed upon the name of their own country. In the official riksmaal language, it is Norge; in the official landsmaal language, it is Noreg.

In Norwegian pronunciations, the final "d" and "g" are omitted in "fjord," "berg" and "borg." The difficult "kj" is halfway between "sh" and "ch," or for German scholars, it is roughly equivalent to the German "ch" which follows "i."

The "A" in the official Norwegian often appears as "AA" or even as "A," and is pronounced as a broad "aw." The "Y" is equivalent to the French "u," while the "oe" is similar in sound to the French "eu," or in rough English equivalents, "euh." The Norwegian "s" generally has the same sound as in "sass."

The names appearing most frequently in the news have the following equivalent pronunciations:

Oslo—Ohss'-lo
Bergen—Bair'-gen
Stavanger—Stah-vahng'-er
Trondheim—Tronn'-hime
Hamar—Hah'-mar
Kristiansand—Kriss'tyahn-sahn'
Namsos—Nahm'-sohss
Narvik—Nahr'-veek
Andalsnes—Awn'-dahlss-ness
Kongsvinger—Kongss'-ving-er
Kongsberk—Kongss'-bair
Hoenefoss—Heuh'-na-foss
Tromsoe—Tromm'-seuh
Elverum—Elv'-e-room
Haugesund—How'-ghe-soohnd
Alesund—Awl'-e-soohnd
Roeros—Reuhr'-ohss
Skien—Shee'-en
Skarnes—Skahr'-ness
Mjoesa—Myeuh'-sa
Glomma—Glomm'-ma
Steinkjer—Stane'-share
Lofoten—Lo'-fo-ten

Nazi Commander Warns Norwegians

OSLO, Norway, April 22 (AP)—General von Falkenhorst, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation, has commuted the death sentences of Norwegians doomed since the invasion as a birthday gift from Adolf Hitler and extended a "final" demand that the nation cease resistance, under pain of "dreadful" punishment should Norway refuse.

War Curfew Revived For Canadian Children

PEMBROKE, Ont., April 22 (CP)—Curfew rang at 9 p. m. yesterday for the first time since the last war, and all children under 16 scurried for home. Decision to revive the curfew law was made by Town Council last week.

Finns to Build Again in Plan To Go Ahead

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP) — The whole attitude of the people and Government of Finland is one of confidence and determination, as they go about the job of reconstruction.

Finland's two great problems at the present time are reconstruction of its devastated areas and the care for the thousands of homeless, and building strong defenses against future attack.

Both these problems are so large and require such enormous expenditures of money and man power that Finland can hope for no relaxation in the heavy sacrifices which the nation has been making since the start of the war.

Indications are that there will be no immediate demobilization of the army, although many soldiers will be used in reconstruction work. Foreign volunteers are being kept in Finland for military and civil work. Aid also continues to arrive from abroad, especially from such relief organizations as the Hoover Committee.

Plans in Preliminary Stage

Reconstruction plans are still in the preliminary stage. The first task was the emergency job of evacuating the areas ceded to Russia and finding temporary shelters—as well as food and clothing—for the refugees.

The question of permanent homes and means of livelihood for these thousands is one that will take time. Many communities, however, have contributed land and advanced other plans to help solve the problem.

Industrial centers like Helsingfors are expected to absorb many of the people from cities in the ceded areas. A plan already has been put forward for the development of Degeroe, a section of Helsingfors along the coast. The plans call for improvement of the harbor and extension of the railroad to Degeroe. Efforts also are being made to arrange for low-priced land plots to encourage building of residences and new industries.

Finland's war losses may be more readily pictured by multiplying the losses by 40 to put them into ratio to the United States population.

At this rate about 600,000 of the best men of the United States would have been fatalities, and another 2,000,000 injured.

Comparison With America

Some 20,000,000 would be homeless, 400,000 widows, and about 1,000,000 orphans. Five of the richest agricultural and industrial states would have to be given up and property damage of $1,600,000,000 inflicted in the remaining states.

These figures are an index of what happened in this little country of 3,500,000 during the 3½ months of war with Soviet Russia.

In proportion to population Finland lost eight times as many men in the brief war with Russia as the United States lost during the entire World War.

Ten per cent of the entire population was under arms and almost as many more were in auxiliary services such as civil defense. The cost of maintaining such a military organization was astronomical, to say nothing of the losses entailed by industrial paralysis.

Some idea of the cost of the war can be obtained from an official summary given to the Hoover Relief Committee by the Finnish Government. The report said:

"Five hundred and twenty-five thousand are homeless because of the territory ceded—about 10 per cent of Finland. The evacuees saved an insignificant part of their possessions. Sixty-four thousand bombs were dropped; 122 brick houses destroyed, 364 damaged; 1,460 wooden houses destroyed, 2,619 damaged; four churches burned down and five damaged.

50,000 Lost Their Homes

It is estimated that 50,000 lost their homes because of bombardments and the loss is placed at two billion marks (about $40,000,000). Fifteen thousand men of the highest working efficiency were killed and left an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 widows and 20,000 to 30,000 orphans."

The bare statement that Finland lost 10 per cent of its territory does not tell the full story, for the Karelian Isthmus not only has rich agricultural regions and excellent forests but contains some of the most highly industrialized areas in the country. There are about 40,000 farms in the ceded area and about 10,000 houses in the Viborg region alone. The latter are assessed at 2,000,000,000 Finnish marks (about $40,000,000).

One great blow to Finnish economy will be the loss of the lower part of the internal water transportation system. The Russians now have possession of the lower section of the Saima Canal and the great export harbor of Viborg which was the second to Kotka in the export of cellulose. Another great loss was the beauty spots on the Isthmus and northeast of Lake Ladoga which formerly attracted thousands of tourists.

Trucks Go Astray

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Finnish Legation has disclosed that a shipment of 400 trucks intended for Finland probably had been lost as a result of the German invasion of Norway.

The Legation Military Attaché said in a statement that the trucks, valued at $350,000, had reached Bergen two days before the Nazis seized the port and that "their disposition or present location and condition are not known."

No word has been received to indicate loss of other supplies from America, the Attaché said.

Asiatic Link of Eskimo And Indian Advanced

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Another missing link in the chain of evidence seeking to connect the American Indian and Eskimo with an Asiatic homeland from which they wandered to North America some 3,000 years ago by way of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska, was offered to the National Academy of Sciences today by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, veteran anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution.

In Siberia Dr. Hrdlicka examined group after group of ancient human remains native to the region which were identical in all their important characters to early American types. "The resemblance," he said, "is with the Shoshonean-Algonquin and Piman-Aztec American types."

Dr. Hrdlicka told the Academy he was able to make his studies through the courtesy of the Soviet Government and with the wholehearted assistance of Russian men of research. During th past year he examined important anthropological and archeological collections in Leningrad, Moscow and Irkutsk, little known to scholars outside Russia, and participated in field work carried on by Russian investigators in the Irkutsk region. This area is now known to have been a center of a large Neolithic population, which, as it is becoming better known, is attracting the attention of those interested in prehistoric Siberian-American connections.

Difficult to Distinguish

Commenting on the new finds now being made in the Angara River section of Siberia, Dr. Hrdlicka said that if the Angara human remains were to be mixed with the remains of the Shoshonean-Algonquin and Pitman-Aztec American types, they could not be told apart.

"This Neolithic population," he said, "lived in the Irkutsk region up to about 3,000 years ago, perhaps even later, then vanished. But along the northern Yenisei, of which the Angara is a tributary, there are to this day among the natives many individuals whose features resemble the American Indian."

Reporting on the cultural and anthropological collections in Leningrad and Moscow, he said that fortunately, during the World War and the troubled times thereafter, they had escaped damage and are now being brought into order again. These collections include certain unique materials from the Russian territories in America, particularly from the Aleutian Islands, essential for studies on Siberian-American relations.

Dr. Hrdlicka has spent many years of study on this particular problem of where the American Indian came from and how, and has led many expeditions into the northwest. All this work indicates, he asserts, that the American Indian and Eskimo migrated from Asia through Alaska in comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, perhaps in several waves.

Single Race Represented

He is patient with scholars who attribute a much greater age to human occupancy of North America, but insists all present evidence indicates first, that all the native people in America without exception belong to one and the same basic race, the Indian-Eskimo: second, that it is neither physically nor culturally a very ancient race, and third, that the race could only have come from Asia.

For many years evidence has been sought for proof of an American race earlier than the Indian, but in vain, says Dr. Hrdlicka. Referring to finds of weapons and tools often attributed to ancient men of from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago, because they are found in association with the bones of animals now extinct, he implied that one great pitfall for the searchers is the assumption that all the ancient animals lived only in well defined geological periods when as a matter of fact some may have lived as late as 3,000 years ago.

Good, Solid Ceiling Needed For Long-Distance Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—"Expeditions" 50 to 100 miles beyond the stratosphere into the ionosphere, conducted by Dr. Karl K. Darrow, research physicist at Bell Telephone Laboratories, during the recent outburst of solar electrical storms which disrupted communication systems, have disclosed why radio transmission can be so badly interrupted, he told the American Philosophical Society, in annual meeting.

The "expeditions" were radio signals or waves of different frequency sent out from a laboratory transmitting station. Normally these would travel from the earth to one or two of the many layers of ionized particles found at various heights beyond the stratosphere, and then come bouncing back like the reflection of light from a mirror. By measuring the length of time it takes a signal to reach its "mirror" and return, and knowing the speed of the signal through the atmosphere, physicists can determine how far it traveled and hence how high the reflecting layer is.

Dr. Darrow explained that the action of a "mirror" in reflecting light is actually very similar to that of ions or gases in reflecting radio waves because actually it is the electron gases between the pores of a mirror that really reflect the light, and hence it should not seem strange that electrons in the ionosphere can reflect waves without a container or more solid mirror.

However, he preferred the term "ceiling" to mirror, he said, presenting graph curves to show how the delay of echo for different frequencies indicates the heights of ceiling for each. Signals bounced from 1 to 18 times, he said, giving both simple and very complex ceilings. But why all this interest in radio ceilings?

The explanation is, that without a good solid ceiling, long distance radio communication would be impossible. In the course of travel from Europe to America, for example, radio waves bounce back and forth between earth and the ionosphere many times.

Downpour of Electrons

Dr. Darrow has been interested mainly in the effects of sunspots, storms on the surface of the sun which give out tremendous electrical disturbances. He reports that unlike the "no ceiling" reports now commonplace among radio engineers to indicate that the reflecting layers are so high signals blur out before they can be reflected, solar storms cause such a downpour of additional electrons that the ceiling is lowered, and of such a nature that it absorbs radio waves.

We are most fortunate to have the ionosphere, he said. It not only acts as a ceiling for radio waves but also prevents passage of the major portion of ultraviolet radiation from the sun which would, if allowed to pass, be extremely destructive to living things on earth.

"Thus the situation is analogous to living in a city which is undefended, but around which the attackers build walls which not only serve as protection for us but keep in certain citizens we want to stay."

In keeping with the original purpose for which Benjamin Franklin founded this oldest of learned societies in America its members have been considering technical and sociological problems during a three-day meeting "for the promotion of useful knowledge."

The Neolithic Period

Today James H. Gaul, Fellow of the American School of Prehistoric Research, gave observations on the neolithic period of human progress observed in the East Balkan Peninsula and Herbert E. Winlock, Director-Emeritus of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, spoke on the origin of the ancient Egyptian calendar.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University presented notes on Shakespeare in which he considered the extraordinary fact in literary history that the two single volumes which contain the finest poetry and prose ever written in any language, should have appeared in England at the same period and only a few years apart. He referred of course, to the King James Version of the Bible, whose first edition appeared in 1611 and the complete plays of Shakespeare which appeared 12 years afterward in 1623. The English Bible and the works of Shakespeare, he said, are generally ranked as the finest literature of the world.

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Wide World

Fliers of Huge Bombing Planes Get Wonderful View

There were 12 planes in the flight but only nine can be seen in the picture and one has to imagine the roar of the great motors as it reverberated against the sides of the mile-deep Grand Canyon and was thrown back by the walls on either side of the yawning chasm. The flight was made from March Field at Riverside, Calif., and was by the 17th Bombardment Group under command of Col. Carlyle H. Wash and was for observation and training purposes.

Electron Microscope Opens New Field

Continued from Page 1

beam is converged by a magnetic lens coil corresponding to the condenser lens in an optical microscope, in such a way that it passes through the specimen under observation. The electron rays are then focused by another series of lens coils to form the highly magnified image, which can be made visible by causing it to strike a fluorescent screen. The image may also be directed upon the emulsion of a photographic plate to make a permanent record. The detail in the resulting photograph is so great, according to Dr. Zworykin, that it can be photographically enlarged many times in order to gain all the useful information it contains.

Glass Is Opaque

Ordinary glass slides one uses for examining specimens under the optical microscope would not do in the electron microscope since the glass slide is opaque to an electron beam. Consequently Dr. Ladislaus Marton, pioneer Belgian microscopist, has developed a different technique for preparing and handling specimens. This involves placing the specimen upon a film of nitrocellulose only one-millionth of a centimeter thick which is stretched over an extremely fine wire mesh.

Since even air is composed of vast numbers of large molecules that hinder the passage of the electron beam, the interior of the microscope is next evacuated of all air. The specimen is introduced into the instrument through a specially designed air lock that in action is like the escape chamber of a submarine.

By using a somewhat similar air-locked chamber it is also possible to introduce the photographic plate into the microscope without disturbing the vacuum.

Explaining the "electron-gun" part of the apparatus, Dr. Marton said, "We start with a heated surface which gives off electrons similarly to a heated filament in a radio tube. Electrons are attracted by a metal surface maintained at high voltage (30,000 volts) relative to the electron source and hence acquire a high velocity. Moving at high speed electrons constitute a stream of electricity which can be bent by a magnetic field like the bending of light by a lens."

Apparently the whole secret lies in establishing properly graduated magnetic fields around the moving stream of electrons in order to produce the effects equivalent to those caused by lenses. The "magnetic lenses" are employed at the same relative positions as in a microscope employing a light source.

Ford Scholarships To Advance Safety

DETROIT, April 22 (AP)—William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Company, in a regular weekly radio broadcast, last night announced that Edsel Ford would sponsor a movement designed to further the cause of safe driving.

He said Mr. Ford would offer 48 university scholarships, ranging in value up to $5,000 for youths between 14 and 18 years of age, who would be enrolled in a "Good Drivers' League," and compete in a series of tests intended to determine the most careful and efficient driver among them.

Louisville Newspapers Use Southern Pine Paper

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22 (AP)—All of today's editions of the Louisville Times were printed on paper manufactured from southern pine in an East Texas mill.

After today, the paper said, the Times and the Louisville Courier-Journal both plan to use southern newsprint along with paper obtained from northern mills.

Barry Bingham, publisher of both papers, commented that the manufacture of southern newsprint "undoubtedly will prove a tremendous advantage to the future of the whole of Dixie."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Trinidad

Port of Spain (First Church): Princess Building, 4:30 p. m., May 12.

Canada

British Columbia

Nelson: Civic Center Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 28.
Victoria: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 4. Radiocast Station CFCT, 1450 kilocycles.

Ontario

Oshawa: Regent Theater, 48 King Street East, 3:15 p. m., April 28.

England

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Westover Ice Rink, Westover Road, 8 p. m., May 16. (Note change of place.)

Hertfordshire

Watford (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 24.

Lincolnshire

Louth: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 23.

London

London (Eighth Church): Mayfair Theater, Upper Tooting Road, S. W. 17, 3 p. m., May 19.

Sussex

Eastbourne (First Church): The Winter Garden, Devonshire Park, 3 p. m., May 21.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 23.

Yorkshire

Scarborough: Odeon Theater, 3 p. m., May 19.

Switzerland

Neuchatel: Church Hall, Faubourg de l'Hopital 20, 6:45 p. m., May 9 (Tentative.)

United States

Arizona

Jerome: United Verde Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 28

California

Arcata: Arcata Theater, 8 p. m., April 29.
Lindsay: Methodist Church, 3:15 p. m., April 28.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 470 North St. Andrews Place, 3 p. m., May 4.
Ontario: American Legion Club House, 113 West E Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Sebastopol: Analy Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2.

Connecticut

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 3.

Idaho

Sandpoint: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Wallace: The Liberty Theater, 8 p. m., April 30.

Illinois

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 2.
Centralia: Centralia Township High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 3.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Chicago (joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, noon, May 2.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, 600 Grove Street, 8 p. m., May 2.
Marshall: Methodist Church, 3 p. m., April 28.
Urbana: Urbana High School Auditorium, 1002 South Race Street, 8 p. m., May 4.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Whiting: Whiting Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.

Iowa

Council Bluffs: Church Edifice, Washington Avenue at North First Street, 3 p. m., April 28.
Ottumwa: Church Auditorium, Fourth and Market Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Shenandoah: Church Edifice, Fifth and Elm Streets, 3 p. m., April 28.

Kansas

Chanute: Memorial Building 8 p. m. April 28.
Pratt: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School, East 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.

Kentucky

Mayfield (auspices First Church, Paducah): Main Dining Room, Hotel Hall, 8 p. m., April 30.
Owensboro: Ballroom, Hotel Owensboro, 8 p. m., April 29.

Massachusetts

Athol: Unitarian Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 10. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 25.4 meters (11.79 megacycles) and 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).
Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., May 2.
Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3.
Fall River: Fall River Woman's Club, 542 Walnut Street, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Harwich (auspices Society, Orleans and Brewster): High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, 8 p. m., May 2.
Medford: Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 2.
Springfield: High School of Commerce, State Street, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
Weymouth: Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street, East Weymouth, 8 p. m., April 28.
Worcester (First Church): North High School, Salisbury Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Minnesota

Hibbing: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Montevideo: Montevideo Opera House, 8:15 p. m., May 3.
White Bear Lake: White Bear Lake High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Winona: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., April 28.

Missouri

Joplin (Second Church): High School Auditorium, Eighth and Wall Streets, 3 p. m., April 28. Radiocast Station WMBH, 1420 kilocycles.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
Kansas City (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, Thirteenth and Wyandotte Street, 12 m., May 2. (Note change of place.)
Poplar Bluff: Church Edifice, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 1123 Holly Hills Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 30.
University City: Church Edifice, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 2.

Montana

Livingston: Baptist Church, 8 p. m., May 2.

New Hampshire

Dover: Municipal Biulding, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 2
Nashua: Pilgrim Congregational Church, Church and Temple Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., April 28.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 29.

New York

Albany: Church Edifice, Madison Avenue and Quail Street, 8:15 p. m., May 2.
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., May 2.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., April 30.
Geneva: First Baptist Church, North Main Street, 8 p. m., May 3.
Oneonta: First Presbyterian Church, Main Street at Elm, 8 p. m., May 3.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trades School, South Broadway and Guion Street, 8:30 p. m., April 30.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., May 2.
Jamestown: Armory, 8 p. m., April 30.

Ohio

Brecksville: Brecksville School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29
Celina: Celina High School Auditorium, East Livingstone Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Coshocton: High School Auditorium, Walnut and Seventh Street, 3 p. m., April 28.
Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahoga Falls High School, 2400 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Fremont: Ross High School Auditorium, Croghan Street, 3:15 p. m., April 28.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.

Oregon

Astoria: First Methodist Church, Franklin Avenue, near Eleventh Street, 8 p. m., April 29.

Pennsylvania

Reading: City Hall Auditorium, Eighth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

Texas

Paris: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 3.

Washington

Everett: New High School Auditorium, Twenty-fourth Street and Colby Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
Seattle (Ninth Church): Lake Forrest Park School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 2.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 3
Sumas: Sumas Grange Hall, 3 p. m., April 28.

Wisconsin

Ashland: Elks Club House, 8:15 p. m., May 2.

Union Leader Is Arrested In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—George Scalise, President of the Building Service Employees International Union, was today out on bail bond of $40,000 following his arrest on charges of conspiring to extort $100,000 or more from hotels and companies that contract to do cleaning work in the city's business offices. He and Miss Ann Kaye, his confidential secretary, who was held in bond of $20,000 as a material witness, were arraigned before Judge Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., in General Sessions Court. Both were released on bail supplied by the National Surety Company and indemnified by the union.

Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, who is now making a cross-country tour in the interests of his presidential campaign, directed the arrest by long distance telephone from San Francisco. Mr. Dewey estimated the alleged extortion at about $1,000,000.

When investigators connected with Mr. Dewey's staff entered Mr. Scalise's apartment in a mid-town hotel here early Sunday morning, the labor head was found with bags packed and railroad reservations for Chicago. Murray J. Gurfein, Assistant District Attorney, said Mr. Scalise had intended to flee the jurisdiction of the New York courts.

Mr. Scalise, at the office of his lawyer, said he had been headed for his summer home in Connecticut—a 27-room, seven-car garage estate —thence to Chicago for a meeting of the union's executive board and protested he was a victim of political persecution. He categorically denied the charges against him.

The International Building Service Union, claiming a membership of 70,000, has 22 locals in New York City with about 30,000 members. The District Attorney's office said the alleged extortions were negotiated by the union leader by calling for a union contract, or if one was already in existence, to propose very large increases in wage scales and then to offer a settlement on payment of a specified sum. Individual sums ranged from $1,000 to $5,000, it was said.

Mr. Scalise, Brooklyn-born, served a four-and-a-half year prison term in 1913 on a federal charge of white slavery and later had several encounters with the police which did not, however, result in formal court action. He has been the center of a bitter dispute between officials of the American Federation of Labor, with which the building service union is affiliated, who have protected his record, and persons outside the labor movement who have protested that a man who had served time on so serious a charge and who, they held, was still a "racketeer," was not a fit leader for an American labor union.

Cotton Insurance Plan Advanced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to extend the Federal crop insurance program to cotton, starting with next year's crop, passed the House April 19 despite contentions of some members that it was an unwise venture into experimental fields.

With Republicans voting almost solidly against it, the measure went through by a roll-call vote of 199 to 113.

As finally approved, the bill would permit the Government to insure cotton farmers against crop failures—up to 75 per cent of their crop. The House substituted its bill for a slightly different one already passed by the Senate, thus requiring Senate approval of the revision before the legislation can go to the White House.

The insurance program is now limited to wheat, and critics of the cotton proposal contended that there had not been sufficient experience with the wheat insurance to justify extension of the program to other crops.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m. May 5, June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 5, June 2
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 5, June 2.

New York

New York — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380 kc, on May 5, 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on April 28, May 12, 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, on April 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 5, June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 5, June 2.

Washington

Seattle — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX 6.07mc on May 5, 19, June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 19, June 16.

Naval Commandant Warns U. S. Is Verging on War With Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The United States will be drawn into war with Japan over the latter's Far Eastern policy and its scheme of world domination, and should bend all power toward building a mighty navy and impregnable Far Eastern bases, Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District at Norfolk, Va., and former Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today.

In a prepared statement believed to reflect the opinion of at least a large number of highly placed naval officials, Admiral Taussig outlined a four-point program which he said would enable this country to protect its vital and strategic rights in the Far East. The points were:

1. A navy strong enough to inspire fear in Japan.
2. The maintenance of the 5-5-3 ratio between the navies of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, respectively, and the construction of impregnable naval bases in the Philippines and Guam.
3. The construction of ships mightier than any Japan is building.
4. A naval agreement with Great Britain, France and the Netherlands on action in Far Eastern waters.

Would Be Naval War

"I cannot see how this country can prevent itself from finally being drawn into war on account of the Far Eastern situation," Admiral Taussig said. "China is of such importance to us that we would be justified in taking financial, economic and even military steps to prevent its domination by Japan."

The speaker said that a war with Japan should be a naval war, that it would be impossible to fight Japan with an army and that the United States should be prepared to fight this war with as little shock to this country as possible.

"The Japanese are a determined, warlike people with little opposition," he continued. "They have a very good navy. They are good ship-handlers and seamen. Their navy is well-fitted for war in the Far East. They have lots of destroyers and submarines and are commanded by men who make a serious work of naval warfare."

In recommending the construction of an impregnable base in the Philippines, preferably at Manila, Admiral Taussig doubted if the Philippines "are ever going to be free." He pointed out that the Japanese are reliably believed to be fortifying the mandated islands north of the Philippines and Guam and predicted that if Germany won the war in Europe that country and Japan would "put the squeeze" on the United States.

Stay Out, Eliot Advises

In the course of his testimony, which took place during the hearings now being held on the $655,000,000 naval expansion bill, Admiral Taussig said that the opinions expressed were his own, but revealed that he had been influenced by correspondence with Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, formerly Commander of the American Asiatic Fleet.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military expert, author and commentator, followed Admiral Taussig on the stand and warned that the United States should stay out of the European war since "we can't do any good or accomplish anything there."

"If the Allies are to be defeated," Major Eliot said, "they will be beaten in a short war. If the war is a long one, Germany will be defeated through lack of resources."

He urged that the United States discover definitely whether Japan was fortifying the mandated Caroline Islands, saying that if this were so America had full justification for fortifying Guam, but that if Japan were not doing so the two countries could negotiate treaties, each agreeing not to fortify the specified areas.

Admiral Taussig gave a resume of the so-called "Tanaka Memorial," purporting to set forth the Japanese plan for world domination. He said that while the Japanese had denied its authenticity he had reason to believe it was authentic and that this belief was strengthened by the fact that many of the steps advocated in the "memorial" had been taken by the Japanese Army and Navy.

He declared that one of the major steps outlined by the "Memorial" was the crushing of the United States as an obstacle to Japanese expansion.

WPA Politics Not Tolerated

Continued from Page 1

"stick together" and "keep our friends in power."

Specific disclosures of coercion exercised by WPA supervisors in Kentucky and elsewhere finally led to the enactment of the Hatch Act, under which Colonel Harrington issued his 1940 rules.

Colonel Harrington has even suggested to State administrators the possibility of suspending WPA projects entirely on voting days so workers will be enabled to "exercise their voting privilege without the loss of pay."

Desirability of other proposed reforms in the WPA was meanwhile debated by a group of Senators and Representatives taking part in the American Forum of the Air last night.

While Senator Burton K Wheeler (D) of Montana, one "presidential possibility," described the WPA system as furnishing relief "the American way," Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, another potential nominee, described the New Deal's administration of relief as a "demoralizing national scandal." The Republican Senator advocated return of relief to the States as the most efficient and economical way of providing aid to the unemployed.

"Mistakes were made by the WPA—politics were played in some States," rejoined Senator Wheeler, "but to say that mistakes, corruption or politics would be less if the program were administered by 48 different States and by 3,000 different counties, or by a local city machine, is ridiculous."

Senator Bridges hit back at President Roosevelt's request that Congress allow next year's relief money—$975,000,000—to be spent in eight months if necessary. "Could the fact that this huge appropriation could be most spent just prior to the coming national elections have anything to do with it?" he inquired.

Engineers Needed In Airplane Work

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Jobs are open here for aeronautical engineers.

"We now have 790 engineers on the payroll, and we must raise that figure to 900 by July 1," Hall L. Hibbard, chief engineer for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, said. He indicated a similar situation exists at other factories in this area.

Mr. Hibbard insisted that this is not due altogether to war orders, pointing out that Engineer Harold J. Geder, for instance, is working on a design for a 32-passenger plane that may fly tail-first in 1945.

He said the great need is for stress and armament engineers, specification experts; power plant, electrical, wing, fuselage and under-carriage engineers; research hydraulics and design engineers, checkers and layout draftsmen.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

J	U	D	A	S				S	P	A	I	N
A	S	A		H	A	M	B	U	R	G		O
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O		S			P	L	A	Y		H	O	T
N	A	Y		C	L	A	Y		F	I	S	H
	N		F	O	U	R		W	E	S	T	
	S	T	O	R	M		M	O	R	S	E	
	B	U	R	N		T	A	R	N		R	
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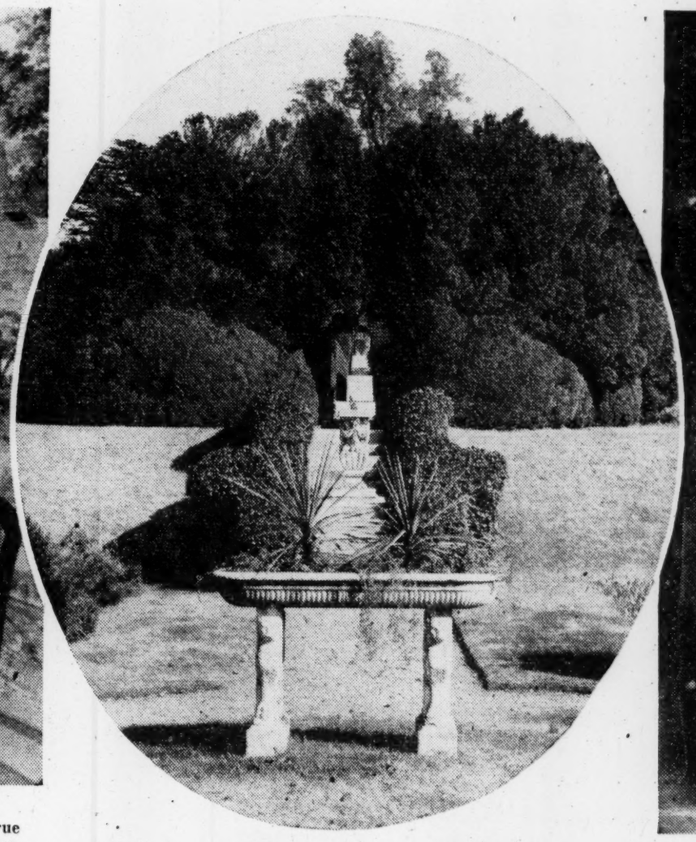
Virginia Swings Wide Its Gates to Welcome Visitors for Garden Week

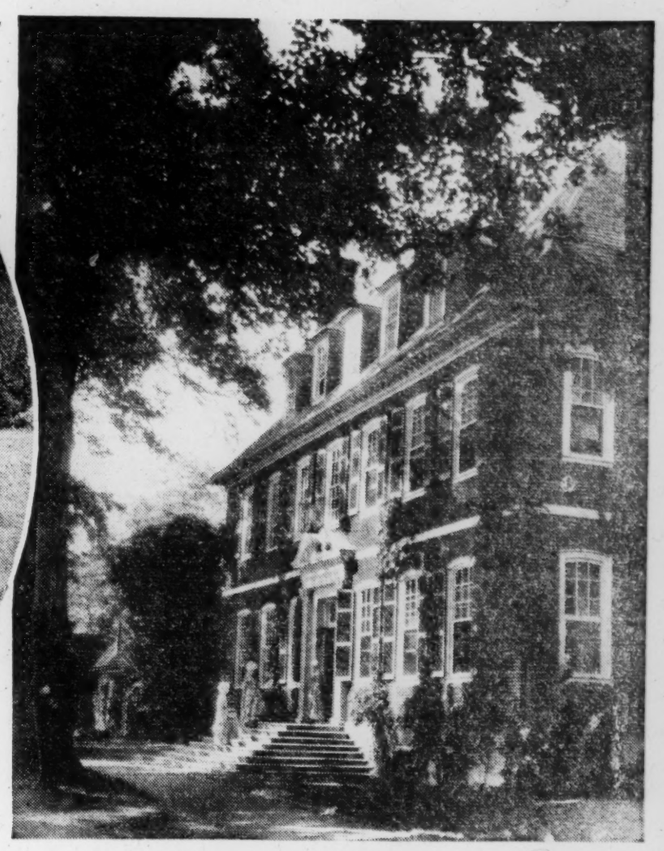
One of Virginia's Show Places

Garden week in Virginia finds the Old Dominion flinging wide the garden gates on a hundred historic colonial estates in true southern hospitality. Gay Mont, near Fredericksburg, is one of the old places that will be open to visitors during that time. The wall papers and furnishings, as shown in this picture, have remained untouched for more than 150 years and offer the visitor and student an authentic glimpse of Colonial ways



A Formal Note in Gardens

The beauty of the formal gardens of colonial Virginia has been enhanced through the years. Certainly one of the most lovely in the State is the garden at Montpelier, the home of James and Dolly Madison near Orange. This picture captures just a little of the charm of the garden of the "Father of the Constitution."



An Example of Virginia Architecture

This tree-shaded, vine-adorned, graceful house with its stately door is a classic example of some of the early architecture of Virginia. It is Westover, the home of William Byrd, founder of the city of Richmond and an ancestor of Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Senator Harry Flood Byrd. Westover is one of the estates open to the public for Garden Week.

The Governor's Garden at Williamsburg

Here is a corner of the garden in the Palace of the Governor at Williamsburg where workmen in colonial costumes still till the ground. It is part of the great restoration program sponsored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has restored more than a hundred old Colonial buildings in this early capital of the Old Dominion which attracts thousands of visitors.

A Country Garden

Typical of the vast and beautiful garden estates that surround Charlottesville is this old Colonial home. Known as Morven it was famous in the time of Thomas Jefferson. It is the opening of private homes such as Morven to the public that helps to make Garden Week in Virginia an outstanding success.

Garden Week in Virginia Opens 100 Estates

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More than 100 historic estates where stately old boxwood mingles with the gay young flowers of spring, will be open during Virginia Garden Week, April 22-27.

From its rich store of historic spots, Virginia will offer the tourist the homes of six residents:

Berkley, recently restored birthplace of President Harrison, in the James River section.

Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, a picture of which every citizen carries in his pocket on the new Jefferson nickel.

Ash Lawn, whose famous boxwood garden James Monroe is said to have planted with his own hands. Also near Charlottesville.

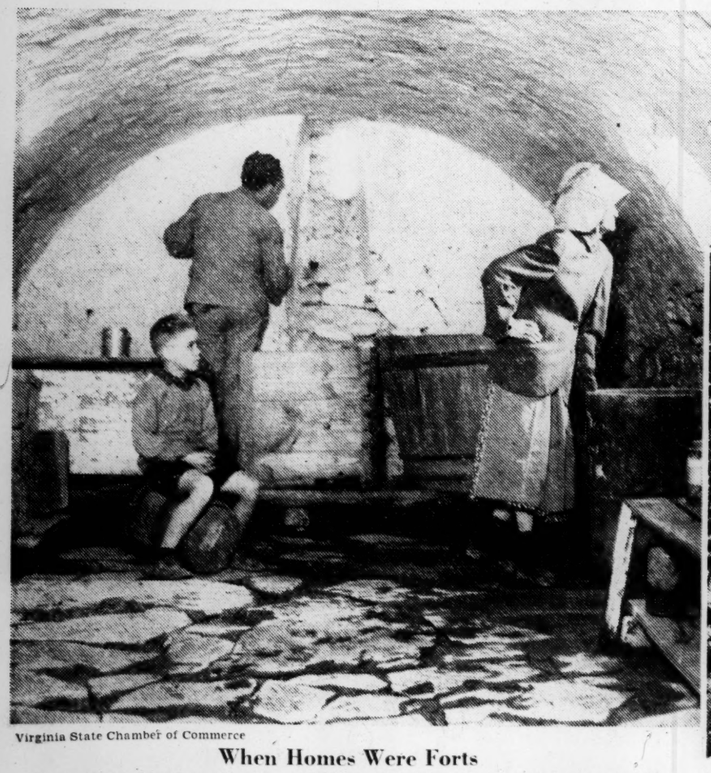
Montpelier, near Orange, home of James and Dolly Madison, has a noted formal garden.

Montebello, birthplace of President Taylor, also near Orange.

In addition to the two Washington homes that are open to the public the year round—Wakefield, his birthplace, and Mt. Vernon, his estate of later years—the public will have the opportunity of visiting Rippon Lodge, home of some of Washington's ancestors; Kenmore, home of Washington's sister, Betty; and palatial Woodlawn, built by Washington for his niece, Nellie Custis.

Tourists who come to Washington to see the Japanese cherry blossoms and want to slip down into Virginia for a brief visit during Garden Week will have 11 famous colonial estates near at hand. Within a short distance of the nation's capital are Gunston Hall, Rippon Lodge, Woodlawn, Wellington, Ordleigh, Ossian Hall, Ravensworth, Oak Hill, Sully Gracelands and Ash Grove.

Alexandria, the historic Potomac River town, where Washington worshipped and where many New Dealers now make their homes in recently-restored houses, held its tour of old houses on April 13.



Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

When Homes Were Forts

Many early American homes were forts, built to preserve existence in the pioneer frontier days. Such was the case with the dwelling shown above. It is known as the Egypt House and is located near Luray. The house was built largely underground and had a spring of clear water rising from its floor.

One of Virginia's Most Historic Homes

Two signers of the Declaration of Independence and Gen. Robert E. Lee were born at Stratford, seen here from its recently restored garden in Westmoreland County. The Robert E. Lee Foundation has raised $690,000 during the last decade for its purchase and complete restoration and it is now one of the outstanding early homes.

A Peaceful Garden

Here is a quiet corner of the gardens of Brandon, the ancient seat of the Harrisons in Virginia, which was built in 1770. Across the acres of blossoms that comprise the gardens, Union forces poured shot into Brandon and its outbuildings during the Civil War.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Man Who Lived in a Cloud

A Chimney Farm Story

By Henry Beston

The little man who lived in a cloud was accustomed to change. Sometimes his kitchen, for instance, was as large as a banqueting hall, and sometimes it became so small that there was only room for him and the stove. Once or twice it had even melted away altogether into a sort of mist that got into his eyes.

It was that way with the whole house. Now and then it had towers and balconies and flying banners. Then again he was lucky if he found room for a bed, but he liked the variety. From its windows he was always seeing something new, and then, as I have said, the house itself was more-or-less new every ten minutes.

But one day a strange thing happened to him. Looking out of the door, the little man saw that his cloud-like house was rapidly approaching a thunder cloud. He tried to do what he could to fend it off from the great black sides of the storm-cloud, but it was no use. The two met and melted into each other. The first thing he knew the little man was in the midst of the most terrible uproar. No sooner would he recover a little when crash, crash, zzzz, crack, the whole cloud would shake and stagger, and the brightness would shake across him, too dazzling to be borne.

Stop on a Steeple

The little man suddenly found himself sliding down a bolt of lightning, and before he knew it, sizzle smack! he was holding on to a golden, wet weathercock on the top of a steeple.

"You needn't choke me," said the cock. "There, now I can breathe. Oh, don't explain! I can see sliding down lightning must put one in a pickle. It's snapping considerable today."

The little man and the weathercock became very friendly, but the little man was troubled.

"I shall starve!" he kept saying. "What shall I do? What shall I do? I don't know how to get back."

"Tell a raindrop," suggested the weathercock. "They come from your part of the universe." So the little man told his troubles to a particularly fat, jolly-looking raindrop whom he found hanging to the weathercock's bill.

"Ill do what I can," promised the raindrop. "Perhaps when I get to the sea I can let someone know." With that, he loosened his little liquid hands from the golden beak and with a gurgle of laughter disappeared from sight.

A Waterspout

The little man waited, growing hungrier and more homesick with every moment. The rain stopped. The sun came out. He could have cried. But suddenly he heard all the people in the street below calling, "Oh, look! Look what's coming up the river! Run! Run!"

It was lucky that they did run too, for a great waterspout was coming up the river from the sea. What was more wonderful, it came right up the village street, carrying with it old newspapers, banana peels and the village policeman spinning round and round—a remarkable sight to see.

It came right to the steeple and the little man with a cry of joy leaped into it and rose like a cork, up, up, up, up into the clouds, and when he was safely there the waterspout slowly began twisting in the opposite direction and departed towards the river, leaving behind it all the old papers, the banana peels and the policeman just about where it had found them.

The policeman could talk of nothing else for a week, and he was famous for the rest of his life. As for the little man, he loved the cloud-house to whose door the waterspout took him, and as it was unoccupied, he lived in it for years with such discretion that he never again collided with a storm.

Punchinello

Punchinello,
Funny fellow,
Pointed hat and all—
Holds it up
Like a cup
When the pennies fall.
Punchinello
Wears a yellow
Monkey coat and cap;
Little eyes,
Looking wise
When the children clap.
Monkey prancing,
Children dancing,
To Pagliacci strain—
Organ grinder,
A reminder,
Spring is here again.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

"You needn't choke me," said the cock.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Two Winning Essays

By Peter White

Here are the essays by Jean Crawford, nine, of Billings, Montana; and Marie Bojenski, eleven, of Glen Cove, New York, which won prizes in the March contest, but were crowded off The Children's Page last Monday:

Spaniel or Scottie?

I like very much the story of "Floppy Ears and Whiskers," how Teddy fell into the pool, and the Spaniel and Scottie barked so loud that Michael heard them and came and got Teddy. When Teddy's mother got him, she took off his wet clothes and gave him a bath and put him in bed. Soon Teddy was fast asleep.

That night at supper, Daddy heard all about how Teddy fell into the pool.

"The Spaniel saved me," said Teddy.

"No, the Scottie," said Babs.

Then they argued for a while.

"We can have a dog some day, can't we, Daddy?" said Teddy.

"When we live on a farm, we can."

"It will be a Spaniel, won't it, Daddy?" asked Teddy.

"We'll see when we live on a farm," said Daddy.

One day Daddy came home from the office and said that they were going to live on a farm "Will there be a Scottie dog?" asked Babs.

"No, there will be a Spaniel, won't there, Daddy?" said Teddy

"I forgot to find that out," said Daddy.

When the day came, they rode down the elevator for the last time. Then they drove miles out into the country. When they got to the farm the children played a while. "Urf, urf," came a bark from the house, and down the hill scampered a Spaniel puppy.

"Oh!" cried Teddy. "I told you it would be a Spaniel."

Babs so wanted a Scottie dog Babs' eyes were very sad and two big tears rolled down her cheeks

"Yip, yip." Down the hill rushed a little Scottie. Babs held him close to her cheek. "My Scottie dog," she said. "My Scottie dog with whiskers!"

Jean Crawford

Three Dancing Girls

I received the book "Ballet Shoes" by Noel Streatfield several years ago. I am a toe dancer, therefore I treasure this book. I am interested in the way three little girls grew up in ballet. Posy who was a gifted ballerina, Pauline who was a dancer but more interested in acting, Petrova though she danced was more interested in taking machinery apart, even if she couldn't get it together again, and flying. Their guardian Sylvia and Nana their governess were patient to stand up for G. U. M. and his strange collection of fossils. G. U. M., or Great Uncle Matthew, was a good fellow but a bit thoughtless at times.

I especially liked their first day at the dancing school. Madame Fidolia is a very interesting character with her queer ways. I can really imagine how the three little girls felt at their first lesson. It really wasn't quite fair for Pauline and Petrova to think Posy was stuck up. I believe they were jealous.

Petrova was being very brave when she went through with the ballet lessons even if she wasn't interested in it.

The idea of selling their necklaces to buy Pauline's audition frock was fine. They were fine girls to carry out this plan.

Another interesting part was when Petrova could not bring herself to say "and I." I imagine it was funny to everyone but her.

Pauline's first film, I am glad to say, was a success. This time it didn't go to her head.

The ending was happy. G. U. M. came home a gray bearded, shabby old man. Posy went to Czechoslovakia with Nana to train with Manoff. Pauline went with Sylvia to Hollywood to be in films. G. U. M. bought a house near an aerodrome where Petrova and he could study flying and put the name Fossil in history. Now I feel that I have lived and grown with these girls.

Marie Bojenski

April in the Garden

Letters From a Sanctuary

By Muriel A. Hill

Chorley-in-the-Wolds,
England

Dear Boys and Girls,

It's April, and the daffodils are dancing in the garden, and there is a pale green mistiness over the trees, for the buds are cracking open their little brown jackets. Sometimes when April sulks and the north wind brings snow and hail, I expect the buds are sorry, and wish they could put their jackets on again.

Our Robin, the one we call Christopher, has found a mate, and they are very interested in a hole by the garden wall. I think they are building a nest there.

When Grandpa takes Tessa, the cocker spaniel, into the garden to brush her coat, Christopher hops around and collects the long, silky hairs. Jill says that Mrs. Christopher will think her nest very smart when it is lined with Tessa's lovely soft hair. In their windy tree-top nurseries the rook babies are already stirring and calling, and goodness, what a noise they make!

Baby Newts

Grandpa thinks we shall soon have some baby newts in the aquarium. The newt doesn't lay her eggs in a mass, as the frog does, but finds a broad leaf and lays them on it, then folds the leaf over so that they won't float away. Our newt doesn't always fold her leaf very carefully, so we are able to see some of the eggs. They look like black spots wrapped up in jelly.

We have some whirligig beetles living in the aquarium now. I expect you have often seen these lively little beetles swimming about on the surface of a pond in the spring and summer.

Grandpa came in the shed when Jill and I were watching them this morning, he peered into the tank and said, "Ah, whirligigs! Very interesting little fellows. Look, they've got three pairs of legs. The front ones, which are long, have claws at the end, and are used for collecting food. The others are flat and broad, just like paddles. The whirligig uses them to propel himself round and round in his endless circles over the water."

Looking Two Ways at Once

"Doesn't he ever get dizzy?" asked Jill.

Grandpa laughed. "No, I don't think so. He has very remarkable eyes. They are divided into two parts, one part looks up into the world above, and the other down into the pond. So, you see, he really can look two ways at once."

"Clever whirligigs," said Jill. "Fancy being able to look up at the birds in the sky, and down at the fishes in the pond at the same moment!"

"Now, what about taking the otters for a walk?" said Grandpa. "It's time they had some exercise."

We said, "Yes!" and dashed off to find the water babies. We call them Effie and Tom, after the water babies in Charles Kingsley's lovely book. They are perfectly tame, and very intelligent. Grandpa says they are as easy to train as dogs. We take them to the deep pool every day, for this is part of the plan that Grandpa explained to us when the otters first came to "Windyways."

The Otters' Home

"You must understand," he said, "that when the otters are old enough to take care of themselves we must set them free, for there is no sadder thing in the world than a wild animal in captivity. We want them to have a free and natural life, but we also want them to think of the Sanctuary as their home—the place to return to after their wanderings.

"Now, an animal's home is the place where it is fed, and where it feels safe and happy, so we are going to make Tom and Effie feel that the pool is their home by always taking them there to feed. They can play in the water, and we know they will be safe because it is a Sanctuary."

The plan is working beautifully. As soon as we open the garden gate Tom and Effie hurry off to the pool at a terrific rate, and when we arrive there we find them having splashing games in the shallow water. I don't think they have been in the deep water yet, but Grandpa says they will swim quite naturally as soon as they are ready. When we reach the pool we always feed them, and Grandpa often hides some of their food so that they will learn to hunt for it.

They have great games, and sometimes try to run away. Then Jill and I have to go after them and bring them back, and Grandpa recites a little poem to them. It's something about,

Birdie, wait a little longer,
Till your little wings are stronger,
Then you too shall fly away.

Jill and I think this is funny, because they aren't birds and haven't got any wings.

Your friend,
Peter

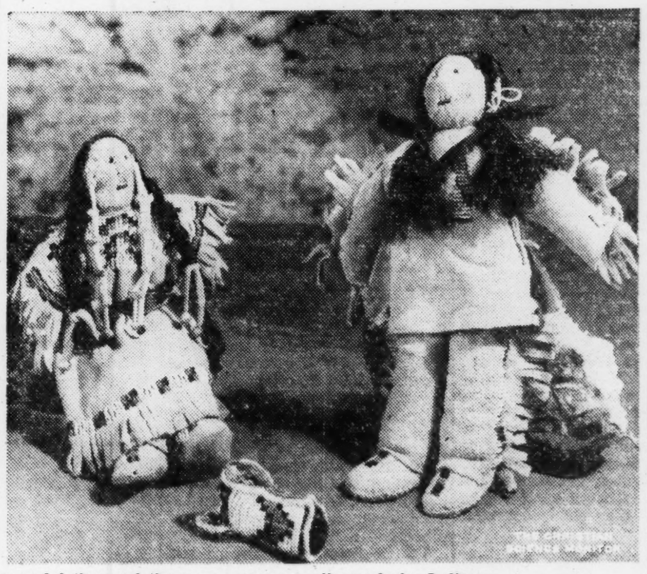
Dolls of the Sioux Indians

The tribe of Indians native to South Dakota is the Sioux. They lived, formerly, in the western Great Lakes region, but were gradually pushed out from the forests into the broad open plains. The family of dolls shown in the illustrations are really Indian dolls; they were made by Indians living in South Dakota.

The little girl doll whose name is Winona, is about five and one half inches high and is hand carved of wood. Her buckskin shawl is beaded, and so are her moccasins and leggings. Her straight black hair is long and braided and around her head is a beaded circlet brightly colored in red, yellow, green and blue. Winona's name means "first born girl."

Winona's mother and father, fine specimens of a brave and his squaw, are also dressed in soft buckskin, and the beaded design follows the same patterns and color scheme. The woman's dress has a beaded yoke and the man wears a buckskin shirt and pants partially beaded. All three dolls have a fringe effect for a hem line and for trimming on sleeves, skirts and trousers. The tiny papoose is warmly wrapped in an ornately beaded cradle, with a tiny piece of buckskin, evidently to be used as a strap when the mother carries the baby.

Janet P. Johl



Winona and her mother and father and the papoose were really made by Indians

A Panda's Pedigree

Why, don't you know Miranda?
She's the brand new panda
And a very celebrated person, too.
When she came here to reside,
She had a tedious ride—
For Asia is a long way from our zoo!

When it comes to pedigree,
She has a family tree,
For the Panda is a species very rare!
The day I went to call,
Mrs. Panda told me all. . . .
For I'd thought her cousin to the Teddy Bear!

LUCIA CABOT

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Infants' Two-piece Training Suit 50c
Mothers like this combination because it can be used as a one-piece elastic back suit or separate shirt and pants. Sizes 1, 2, 3 only. Price 50c. Extra pants for this suit, sizes 1, 2, 3; 25 cents each. Nazareth underwear, famous for its quality since 1886, is made in a variety of fabrics and styles for infants and for boys and girls up to 16. Look for the Nazareth label. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

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Boys 6-16. 17th year. Alt. 2000'. 3 hrs. from New York City. Happy atmosphere. Experienced counsellors, camp mothers. Inclusive fee $250., 8 weeks. Special fee for juniors. Movies. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Golf and riding special features. Excellent food. Cabins. Parents accommodated in Lodge. Limited enrollment. Booklet.
Mrs. Wanda G. Calhoun, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAMPS FOR BOYS
Send for a Copy
This unique publication was written by the 1939 Pack at Mowglis, and tells of the happiness they found there. 38th year. Boys 7-14
MOWGLIS
EAST HEBRON, N. H.
Alcott Farrar Elwell, Dir.

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"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee $200. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Smith
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"The Sailing Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing. Deep-Sea Fishing. Pioneer camping with a Maine guide. Horsemanship. Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. Mr. William Neufeld, Harvard Track Coach, in charge.
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Separate camp for girls. Booklets.
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Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of Monitor readers.

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Clary Lake, Coopers Mills, Maine
RIDING, DRAMATICS. Little Theatre under Direction Grace Mills. All Water Sports; Sailing; Trips. No extras. Booklet:
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Look for
School Advertisements
on the
Education Pages Each
Tuesday and Saturday

Only Twenty-Three Out of Forty-Eight Games Have Been Played in Majors to Date

Inclement Weather Halts Big League Clubs in East

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Charles Dudley Warner once said: "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it."

By this time the baseball fan is convinced that nothing can be done to check the rain, snow, frigid temperature and floods that have conquered the East. Because if something could, the major leagues most certainly would do it.

Twenty-five Postponed

If the American League had played every game on its schedule through Sunday, the statisticians would now have the figures of 25 contests to juggle. Only 14 are complete. If the National League were up to date, 23 engagements would be out of the way. Exactly nine have been staged. The controlling powers of the majors may yet have to waive the rule prohibiting a twin bill in the afternoon and a single under the lights. The revised code may read: When a double-header is scheduled in the afternoon, only single games may be played in the morning and evening.

To managers and players, the weather is not a source of amusement. For example, consider the plight of Casey Stengel and the Bees. In a temperature more suitable for indoor baseball, the Bostonians opened their home season at the Hive last Tuesday, before a gathering that could have filed into the clubhouse and found enough chairs to go around. Since then, Casey's boys have kept their arms and legs in shape by sitting in hotel lobbies and moving picture houses. The situation has become so serious, Casey threatens to work three pitchers—Grapefruit League style—the next time he plays a game. The Phillies and Pirates are in the same boat—no pun. Neither has had on a glove since the inaugural ceremonies.

Mack Calls Halt

What there is of the pennant races shows the Red Sox leading the American League and the Dodgers and Reds pacing the National. The Sox started off as if they intended to win the flag early. Grove and Bagby presented Manager Joe Cronin with a row of shutout innings in Washington, and Wilson and Heving staggered through the Fenway Park opener. But Connie Mack stepped in and called a halt in the Friday afternoon contest. Since then the Sox have not followed the schedule, for obvious reasons. Figures for the first week show 10 runs and 29 hits for the Sox.

If everybody shouts loud enough and awakens the sun, Lefty Grove will pitch tomorrow against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park. Dennie Galehouse, who was to have walked to the mound today, must now postpone his 1940 debut until Wednesday. Dutch Leonard, loser of that stirring 1-0 duel with Lefty at Griffith Stadium, will probably be the Bucky Harris choice tomorrow.

Foxx Is Hitting

Aside from Grove and Bagby, the first week of Red Sox play was marked by the hitting of Jimmy Foxx. With two homers, a double, a single and five runs batted in to show for 12 trips to the plate, Double-X is off in rapid pursuit of slugging laurels. Cramer is batting .353 and Doerr has .313. Di Maggio, Williams, Cronin and Tabor started the season in slumps, but these boys will hit. They always have.

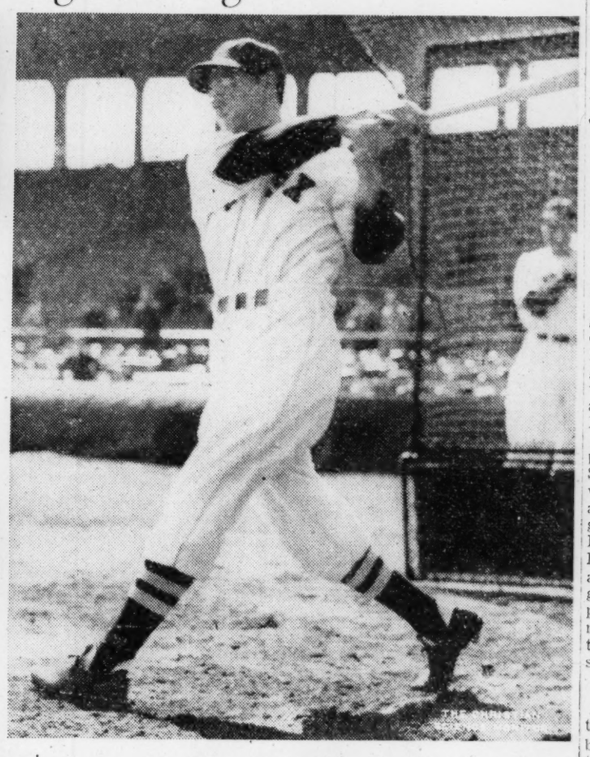
Caught between the bases . . . Washington will stay in the Hub through Wednesday . . . Although they have won two of their three games to date, the Cleveland Indians have been outscored, 12 to 7 . . . These off days give young Dominic Di Maggio a chance to rest his ankle . . . The Dodgers are the sensations of the National League . . . As far as Brooklyn fans are concerned, they can start erecting an enlarged press box at Ebbets Field at once . . . They think a World Series between their pets and the Yankees is routine . . . By the way, Cincinnati is still in the league . . . The season must be young—the Phillies are still unbeaten . . . The Bees are in Brooklyn tomorrow and Wednesday, and move to the lobby of the Hotel Commodore in New York on Thursday . . . The Dodgers are unbeaten, untied and unscored on . . . What is this, football?

Impatient to Swing Bats Again

By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams (Left) and Jimmy Foxx

These friendly slugging "enemies" of the Red Sox mean to make this a pennant-winning year in Boston. Teddie stole some of Jim's hitting glory at Fenway Park last year, but Double-X is off to a great start this spring and may have one of his biggest years. He should help inspire Ted out of his early slump.



Dominic Di Maggio

No big league baseball club welcomes inclement weather, but at the moment this young Red Sox star is glad to give his ankle a rest. In the two Friday games with the Athletics at Fenway Park, he covered the vast right field sector like an old hand.

College Baseball Games Rained Out on Week End

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

College baseball is having a pretty hard time finding its footing in the sloppy April weather that has covered New England this spring. Games have been played here and there, but for the most part cancellations and postponements have been the rule.

Over the week end just one ball game was played in all of New England—and that includes the professional leagues as well. Oddly enough, that one affair took place up in Maine, where Bowdoin measured Colby 10-6 at Waterville.

As far as the local teams are concerned, Harvard was able to play its game with Cornell Friday, losing its second-straight league game, 10-5. The Crimson's Saturday tilt at Philadelphia with Penn, however, was rained out and the game was moved up to May 18 when it will be played as part of a double-header at Soldiers Field, Brighton.

Northeastern was forced to postpone its contest with Rhode Island State Saturday at Kingston, and it will probably be played as part of a twin bill at the Huskies' home grounds at Huntington Field, Brookline. The game is a New England Conference League affair, and league rules state that any game postponed must be played if possible as a doubleheader on the next scheduled date between the two teams. The games will be seven-inning contests.

May Play Tuesday

In addition, the Huskies saw their affair with Colby today go by the boards, as Huntington Field took on the appearance of a quagmire. It is possible, though, that the game may be played tomorrow, if the field dries out in time, for the White Mules may have their game with Clark tomorrow cancelled because the Worcester institution's diamond is not yet in shape. Northeastern's game with B. C., which was not played April 13, has definitely been cancelled.

Boston University's Terriers, who set a record in the sports department when their fourth-straight game of the season with Boston College was cancelled Saturday, may find themselves adding to that record. Still seeking their first outdoor workout, the Terriers are due to play Harvard at Nickerson Field Wednesday, and then travel to Middlebury Friday and Vermont Saturday. Unless the weather changes, Coach Mel Collard's nine may not play its first game until April 29 at Norwich.

In a way the weather over the week end was probably more beneficial to the Terriers than it was to any other team. Definitely not in condition to play a nine-inning game, especially with such a powerful aggregation as the Eagles, the inclement weather made cancellation easy and allowed the Terriers more time for practice—providing, of course, they can ever get into the open.

Games This Week

Games involving local colleges this week find Harvard possibly meeting Boston University at Riverside Wednesday, and then traveling to New Jersey to meet Princeton Saturday. Coach Floyd Stahl is having difficulty finding replacement for the stars who were lost at graduation last June, and will have to pull a trick from the hat if he expects to equal his first-year record of last spring when he directed the Crimson to a tie with Cornell for the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship.

Tufts, which has been fortunate to play four out of its first six games, winning from Lowell Textile and Harvard, losing to Northeastern and Vermont, and failing to play Yale and Boston University, will meet Bates Wednesday and its old rival, Bowdoin, Saturday, both games taking place at the oval in Medford. Boston College has the entire week open.

Draw for Penn Relay Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 — Pittsburgh, defending champion in four events, fared poorly in the draw for positions in the more important races in the 46th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which will be held Friday and Saturday on Franklin Field.

H. Jamison Swarts, manager of the meet, announced that the Panthers will start seventh from the pole in the one-mile race and twelfth from the pole in the sprint medley event, both of which were won by Pittsburgh last year. In the 440- and 880-yard events, also won by the Smoky City collegians, a draw will be made for heats the day of the races.

New York University, defending titleholder in the two-mile relay, drew the pole in that event. In the four-mile, Syracuse has the inside lane; in the sprint medley, Cornell has the pole; in the distance medley, Ohio State, and in the one-mile, North Texas Teachers drew the most favored position.

In the distance medley the order will be Ohio State, Yale, Cornell, Michigan State, New York University, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Temple, Manhattan, Columbia, and Maryland.

Cornell, on the pole; Temple, Manhattan, Michigan State, Columbia, Virginia, New York University, Colgate, Ontario Agricultural, Yale, Pittsburgh, St. John's Maryland, Cheney Teachers, Princeton, Ohio State, Tuskegee, Georgetown, St. Francis, Syracuse, and Fordham is the order in the sprint medley.

The mile has North Texas on the pole followed by Cornell, Yale, Ohio State, Fordham, New York University, Pittsburgh, Georgetown, Manhattan, Princeton, and Maryland.

Following New York University in the two-mile race will be Xavier, of New Orleans; Fordham, Maryland, Manhattan, Pennsylvania, Temple, Wilferforce, Pittsburgh, Michigan Normal, Syracuse, Cornell, St. Francis, Penn State, Ohio State, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2185

U-M-M! SUPPER'S ON THE FIRE

It's the climax of a happy day at a summer camp. The counselors and campers have paddled out to an island in the center of the lake to prepare a picnic supper. As dusk falls, there will be entertainment and stories by camp talent, and then, by moonlight, the boys will glide back to camp. Full information about camping may be obtained from the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult the advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

Harvard Grid Practice Has Continued On

While the weather is the current disappointing subject pertaining to spring sports around Boston, a phone call to Dick Harlow, Harvard's football coach, minimized the snow conditions somewhat. A discouraged voice agreeing that the heavy rains and snow were insurmountable or something, would not have surprised any.

Harlow was in the midst of a coaches' meeting, a daily routine where notes are compared and assistants are drilled in the objectives. The Pocono Mountaineer betrayed no weeping or wailing in his tone and even went so far as to be a little cheerful. He was too busy to talk lengthily, but did give the consoling thought that "Conditions are the same all over the country."

"We are getting much of the ground work and spring practice requirements in the cage. Without that indoor opportunity, however, we would be lost and I feel sorry for those poor coaches who are depending entirely upon the outdoor work. We still have seven or eight days and much can be done yet."

The Crimson entered a spring practice of some 26 days, but the late spring has permitted the players and coaches to gain the benefit of out-door practice only three times to date. The sessions are due to close about the first of May and it is hoped that by that time the grounds will have dried sufficiently to permit a few more days outside and a sort of game scrimmage or two to view the progress of polish.

While practice has been slow, the squad has acquired valuable fundamentals and quite a bit of conditioning. The coaches know the players pretty well and need only a couple of days on dry ground to send them into skirmishes that will unveil the individuals under pressure. The annual search for a fullback continues to be the predominating problem and the Harlow system is greatly enhanced by a good fullback. **W. M.**

New Collegiate Hockey Ruling

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—The National Intercollegiate Athletic Association Hockey Rules Committee closed a three-day meeting here last night by adopting a measure designed to curtail "icing the puck." The action conforms with a regulation on the books of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

The committee ruled that "If in the opinion of the referee a player of the opposing team is able to play the puck before it passes the penalty shot line, but he has not done so, the face-off shall not be allowed and play shall continue."

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Cramer	.353
Foxx	.333
Doerr	.313
Williams	.231
Di Maggio	.188
Cronin	.176
Desautels	.125
Tabor	.067
Finney	.000
Peacock	.000

Bees

Sisti	.500
Cuccinello	.333
Ross	.333
Lopez	.333
Hassett	.000
West	.000
Loane	.000
Miller	.000
Rowell	.000

Baseball Schedule

By the Associated Press

(April 22)

National League

Boston at Brooklyn, postponed.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League

Washington at Boston, postponed.
Philadelphia at New York, postponed.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Sports Around the Hub

Informal Track Meet Saturday

The triangular track meet at Harvard Stadium next Saturday afternoon between Harvard, Northeastern, and Holy Cross will be an informal affair, with emphasis being laid of the strategic placing of men for benefit to themselves rather than to the team as a whole, Tom Stephenson, Harvard's sports publicity director, disclosed today.

In his best North Carolina drawl, Tom declared that it was thought that a meet which aided the competitors now would certainly aid the teams later, and that with the meet coming so early in the season—that is as far as outdoor conditions are concerned—the competitors really deserve the consideration. The plan was approved by coaches of all three colleges.

As long as the meet is informal, the public will be admitted free of charge. Both freshman and varsity teams will compete.

* * *

It is getting rather monotonous, this blaming of everything on the rain. Now come the golfers, who add their complaints to the baseball players, the tennis players, etc. The Norfolk County Four-Ball League's opening matches yesterday saw only one match completed—Norfolk's 7-5 victory over Blue Hill. Cancelled matches included: Furnace Brook at Sharon, and Thorny Lea at Brockton. Both of these latter matches were postponed until more suitable weather appears.

* * *

In addition, the women golfers were forced to cancel today's four district medal play trials for the teams in the four W. G. A. districts, because of soggy fairways and greens. The next trials are scheduled to be held Thursday, with Western at Belmont, The Country Club at The Country Club, Southern at Blue Hill, and Northern at Tedesco.

* * *

According to John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, the propress golf tournament at Oakley next Monday will start off the M. G. A.'s long list of summer events. It will also be the first event of the N. E. P. G. A. card. It might be pointed out, however, that while the courses may be ready for the golfers by next Monday, the golfers will probably not be ready for the courses. Anyone who has played 18 holes this spring is practically a veteran.

Firestone A. C. of Fall River found Philadelphia Hosiery a bit easier to defeat yesterday than Lusitania Recreation of East Cambridge. The Firestones chalked up a 6-1 victory in the eastern final of the National Amateur Soccer Cup competition at Ponta Delgada Stadium, Tiverton, R. I. The Fall River booters, who needed four games to oust the East Cambridge outfit, will meet Morgan F. C. of Pittsburgh for the national amateur soccer title. For the past two seasons, incidentally, the title has been won by Fall River outfits—Ponta Delgada in 1938, and St. Michael's in 1939.

Land of Sky Tennis

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 22 (AP)—A field including six Wightman Cup players and a member of Great Britain's Davis Cup team will begin play here today in the second annual Land of the Sky tennis tournament.

In the men's division are entered Charles Hare, the British star; Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, the North-South champion; Frank Froehling of Chicago; Tom Kelly of Portland, Ore., the Western indoor champion, and scores of others.

Valerie Scott, Nina Brown and Mary Hardwick, members of the English Wightman Cup team, and Virginia Wolfenden, Patricia Canning and Gracyn Wheeler, United States Wightman Cup player, are among the entrants in the women's division.

Several stars who have been playing at Houston, Texas, are not expected to arrive here until Tuesday.

Ballymena Wins Cup

BELFAST (CP) — Ballymena United won the Irish Football Cup for the second time in the history of the club when it defeated Glenavon 2-0 here April 20. The victors last won Northern Ireland's premier soccer trophy in 1929.

The Cup was won last year by Linfield.

College Sailing

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

Navy 85¾, Princeton 59¼.
Brown intercollegiate regatta, canceled, rain.

Crossley Heads Amateur Golfers On M. G. A. List

For the second year in a row, Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk heads the list of four-and-under golfers as released by the Massachusetts Golf Association. Crossley, who won the New England amateur championship in 1938 and reached the final against Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn., last summer, has been placed at one.

The list follows:

One—Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk.
Two—Ted Adams, South Shore; Mel Merritt, Tedesco; Francis Ouimet, Woodland; Carl Nettelbladt, Framingham; Ted Bishop, Woodland.
Three—Jesse Guilford, Woodland; Fred J. Wright, Jr., Trapelo; Emery Stratton, Belmont; W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn; Joe Lynch, Blue Hill; R. W. Knowles, The Country Club; Leo Martin, Sandy Burr.
Four—Fred Hill, Green Hill; Ray Marad, George Wright; Edward Martin, Sandy Burr; John Nies, United Shoe; Dave Whiteside, New Bedford; F. T. Pfaelzer, The Country Club; M. B. Reach, Longmeadow; Ted Tabor, Vesper; Gerald Anderson, Green Hill; Howard Biscoe, The Country Club; Ted Crocker, The Country Club; M. F. Heath, Jr., Brae Burn; M. A. Heath, Brae Burn; Ed Peterson, Oakley; Don Ritchie, Tedesco; Arthur Rogers, Winchester.

Twin Bills in College Ball

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	2	0	1.000
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	0	.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Harvard	0	2	.000
Penn	0	2	.000

Result April 19

Cornell 10, Harvard 5.

Games This Week

Monday: Princeton at Cornell.
Wednesday: Princeton at Columbia.
Friday: Penn at Columbia.
Saturday: Dartmouth at Cornell; Harvard at Princeton; Penn at Yale.

NEW YORK, April 22—That's a slight snicker you hear from the Columbia Lion's stronghold up at Morningside Heights today as the rest of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League kept its umbrella open and shivered at the growing list of double-headers.

For, Columbia not only has won its first two games, but also has managed to duck in between the drops so far to escape the postponements that mean future twin bills.

When the league schedule was drawn up, only one double-header was slated for the entire 12-week, 42-game season. But, with last week's wet weather, three other twin bills already have been made necessary. Nine games originally were scheduled for last week, but only four managed to get by the rain.

The loop today announced date changes so far arranged to make up for the washed-out games. These switches find poor old Pennsylvania, already at the bottom of the league standings with two-straight setbacks, facing the prospect of two double-headers on consecutive days. These are at Dartmouth May 17 and at Harvard May 18. Other date changes were: April 22, Princeton at Cornell, 1 game; May 13, Cornell at Princeton, 1 game; May 18, Yale at Cornell, 2 games.

As a result of last week's play, Columbia and Cornell are deadlocked for the top spot in the circuit standings. Each has won its only two starts so far.

P. G. A. at Hershey

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—E. F. Ziegler, president of the Hershey Country Club, announced that the 1940 championship of the Professional Golfers' Association had been awarded to Hershey by Tom Walsh, P. G. A. president, and would be held here Aug. 26 to Sept. 1.

No Game Again Today?

By a Staff Photographer

Reds and Cardinals Race Against Flood Conditions

CINCINNATI, April 22 (AP)—They postpone games for rain, snow, dust storms, cold, and in disguised form, lack of attendance, almost anywhere in the baseball world, but this is the only town in the major leagues where a flood can be blamed.

The Cincinnati Reds and the St. Louis Cardinals are in an exciting race today to see who gets to the ball park first, the teams or the old Ohio River backing up Mill Creek.

The game was set up an hour to 2 p. m. in hopes of getting in nine innings. The two pitchers, Bucky Walters and Bill McGee, have to throw fast before water starts welling up through the outfield drains.

No game has been postponed here in modern times because of flood, although there have been some close calls, but tomorrow's game, and maybe Wednesday's look like the river's.

The Ohio is rising about a tenth of a foot an hour toward a predicted crest of 58 or 59 feet. Flood stage is 52 feet here.

Boxholders get their feet wet and the teams move out of the dugouts at 56.7 and at 58 the coast guard goes after the outfielders in John boats. Another foot and the pitcher asks the army engineers to build him a dam quick.

Lee Grissom, who was liable to do anything, stood in a John boat anchored 13 feet over the pitchers' mound during the 1937 flood and threw a ball over where he thought the home plate would be, but that was in January.

The closest call on a postponement came in last year's opener. The teams just got off the field in time, and had to walk planks from the dugouts through the runways to the dressing rooms. Then the Reds went away for three days and when they came back, the flood was over.

The other river towns in the major leagues are safe. One day 30 years ago in Pittsburgh the outfielders played in ankle-deep water when the old exposition park on the Allegheny River was flooded, but the Pirates moved to high-and-dry Forbes Field in 1909. The St. Louis parks are a good piece horizontally and vertically from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Neither the Charles River at Boston nor the Hudson and Harlem at New York could get into the parks without a lift from a tidal wave.

When the ball park here is flooded there is nothing to do but wait for the river to go down. That may take a couple of days or more.

Glenn Cunningham Given a Blanket

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 22 (AP)—They gave Glenn Cunningham a blanket at the University of Kansas Relays.

The award seemed entirely appropriate, for there is little question that the man who has raced the fastest mile credited to a human being is definitely "cooling off."

Not that Blaine Rideout's winning time of 4:10.1 can be accomplished by a shuffle, but the manner in which the former great one was shunted to last place emphasized the details.

Cunningham, making his ninth and farewell appearance at the Relays, led at the halfway mark in the special mile race arranged in his honor. The time of 2.03 was exceptional for so early in the spring and the spongy track.

Seldom during his more august racing days did Cunningham set the pace. He relied on his tremendous "finish kick" to bring him victory. Saturday that drive was missing, and he finished last behind the Rideout twins and Archie San Romani.

Blaine Rideout's time wiped out Cunningham's record, which had stood since 1934.

This week end the nation's track forces will be split three ways, some going to the Colorado Relays at Boulder, others to Drake and Pennsylvania.

Cromer Optioned

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago White Sox have sent Outfielder Hal Cromer on option to the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association.

Cromer was optioned to Oklahoma City of the Texas League two weeks ago, but he was returned to the White Sox.

Events

Tuesday, April 23

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park (baseball).

Wednesday, April 24

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park (baseball).
Boston University vs. Harvard at Riverside (freshman and varsity baseball).
Harvard vs. Tufts at Medford (lacrosse).
Harvard freshmen vs. Worcester Academy at Brighton (lacrosse).
Tufts vs. Bates at Medford (baseball).
Harvard vs. Rhode Island State at Oakley (golf).

Thursday, April 25

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (baseball).
Boston University vs. Maine at Oakley Country Club (golf).
Twilight Four-Ball Golf League matches: Western at Brae Burn; Wellesley at Winchester; Charles River at Commonwealth.
Northeastern freshmen vs. Wentworth Institute at Boston (baseball).
Medal play golf at Belmont for position on a W. G. A. spring team.

Friday, April 26

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (baseball).
Northeastern vs. Maine at Brookline (baseball).

Saturday, April 27

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League Field (baseball).
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford (freshman tennis).
Boston University vs. M. I. T. at Oakley Country Club (golf).
Harvard freshmen vs. Lawrence Academy at Brighton (baseball).
Rowe Cup Regatta on Charles River between Harvard, M. I. T., Boston University, and Syracuse.
Harvard vs. Miami at Cambridge (tennis).
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge (freshman tennis).
Harvard vs. Holy Cross vs. Northeastern at Harvard Stadium (varsity and freshman track).
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Medford (baseball).
Boston University vs. Tufts at Riverside (freshman baseball).
Northeastern vs. Bates at Brookline (baseball).

Sunday, April 28

Boston vs. Philadelphia at National League Field (baseball).

Terriers May Lose Home Game

Because of the sodden ground conditions at Nickerson Field, Boston University this morning sought to play Wednesday's home game with Harvard at Soldiers Field and on May 11, when they meet a second time, play on the B. U. field.

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, would not approve the change because May 11 is an open date on the Harvard grounds. Both games might be played at Harvard.

Interesting Build-Up Toward Poughkeepsie Regatta Already—Tigers Stop Indians

Washington, Princeton And Columbia Open With Victory

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A lot of water will flow over various dams and on down to the sea before the Intercollegiate championship regatta is rowed on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie June 18. But already there are indications of an unusually interesting contest.

These early indications, on the basis of Saturday's starting performances, come from Washington, Princeton, and Columbia. They're all winners to open the campaign.

The Washington Huskies again appear the crew to beat in the long pull down river. Western eights have won the varsity race six times in the past seven years and last June California's Bears and Washington finished one-two in record-shattering time.

Swamped California

Saturday the Huskies took the No. 1 spot in the West by swamping California in their annual three-mile duel on Lake Washington at Seattle. After pulling along steadily into a brisk head wind for a mile, they lifted their beat and moved ahead to win by nearly two lengths in 17:15.8 to California's 17:23.3. Washington also won the junior varsity race by a length and a half from the California eight that Coach Ky Ebright had said might be his No. 1 boatload in 17:38.10 to 17:44.9.

Princeton appears in the Poughkeepsie picture for the first time this spring after years of maintaining that a crew couldn't prepare for a four-mile race on a training course less than two miles long. With alumni support and an early end of the academic year, the Tigers changed their thoughts. They started preparation Saturday with a clean-cut victory over Navy, their usual first-race rival.

Surprising Smoothness

Although a cold, wind-driven rain lashed the course and kicked up hampering waves, the Princeton varsity pulled a mile and three quarters in 10:47.4 to win by a length and a half. The time was slow, but it was remarkable that the crews kept from swamping and the results were quite encouraging to the Tigers. They rowed with surprising smoothness behind their new stroke, Bill Mahlow, and showed definite indications of power.

Columbia, also disturbed by wind and water conditions, also made a promising start by whipping Rutgers and Manhattan in a mile and one half test on the Harlem. A tail wind, plus tide and current, made for remarkably fast times and the competition wasn't much, but the Lion varsity rowed well and was able to apply plenty of pressure when Stroke Bill Fremd lifted the beat to 41 at the finish. Considering the limited time for Columbia practice and the fact that half the varsity oarsmen are sophomores, the Lions also looked like a crew that may be troublesome at Poughkeepsie.

Columbia vs. Navy

Columbia and Navy meet next Saturday at Annapolis in a further test of "sprinting" strength while three other major crews get their first taste of competition. Pennsylvania will open against Rutgers at Philadelphia while the Rowe Cup regatta brings out Harvard, the late-starting Syracuse eight and Massachusetts Tech and Boston University.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell, picking up where he left off at 16 straight in 1936 season, blanked Boston Bees 3-0, allowing only three hits in opening game at Polo Grounds.

Five Years Ago

Jesse Owens ran 100 yards in 8.4s. from flying start.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—Taisto Maki, in first outdoor start in United States, wins three-mile race in 14:10.4, beating Don Lash by 150 yards.

CHICAGO—Big Ten athletic directors vote unanimously to include Chicago in 1940-41 basketball schedules after hearing statement denying reported Chicago charge that other Big Ten colleges subsidized athletes.

HOUSTON, Texas—Bobby Riggs whips Bryan Grant, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5, to win River Oaks tennis tournament; Charles Hare and Jack Tidball beat Riggs and Elwood Cooke, 6—1, 6—8, 6—2, in doubles final; Sarah Palfrey Fabyan takes women's singles with 6—4, 5—7, 6—2 victory over Mary Hardwick.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Don Budge routs Dick Skeen, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0, in final of North and South pro tennis tourney.

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Blaine Rideout wins mile feature at Kansas Relays meet in 4:10.2, breaking Glenn Cunningham's meet record, as Cunningham finishes last in field of four; Oklahoma sets university sprint medley relay mark of 3:25.3; E. Lee Todd scores 6,730 points to retain decathlon crown.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Michigan wins team title at Hoosier Relays with 82⅔ points.

DETROIT—Joe Platak wins National A. A. U. handball singles title for sixth straight year, beating Jack Clements, 21-15, 21-3.

SEATTLE — Washington wins varsity and junior varsity races in dual regatta with California as varsity eight rows three miles in 17:15.8 to win by two lengths.

NEW YORK—Columbia wins four of five races in triangular crew regatta against Rutgers and Manhattan; varsity wins by 1½ lengths from Rutgers, rowing mile and a half in 6:21.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton varsity crew outrows Navy by length and a half, pulling mile and three quarters into strong wind in 10:47.2; midshipmen take junior varsity by two feet.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa—Chuck Fenske runs fastest mile ever run on local track, covering distance in 4:18.5 in exhibition.

PITTSBURGH — Jimmy Walthour and Bobby Thomas steal lap in last 15 minutes to take Pittsburgh six-day bike race.

DETROIT—Joe Sinki and Herb Freitag, Chicago, roll 1,346 to go into lead in doubles at American Bowling Congress championships; Rosedale Club of Kansas City scores 3,003 for second place in team race.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Hunter College (New York) wins women's intercollegiate fencing championships as Maria Cerra takes 23 straight bouts.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 21

International League

All games postponed, rain.

American Association

Kansas City 9, Columbus 4.
Toledo 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 0 (16 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5-5, Hollywood 0-3.
Portland 10-9, San Francisco 2-3.
Seattle 8-3, Los Angeles 3-6.
Oakland 5-5, Sacramento 4-1.

Southern Association

Nashville 10-7, Atlanta 4-7 (second 7 innings tie, darkness).
Knoxville 8-5, Chattanooga 6-4.
Little Rock 6-2, Memphis 4-0.
Birmingham 4-2, New Orleans 2-3 (first 10 innings, second 11 innings).

Texas League

Houston 5-4, Fort Worth 2-3.
Dallas 6-10, Beaumont 2-5.
Tulsa 8-8, Shreveport 1-1.
Oklahoma City 5-0, San Antonio 2-8.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ted Lyons, White Sox—Hurled seven hit ball in stopping Browns, 6-2.

Barney McCosky and Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Barney, first Tiger to face Bobby Feller, ruined his chance of another no-hitter with a double, and Rowe hurled five hit ball to get credit for the 12-2 victory.

Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Got two hits and drove in two runs to lead Cards to 5-4 win over Cubs.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

W. Michigan State 9, Notre Dame 6.
Duke 24, Davidson 2.
Princeton-Cornell, doubleheader, rain.
Amherst-Brown, cancelled, rain.
Northeastern-R. I. State, postponed, rain.
Dartmouth-Lafayette, postponed, rain.
Iowa State 8, Nebraska 2.
Northwestern 9, Chicago 3.
Missouri 18, Rockhurst (Kansas City) 1.
Colgate-Yale, postponed, rain.
Harvard-Penn, postponed, rain.
Wisconsin 5, Michigan 3.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 14, Butler 3.
C. C. N. Y.-St. John's, postponed, rain.
Columbia-Army, postponed, rain.
Dickinson-Bucknell, postponed, rain.
Drexel-Gettysburg, postponed, rain.
Minnesota-Ohio State doubleheader, postponed, rain.
Navy-Penn State, postponed, rain.
Purdue-Indiana, postponed, rain.
Swarthmore-Stevens, postponed, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Chicago	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	3	.250
Boston	0	1	.000
New York	0	2	.000

Results April 20

Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Other games postponed.

Results April 21

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.
Other games postponed.

National Soccer Championship Play-off

By the Associated Press

Western Division Final at Chicago

Sparta Falstaff (Chicago) 1, Morgan Sport Club (Pittsburgh) 0.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Carl Hubbell, Jr., son of the New York Giants pitcher, enjoying himself at the opening game against the Phillies. Center: Don Budge (left), top ranking pro tennis player, and his brother Lloyd, also a star player, shown at Pinehurst, N. C., recently. Don beat Dick Skeen, fellow Californian, over the week end for the North and South championship, 6—0, 6—3, 6—0. Right: Clarence "Happy" Day, for 10 years captain and star defenseman of the Toronto Maple Leafs, has been appointed coach of the Leafs, succeeding Dick Irvin.

Spectators vs. Riggs

HOUSTON, Texas, April 22 (AP)—Presenting the case of the Spectators versus Bobby Riggs, and vice versa:

For the spectator—

The little 22-year-old Chicagoan, world amateur champion of tennis, is possibly one of the most intensely-disliked players—by competitors as well as public — in the history of sport.

Most galleries would like nothing more than to see Riggs beaten in love sets—beaten so badly no memory of his magnificent game remained.

Riggs is too great a player to let that happen. He generally is equal to the occasion. Yesterday, ired by deprecatory press notices, he blasted Bitsy Grant of Atlanta off the court in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5, to win in the River Oaks invitation tournament.

In the early matches of a tournament, Riggs slouches around, exerting himself just enough to win. He may drive his opponent to the point of exasperation by casually bouncing the ball as he saunters to the baseline. Or he may stop and chat with some bystander while his red-faced enemy is waiting.

Fellow players, watching him clown around with some youngsters striving to make a showing, remark derisively:

"There's our National champion, boys."

For Riggs—

Let his wife, a sparkling-eyed 21-year-old girl who knows Bobby better, possibly, than he does himself, speak:

"Bobby is not a strong-armed player. He's a little fellow, and if he drove himself all week when he didn't have to, he'd be washed out by the time he reached the finals. He builds himself to a peak.

"Bobby doesn't like to beat those poorer players love sets. He prefers to encourage the younger players who are on the way up.

"You must admit this—he always plays to win."

You be the judge.

Bobby was speared unmercifully early in the River Oaks tournament for not giving the spectators, who had paid money to see him perform, a show. In one round officials shunted him to a side court and only a few fans went over to watch him play.

However, when he needed them he produced all the shots that made him National and Wimbledon titlist.

Quite a fellow, this Riggs.

In the women's final at River Oaks Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, ranked No. 3 nationally, defeated Mary Hardwick of England, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Schedules Include Chicago

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)—The University of Chicago still is a member of the Western Conference in fact as well as name.

Big Ten athletic directors, in a special meeting yesterday, voted unanimously to include Chicago on their basketball schedules for the 1940-41 season, something they refused to do at the regular schedule meeting March 9.

At that meeting the directors said they were irked at Chicago because some of its officials had slurred other colleges in the Conference by saying a winning football team could not be produced without violating Big Ten regulations. The directors pointed out they took no exception to Chicago's withdrawal from intercollegiate football, regarding this as the school's private problem.

But the directors asked Chicago to either give concrete proof that Conference schools were violating rules in developing football winners or apologize for the statement.

Robert M. Hutchins, Chicago's president and a caustic critic of big time football, said in a letter to the directors:

"On the subject of subsidization in the Big Ten I have said in public and private only this: 'To achieve the peculiar advantages of winning football, the University of Chicago must, under its conditions, subsidize players. The Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten) has a sweeping rule forbidding subsidization. The University does not want winning football at the cost of violating that rule.'"

The directors accepted Hutchins' statement as a denial of statements attributed to him charging other conference schools with recruiting and subsidizing athletes.

The athletic directors have the power to keep the Maroons from competing in any sport with any other conference school, which would virtually ostracize them from the league. But only the faculty committee is empowered to expel the school from the circuit.

Further schedule making was deferred until the May meeting of the officials at Northwestern University during the outdoor track meet May 24-25. The directors' only other action was the awarding of the 1941 indoor track meet to Purdue University Feb. 28 and March 1.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

McCormick Act at Cincinnati

Bill McKechnie, the squire of Cincinnati, has a new left fielder. The rookie's name is Myron "Mike" McCormick, and he originally came from Angel's Camp, California. He is attracting attention in the majors for two reasons. First, because he is breaking in with the defending champions of the National League. Second, because he seems possessed with the necessary talents to play the full schedule. It is unusual for a first-year man to do both.

Beat Passeau

Before the Reds left their Tampa, Fla., spring training base, McKechnie said that McCormick had earned a regular job, and Mike has upheld his manager's confidence ever since. In the inaugural Cincinnati series between the Reds and Chicago Cubs, the freshman outfielder made two doubles and a single in eight times at bat. He drove in the first run and scored the other himself as the Redlegs won the second game 2 to 1, beating Claude Passeau.

McCormick has not always been an outfielder in pro baseball. He played third base and shortstop for three years before buying a pair of sun glasses with Buffalo in 1937. From the International League Mike moved to Indianapolis, where he starred through 1938 and '39. Last season he hit .318 in 149 games, scored 100 runs and drove in 61 mates. Those three terms in Double-A gave him the necessary polish to join the champions.

Good Runner

The newcomer is not a slugger, but he will hit for extra bases because he is very fast. Once while in high school he won the 100-yard crown for Northern California, doing 9.9 seconds. Opponents in the American Association learned early to respect his speed. In one game last year he scored all the way from second base on a fly to the outfield. Ty Cobb could do it, but few can today.

McCormick was fortunate, perhaps, to advance in the Cincinnati chain at a time when McKechnie needed help in the outfield. But by the same rule, the Reds were fortunate that a recruit of McCormick's talents was ready. Last season, with the World Series in sight, McKechnie was playing Al Simmons, Lee Gamble and Wally Berger in left field. Not at the same time, of course, although it might have been a good idea. Simmons was slow and he weakened the defense. Berger's throws barely carried to the infield. Gamble was no help at all in the batter's box.

World Series

Came the October classic with the Yankees and McKechnie had to use Berger. In the final game he turned to Simmons. But everything considered, the Cincinnati outfield looked about as weak as any picket line in the recent history of the series. Only Ival Goodman, in right, came close to the standard set by the great Yankee team. McCormick has built up a new defensive wall behind shortstop and third base and has become the latest hero at Redleg park. Before coming to the Reds, Mike played the center area, so covering left field is like going on a vacation. If he can stay close to .300 at bat, the boy is a fixture. His defensive play is sensational.

The Pittsburgh Pirates have their Waners. The Cardinals once had their Deans. Now the Reds have their McCormicks. Along with Mike, Uncle Will McKechnie has Frank, Buck, or whatever you care to call him, on first base. Mike will do well enough if he stays close to Frank in all departments, for the latter is the best all-around first sacker in the National League. The Cincinnati McCormicks, unlike the Waners and Deans, are no relation, but they may become as well known throughout the circuit before they have finished.

Wrigley Joins Cubs

CHICAGO (AP)— Philip K. Wrigley, owner and President of the Chicago Cubs, finally has decided to move in as active head of the ball club after all these years.

"It is time I re-establish myself with the ball club," Wrigley said. "The press of my business has been so great that I have had to neglect the team, and my family, too.

"Now I am making a change. I am taking a six-month leave of absence from the gum company—not completely, of course, as I will maintain touch with the firm's affairs—and am moving my office to Wrigley Field.

"The Cubs have a good club this season and Manager Gabby Hartnett now has both feet on the ground. I am going to do all I can to help make that club a pennant winner."

An office at the park is being remodeled for Wrigley and he expects to move into it soon.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

The Citadel 66, Furman 65.
R. I. State at Connecticut, postponed, rain.
Navy and Princeton at Columbia, cancelled, rain.
Temple at N. Y. U., cancelled, rain.
Amherst 69, Tufts 66.
Montana 65½, Whitman 55½.
Hoosier Relays: Michigan 81 2-3; Indiana 70 1-10; Notre Dame 29 5-6; Illinois 28 2-5.
Holy Cross at Brown, postponed, rain.
Johns Hopkins 66 2-3, Swarthmore 59 1-3.
Marquette 71 1-3, Wisconsin 59 2-3.
Ohio Wesleyan 114½, Albion (Mich.) 65.
Purdue 96 1-6, Wayne, U. 34 5-6.
Rutgers 66, Maryland 60.
So. California 72½, California 58½.
Presbyterian 87, Wofford 39.

International

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Official standing of the International League:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Baltimore	1	0	1.000
Toronto	1	0	1.000
Newark	0	1	.000
Syracuse	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Jersey City	0	0	.000
Montreal	0	0	.000

American Association

CHICAGO, April 22 (AP)—Standing of the American Association, including games of Sunday, April 21:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Toledo	2	1	.667
Kansas City	2	1	.667
Milwaukee	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500
Louisville	1	1	.500
St. Paul	1	1	.500
Indianapolis	1	1	.500
Columbus	0	2	.000

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

Yale at Cornell, canceled, rain.
Principia (Elsah, Ill.) 4, Missouri 2.
Army 7, Brown 2.
Harvard at Penn, postponed, rain.
Indiana 4, Butler 3.
Iowa 6, Grinnell 1.
Presbyterian 7, Davidson 1.
Albright-Rutgers, postponed, rain.
Dickinson-Susquehanna, postponed, rain.
Navy-Princeton, postponed, rain.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

Maryland 6, Rutgers 2.
Army 9, Harvard 2.
Princeton 9, Navy 4.
Washington and Lee 6, Duke 2.
Penn State 7, Cornell 6.
Hobart 19, Colgate 4.
Swathmore 8, Union 3.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Result April 20

Harvard 21, Princeton 6.

Pfeiffer Wins In Sugar Bowl

NORDEN, Calif., April 22 (AP)—Friedl Pfeiffer of Sun Valley, Idaho, the favorite, flashed down an icy slope of Mt. Lincoln yesterday to win the first annual Sugar Bowl Silver Belt Riesen slalom race from one of the greatest ski fields ever assembled in California. His time was 1:33.4.

The combination downhill and slalom event was run off on a treacherous course down a sheer headwall into the Sugar Bowl, and ice and wet spring snow took their toll.

Dick Durrance of Sun Valley was second in 1:35.0, but two of the highly regarded entrants, Hannes Schroll and Bill Klein, found the tight course set by Otto Lang too much for them. Both fell on the last precipitous headwall, missed gates and were disqualified.

A Seattle youngster, Bill Redlin, took third and three Sun Valley skiers finished fourth, fifth and sixth—Sigfried Engl, Richard Werle and Fred Islein. Two youngsters, John Blatt of Palo Alto, Calif., and Joe Ward of Woodstock, Vt., were seventh and and eighth, respectively.

Gretchen Fraser of Seattle, skiing for the Sun Valley Club, took top honors in the women's division. She won the giant slalom set by Dr. Joel Hildebrand down the face of Disney Peak in 1:14.2.

Nancy Reynolds of Sun Valley tied with Lisl Durrance of Sun Valley for second place in 1:17.4.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standing:

Team	W.	L.	Pct.
Oakland	15	8	.652
San Diego	13	9	.591
Seattle	12	10	.545
Los Angeles	11	10	.524
Hollywood	11	12	.478
Sacramento	10	13	.435
Portland	9	13	.409
San Francisco	8	14	.364

Detroit Defeats Feller; Dean Bows to Cardinals

By the Associated Press

American League batsmen can breathe easier today. Bobby Feller is only human after all.

Rated off his performance in whitewashing the White Sox with a no-hitter opening day, plus the knowledge that his great speed is matched by newly acquired baseball cunning, the outlook was anything but bright for the hapless hitters. But he lasted only three innings yesterday as the Detroit Tigers rapped him solidly for six hits and an ultimate 12-2 victory.

Driven Off Mound

The 21-year-old star was greeted with a loud double from the bat of Barney McCosky, first Tiger to face him, and that was all the Tigers needed. They went to work with confidence, finally driving him from the mound with a five-run assault.

Schoolboy Rowe went the distance for the Tigers and allowed but five hits.

The White Sox, victims of the Feller fireball last Tuesday, finally recovered enough to stage a batting spree for a 6-2 victory over the St. Louis Browns. It was the first time in three tries that the Sox have won.

While Ted Lyons, their veteran, was holding the Browns to seven hits, the Sox drove Slick Coffman around, getting all their blows off him. After putting the game away safely in the sixth with a three-run outburst, the Chicagoans were held hitless the rest of the way by some nice relief hurling by Johnny Niggeling.

In the only other game played in the majors, the St. Louis Cards greeted their former hurler, Dizzy Dean, warmly—too warmly, in fact, for the perennial "pop-off," who was blasted off the mound in the fifth as the Cards won a 5-4 thriller from the Cubs.

The Redbirds were helpless in the first three frames, the Great One's "nothing ball" offering nothing more substantial than a shadow to swing at. But trouble loomed just ahead and the Cards tied the count at 2-all, thanks to some bad Cub misplays, in the fourth. The fifth started with successive singles by Max Lanier, Stu Martin, Johnny Mize and Don Padgett. Dean, with nothing better to do, headed for the showers, Charley Root taking over in time to see the winning runs come in.

Otherwise the weather man got another sweep, raining out what should have been the series finals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn in the National League and Boston and New York in the American.

Michigan Net Coach Colorful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—When students drop down to Ferry Field and watch the University of Michigan tennis team work out, they take a look at the tall, youthful man walking from player to player providing tips on improvement, and they wonder if he isn't the captain.

The tall, youthful man isn't the captain—he's Coach LeRoy Weir, one of the youngest and most colorful members of the Wolverine coaching staff. But sometimes Weir wishes he could get in there himself, for it wasn't so long ago he captained the Wooster, Ohio, College team after playing on it for three years. Moreover, the list of titles he has held is imposing—he was Illinois State and Chicago City champion, Cleveland city crown-holder for several years, Ohio State champion, top man in the Province of Manitoba, and also held a number of minor titles.

Just to make things complete, he did some dabbling in other sports. He won a basketball letter in school and was runner-up in the national squash tournament in 1938 after holding the Cleveland City, Ohio State and Western titles in that sport.

Aside from his interests down Ferry Field way, Weir is a busy man for he's working on requirements for his doctorate. Then, just to keep himself occupied, he serves as a teaching fellow in American history and handles squash instruction for the intramural sports department.

This season Weir's team is having difficulties because he lost most of his best men at the end of the first semester.

"But," he grins, "We'll be up there next season."

Cardinals Move

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles Bidwill, owner of the Chicago Cardinals, has announced that he has leased Comiskey Park for all the home games of his National Pro Football League team this fall.

Since the 1930 season the Cardinals have shared Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs baseball team, with the Chicago Bears as their home gridiron. Prior to that time the Cardinals made all of their home appearances at Comiskey Park, home of the White Sox Baseball Club.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	3	1	.750
New York	2	1	.667
Cleveland	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Detroit	2	2	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Washington	0	3	.000

Results April 20

St. Louis 11, Chicago 1.
Other games postponed.

Results April 21

Detroit 12, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Other games postponed.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

North Carolina 6½, Navy 2½.
Kansas 16, Nebraska 2.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Result April 20

Illinois 12, Missouri 6.

The Weekly Magazine Section of
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LEADING ARTICLES
APRIL 27, 1940

BALKANS IN THE CRUCIBLE — By E. Berg Holt
A European political observer finds the outlook critical but sees growing confidence in the Balkan states.

SAM HOUSTON JONES: LOUISIANA'S LIBERATOR — By Tom Dutton
Word Portrait of Louisiana's Governor-designate.

JOBS HUNT COLLEGIANS — By H. Sydney Hayward, Jr.
When employment recruiters interview members of college graduating classes, the applicant needs to be on his mettle, for business houses are seeking the cream-of-the-crop young people for future executives.

LIGHT AND HEAT ON THE LABOR BOARD — By Dean Lloyd K. Garrison and Rep. Howard W. Smith
Joint discussion of the advantages and difficulties experienced by the National Labor Relations Board.

GOLD . . . GOLD . . . GOLD — By George R. Ericson
What will Uncle Sam do with his gold now that shifting grade methods in Europe have developed changed values for the precious metal?

THE CAMP BUGLES ARE CALLING — By Millicent J. Taylor
Ho, for the woodland paths, the dip of paddles and splash of swimmers as young America treks to summer camps—the simple life deepens appreciation of sincerity and silence.

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The Home Forum

Words Wear Out

"WE ARE A nation of word-killers . . . Watch the great words go down," says the poet, Edna St. Vincent Millay, in her book, "Conversations At Midnight." And in substantiation she points out, "'Personal' now on an envelope means 'impersonal'; 'important,' 'unimportant.' 'The Finest,' 'The Best'—what do they mean? Somebody has something to sell."

When I was a child, a woman praised a little drawing I had made, using the (then) extravagant term "wonderful." "It is wonderful," she said, and at such a pronouncement a thrill passed through me and I rushed off to savor in secret the incredible compliment. For, in that Age of Innocence, words, for the most part, were possessed of integrity; they remained true to Mr. Webster's definitions. "Wonderful" was a proud word in the language. To hear it uttered was to feel the heart expand and the breath come more quickly. Alas, the same word used as a term of praise would not move me today, but would seem the merest pleasantry. And why? Because today we hear of a "wonderful fertilizer" or "a wonderful garbage can" as often as we hear of a "wonderful vista" or "a wonderful universe." If the modifiers of "universe" and "garbage can" are to be interchangeable, it is plain that the adjective has ceased to identify. Impotence threatens the Mother Tongue.

As luxury-loving women wish for a fresh pair of gloves each time they go out, so I find myself wishing I need never use the same adjective twice. For of all parts of speech it is the one which, to me, seems soonest soiled. Indeed, it renders but indifferent service. For this reason, it is perhaps forgivable when a writer wanders far afield in his search for original verbal effects. If he finds a descriptive word that is still fresh and vigorous, like a child from the country, he must not overwork it lest it lose its bright-cheeked bloom.

We are told that Wordsworth for weeks "tired himself with seeking an epithet for cuckoo." And any poet worthy of the name has duplicated that experience. His search is not for an epithet that is startling, but for one that shall convey to an exact degree the essence of the thing he would describe.

As a first-hand example, I am advertising in my mind for an adjective to fit the moon in its swift passage across the heavens and convey the sense of a spirited journey. "Hurrying" is commonplace and colloquial in sound; "hastening" somehow puts me in mind of a professorial gentleman catching a train; "gliding" is too mincing in effect. What about "speeding"? No, because "speeding" is inevitably associated with motor cars; it is of the earth earthy, not remotely lunar. When I consult the synonym books, they offer me columns of infelicitous substitutes. There are the coy ones, like "frisking" and "scampering," and the realistic ones, like "rapid" and "hasty." At length I hit upon "galloping moon" and, though it is not perfect, due to the implied unevenness of motion, I earmark it for my own. It is at least alive and strong.

Not only is there the wear and tear of daily usage to render language dull and without impact—there is the current fad for popularizing a word and repeating it *ad nauseam*. This is a dangerous practice. We all know what Hollywood has done to the hitherto imposing words "colossal" and "stupendous." ("Watch the great words go down. . . .") Far from possessing dignity and scope, they are become clowns of bombast. "Glamorous," once so full of luster that it seemed to shine of itself, is now small and cheap. "Definitely," that had a sharp, cutting edge of emphasis, seems but a blunt-bladed tool; it is used humorously to fill the gaps in chatter. And what of "darling," that winsome word sacred to lovers? It has come down into the market place to be jostled familiarly by the mob. In reality, we have lost that term of endearment and sweet intimacy. The hostess says: "I want you to meet Mr. — Mr. —" and, with innocent absurdity, "Darling, I've forgotten your last name!" If this is an exaggeration, it is a slight one, the times being jaunty as they are!

Stuart Chase writes, "— ever since Galileo refuted Aristotle by timing the drop of cannon balls from the Tower of Pisa, scientists have been edging away from everyday language to invent new languages and new forms of logic which better describe the outside world." Our debt to them is great, but not greater, perhaps, than to the inspired phrase-makers who coin our most successful and engaging slang. For slang is one of the means by which the language grows and is made rich and racy. It is the infusion of fresh blood into our lexicon, the king's marriage with the commoner! Even the purists will subscribe to the current, lively word, if the word be graphic. To try it out, to take it on probation, becomes a gay adventure. It is not a stupid act of vandalism, like tearing the great words down.

Mothers, I observe, are reluctant to correct the erroneous, early speech of their offspring, finding in it an invention which refreshes and delights. A small girl speaks of a yellow dress as "a trolley car dress" and her parents whimsically adopt the expression for their own. Nearly all of us can cite examples of words, coined by children, which are weirdly logical and arresting,—"a fisty-looking man," "a marshy pie"! How our bored and sated ears welcome such verbal liberties, as welcome as a cool breeze in an over-heated room. Or with hearty endorsement we turn back to Jabberwocky, finding it even more pleasing and provocative than we did in childhood.

Once, in writing a poem, I became so conscious of the limitations of language, so incensed with my verbal tools, that I cast aside the original project for another—a Jeremiad against the language. The first stanza ran as follows:

"Too many pretty songs are sung.
There is no sinew left in speech,
No burly splendor of the tongue,
With power to lift or reach."

Where shall we find the word-menders, the stalwarts to repair what the callous have weakened or mutilated? Among the natural scientists, those starry mathematicians who not only peer into space and thumb the universe but, like Adam and Eve, enjoy the solemn privilege of applying names to what they discover or create. Then we must look, not too condescendingly, to the slang-makers, who are often better than they know. And last of all there are the poets—"O swear not by the moon, the *inconstant* moon."

AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RELIEF

HERE IS A DETAIL from the bas-relief of Akhutaa, the original of which is in the Louvre in Paris. The relief consists of a full-length figure, the head and feet of which are seen in profile and the shoulders of which face front, in the manner of early Egyptian carving. Made of limestone, the portrait is that of a "priest of Min." He lived in the beginning of the Fourth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt (2900-2750 B. C.), during the reign of either Snefru or Cheops. He served as "Prefect of the Territory and Royal Regent."

The relief is carved with the clear robust design that characterizes Egyptian sculpture. Horizontal and vertical lines dominate, and the parallel rows of squares in the wig continue the geometric pattern.

Moot Point

That was the cuckoo, no, it was the dove—
Or maybe an owl hooted; just the same,
What's all this argument about a name?
Let us be still and listen. There above,
No, just behind the hedge, a throb, a beat,
A broken rhythm, murmurous and sweet.

You say it is the dove; you must be right.
I like to think the cuckoo sings that song
In promise that the days are getting long,
Summer is close, good weather, clear moonlight.
You smile, being yourself assured of spring,
Whether the cuckoo sings or does not sing.

SARA KING CARLETON

The Altitude of Spiritual Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE most common desires of men and women is to throw off binding restrictions and limitations. But how? Barriers to wider scope and greater abilities may have seemed adamant. Apparently most of us have accepted the belief that we can penetrate no farther into unexplored fields of thought than to the limits which so-called material sense has set for us. Yet many thinkers today are not satisfied to consent to such limits. They are striving to break down their prison walls and escape into freedom.

Aspiration is always with us. It cannot be stifled. In every walk of life there are thinkers who have reached the place where they are glimpsing, instead of finiteness and barriers, infinite possibilities. As Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 365 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Mortal mind is calling for what immortal Mind alone can supply." No longer content to be hemmed in by mortal measurements, humanity is rising to greet a new day of spiritual unfoldment and progress, for Christian Science has opened the door to a greater understanding of man's capabilities, scope, and powers. It has brought to the world the revelation that true thought knows no limitation, restriction, or prison walls. The human body may be imprisoned, but thought never.

True thought dwells in realms of beauty and light. It comes from God, the only Mind, and ceaselessly gathers from the eternal source freshness and inspiration. When the fact is understood that there is only one Mind, and that man expresses this Mind and no other, horizons proportionately widen, capabilities expand. Mrs. Eddy, on page 258 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

Christian Scientists, in learning that they have an inexhaustible source from which to replenish their store of wisdom, ability, and energy, find that their businesses are being blessed with intelligent ideas, and that they are better able to cope with their problems; that whatever the demand, the supply may be seen and utilized.

Someone may say: "This is all probably true of spiritual thought, but I am human, and my thinking is very much along material lines. I have not yet reached the elevation of spiritual thought." Christian Science comes to us in the place where it finds us. Many whom it touches have known little spirituality in their thinking. Some may have been steeped in materiality and its indulgences. Because the questionable joys of this state of thought no longer satisfy, because health has broken down and the limit of endurance has been reached, they turn to more worthy activities and aims. Then it is that they find a resting place in contemplation of eternal verities. They discover in the study of Christian Science that in the absolute sense there is no material thinking; that there is but one Mind, God, and that thought is forever in and of that Mind. Who, then, can say he has not reached the altitude of spiritual thought? Whatever our present work may be, we may utilize the spiritual ideas which are ours for the taking, and these ideas will transform and elevate our human activities.

In the world today, grave crises occur in national and international affairs, decisions have to be made, and responsibility weighs heavily on ministers and statesmen at their posts of duty. The intricacies of the problems of warring nations call for more than human ability to adjust. It is here that those who are helping to steer the ships of state need conscious alliance with "the most High" (Psalms 91:1), in order to still the tempests of angry mental elements. "Be allied to the deific power," says Mrs. Eddy on page 17 of "Unity of Good," "and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. (Judges v. 20.)"

He who allies himself with God, Mind, and recognizes and utilizes divine intelligence, may know and prove that there are no limits to his keenness of perception. Reflecting and expressing the intelligence which is God, he will know in every emergency the right way to go, the right decision to make. There can be no difficulty for the one who understands that thought finds its source in God. No problems are unsolvable, for true thought brings its own fulfillment, for nothing can hinder or obstruct that which emanates from God. Barriers go down before the recognition of the ability which Mind has bestowed on man.

We read in Proverbs (3:5, 6): "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

די הויכקייט פון גייסטיגען געדאנק

אן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

איינע פון די געוועהנליכסטע פערלאנגען פון מענער און פרויען איז דער פערלאנג ארפצואווארפען פון זיך פערבינדענדיגע בעשרענקונגען און בעגרענצונגען. אבער ווי אזוי? צאמען צו ברייטערע ציעלען און גרעסערע פעהיגקייטען קענען פיליכט אויסזעהן אומעגליך בייצוקומען. ווי עס זעהט אויס האבען פילע פון אונז אנגענומען דעם גלויבען, אז מיר קענען דורכדרינגען די אונגעפארשטע פעלדער פון געדאנק ווי נאר ביז צו די גרענעצען וועלכע די אזוי־גערופענע מאטעריעלע חושים האבען אפגעצאמט פאר אונז. פון דעסטוועגען זיינען דא פילע דענקער אין דער וועלט היינט צו טאג וואס זיינען ניט צופרידען איינצושטימען צו אזעלכע בעגרענעצונגען. דיזע דענקער שטרעבען דורכצוברעכען די ווענט פון זייער געפענגניס און צו פליהען אין פרייהייט.

דאס געפיהל צו דערגרייכען הויכע ציעלע איז שטענדיג מיט אונז. מען קען עס ניט דערשטיקען. אין יעדען גאנג פון לעבען געפינען זיך דענקער וועלכע האבען דערגרייכען דעם ארט וואו זיי דערקענען, אנשטאט פון ענדליכקייט און שטערונגען, אונענדליכע מעגליכקייטען. אזוי ווי מערי בייקער עדדי שרייבט אויף זייט 365 פון „פערשידענע שריפטען," „דאס שטערבליכע געמיטה רופט אויס פאר דאס וואס נאר דאס אונשטערבליכע געמיטה אליין קען ערפילען." דערפאר וואס די מענשהייט איז שוין מעהר ניט צופרידען צו זיין איינגעצאמט צווישען שטערבליכע מאס־סיסטעמען, שטעהט זי אויף מיט האפענונג צו בעגריסען א נייען טאג פון גייסטיגער ענטוויקלונג און פראגרעס. דען קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) האט אויפגעעפענט די טיהר צו א גרעסערען פערשטאנד פון דעם מענשענס מעגליכקייטען, ציעלען, און מאכט. קריסטשען סייענס האט געגעבען צו דער וועלט די אנטפלעקונג, אז דער וואהרער געדאנק וויסט ניט פון קיין בעגרענצונגען, בעשרענקונגען, אדער געפענגניסען. דער מענשליכער קערפער מעג זיין איינגעשפארט אין א געפענגניס, אבער דער געדאנק איז אימער פריי.

דער וואהרער געדאנק וואהנט אין קעניגרייכען פון שעהנהייט און ליכט. ער שטאמט פון גאט, דאס איינציגע געמיטה, און שעפט כסדר פון דער אייביגען קוואל פרישקייט און בעגייסטערונג. ווען דער פאקט ווערט ווירקליך פערשטאנען, אז עס איז דא נאר איין געמיטה, און אז דער מענש דריקט אויס דיזען געמיטה, און גיט קיין אנדערען, ווערט אונזער אויסקוק אויפ׳ן לעבען פערברייטערט נאך דעם מאס פון אונזער פעהיגקייט צו בעגרייפען דיזען פאקט, און אונזערע מעגליכקייטען ווערען אויך שטארק פערגרעסערט. מרס עדדי, אויפ׳ן זייט 258 פון „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy), שרייבט, „גאט דריקט אויס אין דעם מענשען די אונענדליכע אידעע, וועלכע ענטוויקעלט זיך אויף אייביג, און וועלכע ווערט ברייטער און ברייטער, און שטייגט וואס העכער און העכער פון א גרענעצלאזען באזיס."

דערפאר וואס די קריסטשען סייענטיסטס ווייסען דורך זייער לעהרע אז זיי האבען אן אונערשעפליכער קוואל פון וואנען צוריקאנצופילען זייער קראם פון קלוגשאפט, פעהיגקייט, און ענערגיע געפינען זיי אויס אז זייערע געשעפטען ווערען געבענשט מיט אינטעליגענטע אידעען, און אז זיי ווערען מעהר פעהיג דורכצופיהרען זייערע פראבלעמען; און אז פאר יעדען פערלאנג איז דא אן ערפילונג, וואס מען קען ערקענען און בענוצען.

איינער מעג זאגען: „דאס איז אלץ וואהרשיינליך אמת וועגען גייסטיגען געדאנק, אבער איך בין דאך מעהר ניט ווי א מענש, און מיינע געדאנקען ציעהען זיך נאר ארום מאטעריעלע ריכטונגען איך האב נאך ניט דערגרייכט די הויכקייט פון גייסטיגען געדאנק." קריסטשען סייענס קומט צו אונז אין דעם ארט וואו זי געפינט אונז. פילע מענשען וועמען זי ריהרט אן האבען געוואוסט זעהר וועניג פון גייסטיגקייט אין זייער דענקען. איניגע זיינען פיליכט געווען שטארק איינגעטונקען אין דעם מאטעריעלען לעבען און אין מאטעריעלע געוועהנהייטען. דערפאר וואס די צווייפעלהאפטיגע פרייד פון דיזען צושטאנד פון געדאנק שטעלט זיי שוין מעהר ניט צופרידען, און צוליעב דעם וואס זיי האבען פערלארען זייער געזונט און האבען שוין געקומען צום ענדע פון זייער געדולד, וואו זיי קענען שוין מעהר ניט אויסהאלטען אזא לעבען, קעהרען זיי זיך צו ווירדיגערע טהעטיגקייטען און ציעלען. עס איז דאן ווען זיי געפינען א פלאץ וואו זיך אפצורוהען אין דער אנבעטראכט פון די אייביגע אמתיקייטען. זיי ענטדעקען אין דעם שטודיום פון קריסטשען סייענס אז אין אמת׳ן איז ניטא קיין מאטעריעלע דענקען, ווייל עס איז דא איין געמיטה, גאט, און אז דער געדאנק שטאמט פון דיזען געמיטה און וואהנט אויף אייביג לאנג אין דיזען געמיטה. ווער־דען, האט די רעכט צו זאגען אז ער האט ניט דערגרייכט די הויכקייט פון גייסטיגען געדאנק? וואס נאר אונזער יעצטיגע ארבייט זאל ניט זיין קענען מיר פארט דורכפיהרען דיזע ארבייט מיט דער הילפע פון די גייסטיגע אידעען, וועלכע מיר קענען אימער בענוצען, און וועלכע זיינען אימער אנגעגרייט פאר אונז, און וועלכע טראנספארמירען און דערהויבען אונזערע מענשליכע טעטיגקייטען.

אין דער איצטיגער וועלט, קומען פאר ערנסטע און וויכטיגע קריזיסען אין נאציאנאלע און אינטערנאציאנאלע געשעפטען, עצות מוזען אנגענומען ווערען, און פעראנטווארטליכקייט וועגט שווער אויף מיניסטערען און שטאאטס־מענער אין זייער פערלאנג דורכצופיהרען זייערע פליכטען. די שוועריגקייטען און פערפלאנטערונגען פון די פראבלעמען פון מלחמה־דיגע נאציאנען פאדערען דאס וואס ליעגט ניט אין דער מאכט פון דער מענשליכער פעהיגקייט צו ערפילען. אין אזא לאגע, קען מען זעהן אז די יעניגע וועלכע שטרעבען דורכצופיהרען די שיפען פון לאנד מיט ערפאלג נויטיגען זיך אין א בעוואוסטזיניגער פעראייניגונג מיט „דעם אלעכסטען" (תהלים צא, 1), כדי איינצושטילען די שטארקע שטורמס פון די בייזע מענטאלע עלעמענטען. „זייט פעראייניגט מיט דער געטליכער מאכט," זאגט מרס עדדי אויפ׳ן זייט 17 פון „איינהייט פון גוטעס," „און אלעס וואס איז גוט וועט העלפען דיין רייזע, אזוי ווי די שטערן פון זייערע שטעגע האבען מלחמה געהאלטען מיט סיסרא (שופטים ה:20)."

דער וועלכער פעראייניגט זיך מיט גאט, דאס געטליכע געמיטה, און אנערקענט און בענוצט געטליכע אינטעליגענץ, קען וויסען און זיך זעלבסט בעצייגען, אז עס איז ניטא קיין בעגרענעצונגען צו זיין שארפקייט פון וויסען. דער וועלכער שפיגעלט אפ און דריקט אויס די אינטעליגענץ וואס איז גאט, וועט וויסען אין יעדען נויט־פאל דעם ריכטיגען וועג צו געהן און וועלכע עצה אנצונעהמען. קיין שוועריגקייט געפינט זיך ניט פאר דעם יעניגען וועלכער פערשטעהט אז אמתיע געדאנקען געפינען זייער שורש אין גאט: צו יעדען פראבלעם איז דא אן ענטפער, ווייל יעדער אמתיער געדאנק ברייגנט זיין אייגענעם ערפילונג, ווייל עס איז ניטא א זאך וואס זאל קענען הינדערען אדער צוריקהאלטען דאס וואס שטאמט פון גאט. צאמען ווערען אוועקגעשוועבט ווען זיי קומען צונויף מיט דער פעהיגקייט וועלכע גאט, דאס געטליכע געמיטה, האט געשאנקען דעם מענשען.

מיר לעזען אין דעם ספר משלי (ג:5, 6): „פערזיכער זיך אויף גאט מיט דיין גאנצען הארץ, און פערלאז זיך ניט אויף דיין אייגענעם פערשטאנד. אין אלע דיינע וועגען אנערקען איהם, און ער וועט דיך אנווייזען דיין וועג."

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען און מאכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישונג סאסייעטי, באסטאן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U S A.)

Green Was the Plain of Sharon

OUR VILLAGE LIES at the foot of the hills of Ephraim. From the particular hill which overshadowed our village, the plain stretched level as far as the sands of the Great Sea. In the evenings a heavy dew would fall from the heights and veil in mist the surrounding country. The bronze-colored earth absorbed the richness of the dew and sprouted a thick grass much beloved of our flocks. Thus the rich dew nourished a breed of sheep whose heavy wool was greatly sought after by the dyers and weavers; for it was of the finest thread, as soft and as delicate as silk. . . . The greenness of the grass persisted throughout the whole year, but he who has not seen our spring, when the forest-covered hills were adorned with a heavy, delicately woven carpet, has never known what real greenness is. The rich cucumber-green of the heights and meadows lay like a glowing shadow upon the neighborhood; and in the midst of this shadow shone, side by side with myriads of anemones, the famous roses of Sharon. Every thorny bush, with its clusters and chains of crimson and cream-white roses, was like a bridegroom adorned for the day of his nuptials. Bands of flowers lurked in beds of green moss and peeped out from under the shelter of the rocks; they seemed to send forth, as they danced in the mild winds, a delicate ringing *sound* of color. Where the plow had passed, the good, fruitful earth looked forth, cinnamon-tinted. In the tapestry of color our fields lay, sprinkled with colored rocks, dazzling in the adornment of nuptial roses, stretching away until they were lost in the dreamy shadows cast by the forests of Carmel, the boundaries of this part of the country. Westward the meadows and woods melted into the sand dunes which were the approach to the sea. . . .

Even until this day I am homesick for that generous soil which fed us with such a prodigal hand. I am homesick for the sunlit afternoons, when the shepherds and the workers in the fields were wont to lie down in the shadow of the grape vines. I long for the quiet, tranquil evenings, wrapped in the dewy mantle fallen from the sky. Shadowy wings were spread then over the great valley; and from the thresholds of the little houses, where the evening lamps shone, came the sound of flutes piping the song of rest.—From "The Nazarene," by SHOLEM ASCH. Translated by MAURICE SAMUEL. (New York: Putnam.)

That Writer of Fire And Gloom

IN THE YEAR 1834, a tall, gaunt, middle-aged Scotsman of peasant origin drove with his wife, in a hackney coach loaded with their modest belongings, across London to Chelsea. As they passed through Belgrave Square a canary the lady carried with her burst into a lively trill of song, which the careworn couple tried to take as a happy bird-omen for an adventure that was to be so momentous for themselves—and for the world also, though they didn't know it. . . .

Carlyle's history before this descent on London is well known. Born in 1795 (the year of Keats's birth), he was destined, as the cleverest son of a Scottish peasant family, for the ministry; and to Edinburgh the boy trudged to prepare himself for that career. He soon abandoned it, however, for literature, and attained, after some years of bitter poverty, a modest success which enabled him to marry, somewhat above his position, that brilliant mocking-bird of genius. . . .

His earlier literary attempts, though scholarly and well-written, showed no sign of that mingled fire and gloom which were to make his later writings famous. In the eyes of the great Jeffrey, however, they found favor; Carlyle's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review* were welcomed, and Jeffrey declared that he showed great promise of becoming an elegant and accomplished writer.

Then Carlyle did what Jeffrey and literary Edinburgh regarded as a mad and almost wicked thing. He retired to the desert, taking his delicate wife to live in a tiny house which she had inherited, far away on a hilltop amid the moors of Dumfriesshire—perhaps the dreariest and bleakest spot in the British Islands. What drove him thither was a determination to become something more than a mere elegant writer for the reviews. . . . In the articles he wrote and published his prose began to gleam and darken with strange lights and shadows, which horrified his friends in Edinburgh.—From "Reperusals and Re-Collections," by LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

The Spring Day And The Heron

It is a day when things move in a pattern
found in river, marsh, and new-made sound,
a day which breaks the last frontier of winter
and pauses briefly, held here in one round
and perfect moment, as the sun of spring
shines warmly on a heron's blue-white wing.

JO BAGOT

At an African Water-Hole

IT WAS DURING the long drought, when a thirsty sun, burning its way through a shimmering sky day after day, had stolen every bit of moisture it could absorb, that I first beheld the grand menagerie of Africa. . . . The land seemed deserted, and my patience was fast ebbing away when I saw what appeared to be a parade of little flagpoles ambling from a strip of brush.

It was about eight o'clock in the morning, and as the line of march approached I could see that what appeared to be flagpoles were the tails of a group of warthogs. Funny, grunty little fellows they were, as they marched along single file, all with tails erect and nostrils twitching. There was a military precision about their advance behind a proudly stepping leader which made me think of a drum major at the head of a marching column.

Straight to a water-hole close to our boma the warthogs marched and began to absorb their morning drink. The water-hole was hardly more than a gash in the breast of a dried-up river, but it held the only water for many miles around. . . . The warthogs drank their fill, and as they began to march away, again in single file, flurries of dust heralded the approach of other animals.

Across the plains they came, herds of impalla, zebra, and Thompson's gazelle. Graceful, trim, speedy animals were these hoofed creatures. Shyly and with great caution they approached, making a striking picture against the pure blue horizon. These animals apparently sensed our presence in the shelter. On nearing the water they stopped. Some stamped their feet angrily on the ground; others snorted and leaped into the air; nearly all of them looked in our direction. Finally, fear overcome by thirst, the animals reached the water, where they plunged their dainty noses into the muddy puddle and drank.—From "Jungle Babies," by MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON. (New York: Putnam.)

Foreigners

MULAN HAD BEEN TOLD by her father that the "Oceanic People" did everything upside down. Their writing went from left to right, instead of from right to left, and horizontally in "crab-walk" fashion instead of from top to bottom. They put their personal names before their family names, and strangest of all, in writing addresses, they began with the house number, then the street, then the city, then the province, as if purposely to be contrary. They had to begin from the bottom if they wanted to know to which city a letter was going. And their women had large feet, a foot long, and talked in a loud voice, and had curly hair and blue eyes and went about arm in arm with men when walking.

All in all, the foreigners were the strangest imaginable sort of people.—From "Moment in Peking," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1940

Swing, Swang, Swung

Harvard Crimson editors take a swing at their swingster in his swing column on swing.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The student editors of the Harvard Crimson set the College chuckling last Saturday with a practical joke on their own swing columnist, Michael Ira Levin of New York City. Late Friday night, after Mr. Levin's weekly review of popular music had been edited and sent to the type-setters, it was "yanked" for further blue-penciling. When finally printed, one section of the column—now minus Mr. Levin's by-line—appeared to be a parody on his recent unfavorable reviews of Toscanini. Here it is:

"Listening the other night to the Stradivarius Quartet, a small string combo which is definitely good listening. Violin Wolfe Wolfinsohn is strictly gate stuff—being the only man I have ever heard who can cut Joe Venuti in his better days. He told me after the concert that he had often listened to Joe and that he enjoyed him very much.

"I am sorry to say that I didn't like the way the Strad boys played the Haydn. They rushed it like Toscanini playing the blues, and I expected Uncle Joe Haydn to pop through the skylight. But the Kodaly was as great as that side cut by the New Orleans Rhythm Kings in 1922—"Tin Roof Blues." Wolfe and his mates were as relaxed as a good Negro band at its best. All the way through they came in smoothly, just behind the beat (that's what I mean by relaxed). . . . Hear this combo by all means. Give a listen, too, to their neat v-shaped phrases. They got the gift and no less a guy than Jan Sibelius once agreed with me."

* * *

With the European war resulting in captains of British vessels, as well as those of other belligerents, being ordered "not to talk" it remained for the skipper of the Noregian steamer Vigrid—Capt. R. Witt—recently arriving at Boston, to find the most tactful way of explaining his position to ship news reporters. Pointing to an ornament in his cabin, depicting three monkeys, one with eyes covered, another with ears blocked and a third with hands over his mouth, the skipper smilingly said: "I see nothing, hear nothing, say nothing." And then he told the news gatherers why he had radioed ahead to ask Boston's harbor master if the port was mined. "Merely precautionary," he said, "at a time when world conditions change too rapidly to keep track of."

* * *

If some cosmic event should cause every star in the universe to suddenly become wiped out, we on earth would not know about it until at least four years afterward, according to Dr. Rogers D. Rusk, associate professor of physics at Mount Holyoke College. Furthermore the news would still be coming in 140,000,000 years from now, from the more distant nebulae far out in space. This is the time it takes light to reach the earth from the stars. The very nearest of all is some 9,000,000,000,000 miles from us. The light from the more distant nebulae left on its journey through space to us long before there were human beings inhabiting the earth.

What lies beyond that?

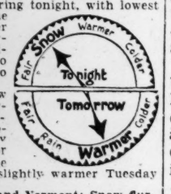
"We don't know," says Professor Rusk. "But we've come a long way from the tiny universe the Greeks once talked about and the objects in it have grown tremendously in size. The stars then were relatively unimportant 'lanterns' hung on the dome of the heavens.

"Anaxagoras was ridiculed in his day for suggesting that the sun was as large as Greece, but now we know of stars many thousands of times larger than the whole earth."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Intermittent snow flurries, ending during tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle and lower 30's; Tuesday slowly decreasing cloudiness and not so cold; fresh north to northwest winds.



Maine: Light snow in west and moderate snow in east portion tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning, except for snow flurries in the interior Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Snow flurries and continued cold tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northerly winds and moderate gales becoming northwest over south portion and diminishing Tuesday night; snow over north and snow squalls over the south portion ending Tuesday. **Weather Outlook for the Period April 22, to April 27, 1940, Inclusive:** For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers in north portion at the beginning of the week. Showers Thursday or Friday. Cool first half of the week, warmer latter half.

Official Temperatures

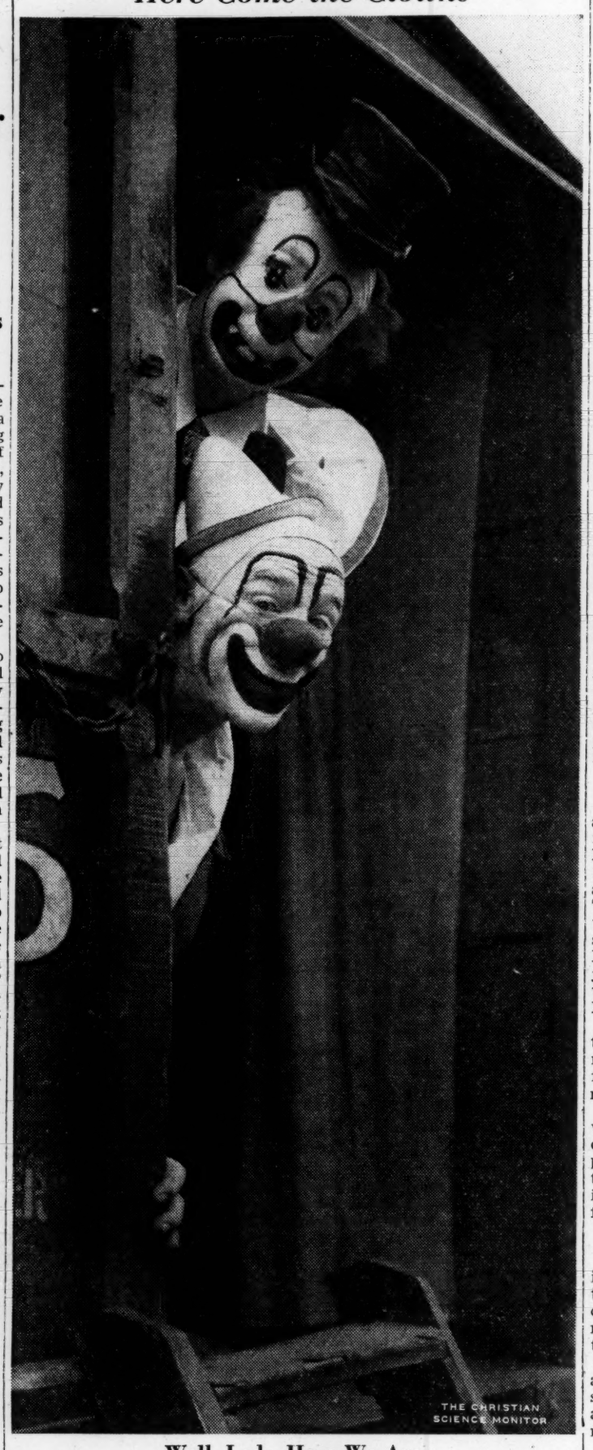
	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	39	New Orleans	58	75
Chicago	42	50	New York	37	41
Denver	35	73	Norfolk	47	49
Helena	37	45	Philadelphia	39	43
Kansas City	46	66	St. Louis	45	61
Los Angeles	58	73	San Francisco	52	58
Miami	50	77	Washington	45	47
Minneapolis	46	60			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 22.
B—Maximum, April 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:23 p. m.; height 11.8 feet. Tuesday, 11:55 a. m.; height 10.8 feet. Light all vehicles Monday by 7:03 p. m.

Here Come the Clowns



Well, Lads, Here We Are

Felix Adler for the moment "tops" Lew Jacobs as the two Merry-Andrews peer around the door of the circus car dressing room to advise youngsters of Boston they'll be at Boston Garden May 2-11 with all the rest of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey family.

Circus Due at Garden May 2 To Give Boston Ten-Day Show

Hailed by the New York press and public as one of the greatest ever, the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus moves into Boston Garden next week for a 10-day engagement.

The Big Show will open its run on Thursday, May 2, and the last performance will be given on Saturday night May 11.

During its unusually successful New York season the largest single day's business in the history of the circus was chalked up.

The Big Show trains, silver enameled and streamlined in red and gold, will arrive in the Boston & Maine Railroad yards Wednesday May 1.

Preparations will start immediately in Boston Garden for Thursday night's gala opening.

The circus will present an entirely new performance this season featuring—from Paris, the new opening spectacle "The Return of Marco Polo," originated, costumed and produced by Max Weldy, designer of the Casino de Paris musicals. All costumes and trappings were fashioned in Max Weldy's Paris studio at a cost of $84,000. The pageant, unlike anything before seen in America, requires a cast of 2,000 people and animals.

Heading the invasion of the United States by horsemen of Europe are: Roberto de Vasconcellos, Visconte Ponte da Barca, and Los Aseveras-Konyot "troupe of haute ecole marvels." They star in a "high school" and gaited horse display of period costuming, entitled "An Afternoon in the Bois."

Among other features making their first appearances in America are: the Adonis of the Andes, Brazil's Rola Rola, aerialist; Elly Ardelty, Europe's "darling of the air"; Adrianna and Charly, aerial trampoline rockets; the Wolthings, "high perch thrillers"; the Ritters, "flying marvels"; the Akimotos, "whirlwind acrobats"; Massimiliano Truzzi, juggler; Tanit Ikao, Hindu mystery girl, and Mei Fu, aerialist.

Still other features are: the Riding Cristiani family with Lucio and Belmonte; the Yacopis, springboard somersaulters; Hubert Castle, "wizard of the tight wire"; Albert Powell, high aerial contortionist; the Ortans and the Gauchos, "teeter-board somersaulting wonders"; Arturo, "king of the high wire"; the Rooneys, double trapeze thrillers; Walter McLain and his 50 elephants; Tex Elmlund and his spectacular group of 16 liberty horses; the Iwanows, aerial comedy bar artists, the Randolls, the Comets and the Flying Concelio troupes of flying-return stars and scores of others almost equally renowned. There are 800 world famous artists in all.

The Big Show trains carry 1,600 people, 50 elephants, 1,006 menagerie animals and hundreds of horses.

Boston Counsel Opposes Center

Acting Corporation Counsel Wilfred J. Doyle sent an opinion to City Council this afternoon at that body's request in which he stated that the building of a municipal recreation center with a surplus from the George Robert White Fund would be illegal and a violation of the provision of the donor's will.

Mr. Doyle said such construction would violate the provision of the will that money must be spent for something which the City in the ordinary course of events would not provide. He said he assumed that to collect existing recreational functions in one place would be a breach of the provisions of the will.

Harvard Group To See Eclipse In South Africa

To observe changes in ionosphere and their possible effect on radio waves.

Mysteries of the upper atmosphere, electrical storms on the sun, and their connection to total eclipses—upon which may depend the success of long-distance radio and television, not to mention telephone and telegraph communication—will be explored this fall by a Harvard expedition to Queens Town, South Africa, it was learned today.

Four physicists will measure changes in the ionosphere, an electrical layer of the stratosphere, during a total eclipse which will be visible below the equator next Oct. 1.

Their expedition has been planned for many years, and was finally decided upon last December, several months before the magnetic storm on Easter Sunday which brought the problem to public notice. The results, however, may have a direct bearing on the problem of predicting such storms in the future.

Siberian Veteran in Charge

J. A. Pierce, Supervisor of field activities in Communication Engineering, a veteran of the Harvard-M. I. T. expedition to Siberia in 1936, will be in charge. He will be assisted by T. J. Keary and Joseph T. deBettencourt, Harvard instructors, and W. O. Reed, a graduate student in the Engineering School. For two weeks, the group will be joined by Dr. Clyde Fisher, Director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York.

The Harvard physicists will plan to arrive in Africa in time to begin making observations a month before the eclipse, and will remain a month afterward.

"We will merely be carrying on work done at Harvard 24 hours a day since 1931," Mr. Pierce explained today. "We have been interested in this problem of delving into the secrets of the ionosphere for many years."

Look for Friends

He explained that the ionosphere is caused by ultra-violet rays from the sun, so short that they knock off electrons from atoms in the rarefied atmosphere usually called the stratosphere.

These electrons, he said, wander about in space looking for atoms similar to the ones they have left, and very soon reunite with such neuclei.

In the meantime, however, thousands of such electrical charges, set free in space, create a cloud of electricity which serves to reflect radio waves back to earth, makes possible short-wave broadcasting, and may assist long-range television, although experts are at present sceptical on the latter point, Mr. Pierce declared.

During an eclipse, the ultra-violet waves are shut off, and thus no more ions are created for a definite space of time.

By sending up special radio signals until they are no longer reflected back to earth, electrical engineers can measure the time it takes for ions to recombine with atoms.

Finnish Minister To Visit Boston

Hjalmar J. Prokope, Minister of Finland, and Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be guests of honor at the special symphonic concert to aid Finland which will be given at Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock.

One of the most important musical events of the season, the concert will be conducted by Tauno Hannikainen who will lead the full Boston Pops Orchestra of 93 members. Already familiar to American musicians Mr. Hannikainen, a Finnish conductor, has received favorable notices both here and in New York since his arrival in January. Proceeds of the concert will be devoted to Finnish Relief and Reconstruction.

Miss Fanny P. Mason is chairman of the committee in charge of the concert, assisted by Mrs. Morton P. Prince as vice-chairman, and Maurice M. Osborne as secretary and chairman of arrangements.

Speaks on Decorations

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Dorothy Draper

Widely-known decorator and industrial designer, who addressed the Boston Fashion Group at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon. Her subject was "Decorating Is Fun."

Expert Calls Charts Ghosts In Modern Home Decoration

The "necessity" of color charts in interior decoration, the notion that things must "blend together," and the prim and proper idea that everything must be "just so" are outmoded "ghosts," claims Mrs. Dorothy Draper, one of America's best-known woman decorators and industrial designers.

"No decorator who knows what he is about uses color charts," she declared emphatically in an interview at the Hotel Vendome, prior to speaking this afternoon to the Boston Fashion Group.

A room, according to Mrs. Draper, should be either sharply contrasting in color, or exactly matching. "More important than anything else—and the real test—is the reaction you get as you stand in the door. If you exclaim, 'Oh, what a lovely room!' you have achieved the right effect, and that is the result of one thing—color.

"I don't mean to say," she went on to explain, "that it must be bright red, green or blue. It may be pale pink or other pastel shades."

"How to use color? The simplest thing to do is to collect in an old laundry bag all the most lively colors you can accumulate—scraps of any and everything. Then, when you have occasion to make a selection of colors for use in your home, spill these pieces out on the floor. There is your room!" she asserted with a final wave of her hand.

"Choose whatever looks well together. Never mind about the old-fashioned idea of 'blending together," she advises. "That doesn't mean anything at all."

Decorators and architects in times past, she claims, have scared people into such a state that they didn't dare to move anything because they were afraid it would not be "correct." "Everything is 'correct,'" Mrs Draper asserted cheerfully, "so long as it is comfortable and beautiful.

Mrs. Draper takes heart in the growing interest of the general public in decorating. "The entire country is style conscious," she says, and this application of the principles of good taste in decorating to the modern home Mrs. Draper attributes to magazine and newspaper articles and books on the subject.

For those starting out with a limited budget, she believes the first consideration should be comfort. "Spend your money on the things that are most important. Buy upholstered furniture. That is really comfortable and always in style."

If people claim that they cannot have lovely things—that is "only an alibi," shrugs Mrs. Draper. "Because they have many lovely things in the 10-cent stores. Even simple things can be distinguished. If it is only a pot of geraniums on the window sill, the muslin curtains draped above them should be just right."

The trend in decoration today, as she expressed it, is definitely away from the modernistic and toward the "dished-up classical," the same ingredients dished up in a new way, for, she continued, "there is nothing new in decoration or architecture. Everything is taken out of the past."

According to Mrs. Draper, the most important thing in tackling your decorating problem is to have courage, independence and originality of approach. "Use common sense," she challenges, "and just go ahead."

Among Mrs. Draper's own achievements in decorating and design are New York's 37-story Hampshire House, which was the biggest decorating job ever awarded to a woman, the Hotel Carlyle, the River Club and the Monte Carlo night club. She has just completed the Arrowhead Springs Hotel, popular resort for movie stars.

Mrs. Draper is also widely known for her writings.

Foreman's Duty: Safety of Men

A principal concern for factory foremen should be safeguards for workingmen, Vincent G. Pendleton, Safety Engineer for the General Electric Company at West Lynn, Mass., told the Silver Jubilee Convention of the Ontario Accident Prevention Association, in Toronto, today.

A foreman indifferent to safety would be indiffeernt to other vital factory matters, Mr. Pendleton declared.

"It's the foreman's job to recognize good safety practice. I believe that a foreman is responsible for production, quality, discipline, and safety.

"I believe that he should have sufficient discipline and control to prevent accidents. If he can control the machinery and equipment, and can also control the worker's employment, let him control that employment safely."

New Vanderbilt Test As Session Continues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22—Rhode Islanders speculated today whether Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and his associates had succeeded over the week end in bringing back to the fold Republicans who bolted the Administration during the early hours of Saturday and forced a continuation of the overtime 1940 session of the Legislature until either Tuesday night or Wednesday.

The machinery had been well oiled by Governor Vanderbilt and Chairman I. Thornton Sherman of the Republican State Central Committee to ring down the curtain on the present session in its sixty-fifth day, but they had not counted on the most serious revolt ever experienced by a Republican administration that broke out in the House and was joined by a Senate which acted as if its members were only awaiting the signal from the lower branch members to oppose the Governor's program.

Out of the disorganization, however, came passage by the Senate of the Providence Charter Bill which the Chief Executive had pledged himself to sign so that the voters here might have a new election setup next November.

Lobby Forces Repeal

The break with Mr. Vanderbilt resulted from the most powerful tobacco company lobby ever appearing at the State House and led by former Attorney General Charles P. Sisson, G. O. P. leader and campaign manager for Thomas E. Dewey in the State.

Assisted by William C. Pelkey, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, by Pierce H. Brereton, who was ousted by the Vanderbilt supporters as leader of the Rhode Island G. O. P. as soon as he entered the gubernatorial race two years ago, and by Ernest L. Dupre, Blackstone Valley G. O. P. head, 11 House majority members joined with the Democratic minority in forcing through a bill which would repeal the tobacco tax and thus eliminate any chance of a surplus in the State Treasury. The coalition also defeated a Republican measure which would have brought about the ward redistricting of Providence.

But the early morning hour took its toll and the House was adjourned.

Republican insurgents in both the House and the Senate made it clear that the revolt was the result of the "Old Guards'" opposition to the Vanderbilt streamlined program. The break was further widened in the Senate by the attitude of the Governor on the question of paying the special commission of the General Assembly named to probe election frauds and corrupt practices. A measure providing for the payment of the commission has passed the House and Senate and becomes operative today, with or without the signature of the Governor.

Status of Major Bills

As the Legislators assembled for another unpaid meeting tomorrow, the status of major bills is as follows:

A bill changing the Providence Senatorial and representative districts: passed by the Senate with a minor amendment from the House form and sent back to the House.

A bill repealing the tax on tobacco products, other than cigarettes: awaiting action by the Senate.

Providence ward redistricting bill: defeated by the House, similar treatment expected in the Senate.

The annual appropriation bill: reported out by the Senate and made a special order of business for tomorrow afternoon.

A special $697,000 appropriation bill for extending the State College sewage system and other special construction work: in the Senate Finance Committee.

New caucus and election laws: in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

New social welfare act: reported out in revised form by the House Corporations Committee with recommendation of passage.

A bill halving automobile license fees: recommitted to the House Finance Committee.

The corrupt practices act: in the House Judiciary Committee.

Bills giving the State some measure of control over municipal affairs in Pawtucket and Central Falls: in the House Judiciary Committee.

A bill permitting a referendum on a non-partisan system of municipal elections in Providence: under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee, after having passed the House.

A bill amending the civil service law to exempt State employees of 10 or more years service from the necessity of taking examinations: passed by the House and now in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A bill setting up a State labor relations board: in the Senate Labor Committee.

National Campaign Budget Cut Weeks Tells State GOP Women

The 1940 budget for the national campaign of the Republican Party is about 20 per cent less than that of 1936, and this is largely accounted for by cutting expenses for research to one-sixth their former size, Sinclair Weeks, Eastern Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, told the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at a Political "Information Please" luncheon today.

"This fine paring down has been accomplished by work between campaigns," Mr. Weeks explained to the women. "Every dollar spent in these off years has been worth at least two or three dollars spent now."

Mr. Weeks predicted a great Republican victory for 1940, although admitting it was going to be a "ball game" every minute of the time until Nov. 5. He cited definite Republican gains in by-elections since 1938, showing that in rural districts farmers are "beginning to very intensively ask themselves who's going to pay for all this indebtedness we've incurred."

Examples Given

Here are some of Mr. Weeks' examples:

"Pennsylvania—1938—the State went Republican by one of the greatest majorities on record at the same time that Governor James carried 63 out of 67 counties in the State, including Birch, an old stronghold of the Democratic party, which has only turned Republican three times in the last 100 years, and Allegheny.

In New York—6.6 per cent gain in a by-election.

"Cleveland—6.9 per cent.

"Seventeenth Ohio District—7.1 per cent (here it is about 50-50 farming and urban).

"Iowa—about 1.7 per cent gain.

"Nebraska only a week ago (most surprising of all, and with the biggest gain)—about 9.1 per cent.

"This change of trend since 1938," Mr. Weeks said, "is only an indication.

"At the end of the last election, the Republican Party owed $1,300,000. Today, it is debt free, and better organized than it has ever been."

Report Defended

In an interview preceding the luncheon, Mr. Weeks defended the Glenn Frank Committee Report as a "masterpiece of correct and courageous statement of fact."

Referring to President Roosevelt's radiocast speech to the Young Democrats Saturday night, Mr. Weeks declared:

"The Republican Platform is very definitely a positive and not a negative program, but it balancing the budget is a negative program, then give me a negative program.

"Every time the Republicans criticize the New Dealers for something, they try to say we have no platform on which to stand other than a negative one of knocking their policies.

"If something is not done in this country about the New Deal and its radical doctrines in this election, there is going to be very serious economic trouble in this country."

Mrs. Alice H. Wellington of Chestnut Hill, Mass., Chairman of the club's political department, presided at today's luncheon.

Girls' Kindness Pays Dividends

As three girls were leaving Symphony Hall yesterday for the two-hour intermission during the Bach "B-Minor Mass" they looked back and saw a lone figure still standing in the dimmed hall. It was discovered that an elderly woman was preparing patiently to wait there rather than go out into the storm.

With considerable coaxing the girls persuaded her to come to the near-by home of one of them for a dish of hot soup and a warm, comfortable place to sit. The little lady glowed as she responded to the girls' attention, and for them the intermission was nearly parallel in interest to the music.

The woman was a real music-lover, a Russian who knew and talked fluently of Russian music and her favorite Russian musicians. She could remember the début of Elizabeth Schumann, one of yesterday's soloists, and recalled vividly performances of the Wagnerian operas, with Lotte Lehman, and performances of Caruso, all of which she told about to her three eager listeners.

U. S. Officials To Deport Woman

Charges of illegal entry from Canada into the United States were brought today against Miss Marie C. Dautplaise of Montreal. Immigration authorities charge that she entered the United States at Derby Line, Vt., last November, and has been working as a domestic in Pittsburgh since that time. United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins at Boston set bail at $500 for her removal to Vermont for deportation. She admitted her identity and said that she was willing to return.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Wolf of New York," with Ed. Lowe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy, and Robert Young. 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Seventeen," featuring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 4:15, 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"That's Life, Claudine," a French film. 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. Also "March of Time—Vatican Issues." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Paramount—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:51 a. m., 1:36, 4:21, 7:06, 9:51. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:38 a. m., 12:23, 3:08, 5:03, 8:38.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
Historical features, "Old Hickory," "Land of the Navajo Indian," "Guatemala—Banana Industry," "Flying Targets," "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Trans-Lux—
"Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Face Behind the Scar," with Griffith Jones. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Tremont—
"So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Southern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Castle on the Hudson," with Ann Sheridan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Music

Harvard University, Music Building—
Lecture-recital by Bela Bartok, noted Hungarian pianist and composer. 8:30. (Open to the public without charge.)

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Faculty concert by the Boston University College of Music. Gladys de Almeida, soprano, accompanied by Mercedes Pitta; Louis Cornell, pianist. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Jewelry I by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Miss Katharine Baxter, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Four G. O. P. Candidates Seek Governor's Chair in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 22 — The suggestion of William Linnell of Portland, G. O. P. National Committeeman, that party harmony might prosper with fewer candidates for Governor went unheeded as four Republican gubernatorial candidates fined their nomination papers for the June primary. Mr. Linnell, who had considerable support, himself, voluntarily withdrew from active campaigning but found none of the other candidates so inclined.

With 25 candidates for Governor and Congress from the two major political parties there will be some lively campaigning in Maine between now and June 17. Voters in the Second Congressional District will have an election of their own in the meantime, however, and Governor Barrows has set May 13 for the special primary and June 3 for the special election to determine who will fill out the unexpired term of the late Representative, Clyde H. Smith.

Mrs. Margaret C. Smith, who served as her husband's secretary during his term of office at Washington is a candidate to succeed him and it may be possible she will not have opposition in the special elections. Should she be chosen to fill out the unexpired term, Mrs. Smith will be Maine's first woman in Congress.

The Political Lineup

The lineup for the June primary is as follows:

For Governor — Republican, Blin W. Page, Skowhegan; Roy L. Fernald, Winterport; both former State Senators; Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta; Sumner Sewall of Bath, present President of the Maine Senate. Democrat—Fulton J. Redman, Portland and Frederick H. Cobb, Portland.

For United States Senate: Republican—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows; Representative Ralph O. Brewster. Democrat — Former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Congress, First District: Republican—Representative James C. Oliver, George C. Coe, Lovell; Robert Hale, former Speaker of the Maine House; William Holland, Portland. Democratic—Peter MacDonald, Rumford attorney.

Congress, Second District: Republican — State Representative Hodgdon Buzzell, Belfast; State Representative John G. Marshall, Auburn; Frederick P. Bonney, Rangeley; Arthur B. Lancaster, Gardiner and Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan. Democrat—Edward J. Beauchamp, former Mayor of Lewiston.

Congress, Third District: Republican—State Senator Frederick J. Burns, Houlton; Frank Fellows, Bangor; Dr. W. M. Miner, Calais; Roscoe O. Emery, Editor of the Eastport Sentinel. Democrat — Osgood L. Nickerson, Veazie; and Thomas N. Curran, Bangor.

Farm Income Up

The State Department of Agriculture, this week reported Maine's farm income for 1939 at $53,000,000 which represented a gain of $4,400,000 over the previous year. Despite a marked decrease in production the potato crop had an estimated value of $20,706,000 or approximately $5,000,000 more than in 1938. The increase in the value of the potato crop for 1939 more than offset a decline of $464,000 in truck crop income, chiefly vegetables. Officials said this drop was chiefly due to the reduction in corn plantings which cut the tonnage of "canning corn" from 58,400 tons to 23,300 tons.

Maine is not much of a barley raising state, yet high grain prices increased the income from the 116,000-bushel crop from $1,000 to $3,000. Poultry and egg revenue, however, showed a marked decline. In size there probably won't be much difference between the 1940 and 1939 plantings.

Pioneer Railroad Plans Centennial

The one hundredth anniversary of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, one of the pioneer roads of the country, will be observed in novel fashion on Sunday, May 12, when a "Centennial Special" will be run from New London, Conn., to Worcester, Mass. Sponsored by the New London Railroad Association, the special train will consist of the most modern streamlined, air-conditioned coaches drawn by a "1,400" Class streamlined locomotive gaily decorated for the occasion.

The train will stop at Norwich where a bronze tablet will be dedicated in Depot Square commemorating the opening of the road on March 9, 1840. Time will be given for a visit to the Buckingham Memorial Building where an exhibition of rare old railroad and steamboat pictures and relics of the past will be on display. After luncheon at the Norwich station the train will continue on to Worcester making brief stops at Taft's Tunnel, the first railroad tunnel in the United States, and at Dayville Hotel, where camera fans will be given opportunity to snap the "special" at these spots prominent in the railroad's history. At Worcester a Boston and Albany roundhouse will be open for inspection before the train returns to New London.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Tufts College anniversary program: speakers; music.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Bay State Town Plans for Tercentenary

A Dress Rehearsal for Braintree Observances

In the Avery Homestead in East Braintree, Mrs. Dorothy Avery Allen, wearing an original 18th century taffeta dress, shows her daughters, Barbara Josephine, Cynthia and Eleanor, two treasured heirlooms. One is a quilt which was hand-sewn by the girls' great grandmother. The sword is the insignia of office of the children's great grandfather, Brig. Gen. Samuel Avery, and was used at Mrs. Allen's wedding to cut the cake, in accordance with an old family custom.

New Bedford Staffs Called In WPA Case

TAUNTON, Mass., April 22 (AP)—A jury was impaneled today to hear evidence on indictments charging Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford; his Secretary, James F. McKenna, and Mitchell Green, and John Carvalho Sylvia with conspiracy to collect a 25 per cent gratuity on busses hired to transport WPA workers.

Selection of the panel began after Superior Court Judge John E. Swift of Milford denied four motions offered by counsel for Mr. Carney and Mr. McKenna, asking a change in location of the trial from Taunton to New Bedford; objecting to exclusion of New Bedford residents from the jury, and two others seeking clarification of allegations in the indictments.

Court officials said they expected the trial would last all week.

Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Smith said that 12 witnesses had been summoned to testify at the trial, the third trial growing out of a grand jury investigation of alleged irregularities in New Bedford. Among the witnesses called were New Bedford City Clerk Charles W. Deasy, City Treasurer Timothy J. Crowley, City Auditor William Martin, and Eugene F. Phelan, Chairman of the New Bedford Board of Assessors.

Former Deputy Sheriff Joseph L. Millette was convicted last week of larceny of more than $100 from Charles Pittle, New Bedford pinball machine vendor, in another trial prompted by the grand jury investigation.

In still another trial, Mayor Carney was acquitted last year of a charge of violating the bribe solicitation act in relation to a city garbage collection contract.

Weymouth Selectmen Act on Entertainment

Voting for a more rigid observance of Sunday the Weymouth Selectmen have banned entertainment permits in all liquor establishments in the town, which includes those on roads leading to beach resorts and the South Shore. The change was made effective by a vote confining entertainment permits to six days a week.

Dighton Track Control Shifts; Raynham Approves Dog Course

Transfer of the controlling stock of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which has operated a dog track at Dighton, Mass., since 1935, from the heirs of the late Edward J. O'Hare, slain associate of "Al" Capone, to a group of Boston citizens increased the likelihood today that dog racing will be conducted at two tracks in Massachusetts this year. Meanwhile Raynham Selectmen have unanimously approved a petition for establishment of a course in North Raynham.

Following the slaying in Chicago last November of O'Hare, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said that there must be a change of ownership and operation of the two licensed dog tracks in Massachusetts, if racing was to be conducted at either of them this year. As a result, the associations which operated the Revere track were reorganized and have since been granted 92 racing days.

Before any license is granted the new group, which is headed by Edward F. Casey, former New England Director of the NYA, it must have the approval of the State Racing Commission, which probably will not be given unless Governor Saltonstall is satisfied that control of the track is in the hands of reputable Massachusetts citizens.

While the exact details of the Bristol County Club stock transfer are still somewhat obscure, it has been announced that members of the new controlling group include Arthur Conlon, Albert Burgess, Edward Goode, all well-known athletes, and Edward F. Hannon, a Boston attorney.

This group, according to an announcement from the Club, has acquired 70 per cent of the stock, most of which was owned by the son and daughters of O'Hare. It has also obtained the holdings of Antoinette M. Caravetta and Fred Sheets, both of Chicago. About 405 of the 4,700 shares, however, are still being held in O'Hare's name in a Chicago bank as trustee of his estate, according to reports.

It is expected that the group will hold a meeting either today or tomorrow and organize formally, and that Mr. Casey will be named President.

Meanwhile, the Raynham Board of Selectmen has given unanimous approval to a petition of the Massasoit Greyhound Racing Association for a permit to erect a dog track at North Raynham, which is only a short distance from the Dighton track. At a Town meeting last Friday, the track was favored by a vote of 155 to 89.

Opponents of the track will have one more opportunity to renew their opposition when the State Racing Commission, as required by law, holds a public hearing on the Association's application for racing dates. No application has been filed with the Commission as yet.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, April 23

12:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Lasting Peace Is Said to Need Religious Base

Peace established on a religious basis is the only peace that will endure, according to Dr. Alexander E. Kerr, Canadian theologian.

"Our first duty," he declared yesterday at the Church of the Covenant, Berkeley and Newbury Streets, "is to win the war. Our second duty is to make the kind of peace that will really endure among nations. If we do not win, we shall have no say in the peace; but we are trying not to come out on the wrong side!"

He was mindful, he said, of America's right to keep out of the war and expressed the gratitude of Canadians for moral and material support which they have received from the United States.

"We in Canada and the British Empire," he continued, "see it our duty to prevent democracy from being completely dismembered in Europe. We've seen a deterioration where they have robbed small and weak nations of their independence and are trying to destroy every foundation for peace.

"It is because we love peace as you love peace that we have resolved that the further development of that international anarchy must now be prevented and it must not be permitted to go any further.

"That is a force that can meet with only condemnation," Dr. Kerr pointed out. "That is how we see our duty. That is what is right for us to do, and we pray that we may go forward doing the right as God gives us to see the right."

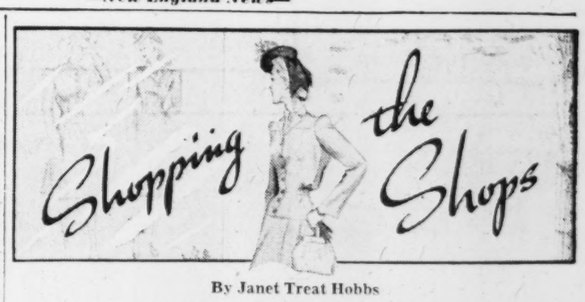
Dr. Kerr is principal of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, Nova Scotia, leading theological seminary of the United Church of Canada.

Radcliffe Elects Class Officials

Radcliffe students were voting today for their new class officers, and this is just the beginning of a week of elections in all spheres of college life.

Dormitory elections for house presidents, fire captains, and other officers start today, and continue through tomorrow, culminating in a mass meeting on Wednesday, when the president and secretary of the Board of Hall Presidents will be elected.

The Radcliffe Choral Society, having its big concert of the year, the Bach B Minor Mass (held last night in Symphony Hall), behind it, will have a breathing spell in which to elect its new officers on Wednesday, along with Idler, the Radcliffe dramatic club. Thursday and Friday are reserved for elections in all remaining college clubs and organizations, so that the end of the week should see Radcliffe all set for the academic year '40-'41.



By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shoes being one of our pet hobbies . . . it is only natural that we should want to tell you again about The Barclay, out in Brookline. Which is Joseph Antell's Debonnair Footwear Shop, at 1296 Beacon Street; right near Coolidge Corner. And don't let the fact that it's on a slight curve keep you from finding it; for it's well worth knowing, if it's smart shoes that you want.

Incidentally, just because he has already built himself quite a reputation among the smart young set (many a Boston deb has received in his satin slippers, and many a bride has gone down the aisle in his white satin sandals!) don't think that he doesn't cater to the woman whose foot demands the more standard type of shoe. For he has them on hand, too. It's simply that we find it much more difficult to describe a semi-dress shoe with a sensible heel, in brown or white for summer, or dark colors for right now, than one of the gay new Wedgies, which comes in nothing less than an ombre blue heavy silk cord that has been braided! The ombre part simply means that it's shaded, from deep, almost navy blue to turquoise to powder blue to light blue. For $6.95. The satin slippers, of course, can be dyed any color you wish, are either $6.95 or $7.95. Depending on the style you select. The one at the latter price has a lot of intricate fine weaving in satin and is lovely no end.

Their accessories include a pair of cut steel buckles that make a pair of plain patent leather pumps so smart, and they're but a lone dollar. Your daughter will be interested in those ribbed terry cloth short socks that hug the ankle so nicely. For only a quarter in good colors. Or, for more gala moments, the 75 cents cotton socks that have a turn-down cuff or fluffy angora that makes them look like a couple of dollars at least. The best part of them is that because of the cotton, the angora doesn't get at your foot at all. Which is particularly nice to remember if you go in for active sports. Incidentally, if your lunch hour doesn't allow time enough to hop a street car, you might remember that you can take all the time you want to up until nine o'clock on Saturday evenings, and to seven o'clock on any other day. A decided convenience to the girl whose daytime hours are cramful. Prices start at less than $4. $3.90 to be precise, although, of course, their sport sneakers are less.

'Sunday Night' Aprons the Goods

If yours is one of those households that finds it a bit difficult (if not downright impossible!) to convince the male element of the family that they should help around the kitchen on Sunday night, . . . then we suggest that you get one of those "Sunday Night" aprons, by Rosamond Blair. They're in the linen department on the second floor in the gift section of Filene's; although we'd probably have found them quicker if they'd been somewhere else. However, they're the trickiest things, and we see no reason why the men should have all the fun in wearing them, for they'll do for women, too. They're on the idea of a good cover up apron, à la the butcher's or the old blacksmith's, with the bib and all. And they're made out of good, sturdy unbleached cotton. Which wears like iron you know. But the thing that immediately catches your eye is their great big hand-painted caricatures, done in the gayest of riotous colors! Right on the bib, and on down. Your choice of a big galloping pink elephant, a Beau Brummel of the olden days, riding off to see his lady fair, long black mustachio and bicycle complete, or the man on the flying trapeze. And for only a dollar. Incidentally, they wash beautifully; painting and all. And we suggest them as a gift the next time you're called on to give something to the man who has everything!

If you're the tall, effective type, who can stand "drah-ma" in your millinery, you probably couldn't find a more dramatic collection of hats than those at Chandler's. By Madame Lydia. They're practically guaranteed to steal the show anytime, and anywhere. From $10.75 up. On the second floor.

P. S. Even if your budget doesn't allow new curtains this spring, you can get a change of scenery by changing their color. Pro-Dura . . . which is in tablet form, comes in no less than 30 colors, and you can pick a shade for your curtains from them. Or use their ecru or cream tint to simply emphasize the shade they were in the beginning! Jordan Marsh has the line.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	Consolairs
4:45 What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; News	"Young Wider Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Piano soloist	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Midstream": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama		"Stage Door Memories"		'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	"Advertising in the	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	**European news**	American Scheme": talk	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.**	"Mystery Hall": drama	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"		and music	Piano duet
9:00 **Radio Theater: Raymond Massey**	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	Lew Conrad's Orchestra Bob Crosby's Orchestra,	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				
9:30 **in "Abe Lincoln**	Junior Police Citations:	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; chorus; orch.**	Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **in Illinois"**	Commissioner Timilty			
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Eastman School Symphony Orchestra**	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch.	Raymond Gram Swing,	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Embassy Theater"
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Paul Dresser Anniversary	dramatization
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	speaker; music	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; talk; music	"Sunrise Express"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band	"Gene and Glenn"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **Winston Churchill, London**	**Winston Churchill, London**; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk; music	Variety Hour: talks; recordings	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythm Orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins"		Studio speaker
9:00 "Heap o' Livin'"	News; organ music	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 **American School of the Air**	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	"Breakfast Club": soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Life Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dance Hour"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Piano soloist
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Salon Serenade	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Salon Serenade; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogue"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Household talk	Francis Craig's Orch.	"Consolairs"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather	Household talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 "Drifting Melodies"	"Concert Hall of the	Hymn recital	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air": recordings	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 "Your Family"	**U. S. Army Band**	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1915"	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	**Sen. Bridges, N. H.**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Oleander Quartet
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Organ recital
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Hector's Orchestra	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Vocal recital
4:45 'What's the Answer'	"Of Service to You"	'Young Widder Brown'		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 K. Norris Story	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Rhythm Ensemble	Children's Stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sports Renezdvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	'Keep Guessing'	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	**"The Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone**	Johnny Green's Orch.; news comment	**Vivian Della Chiesa**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson			Antonini's Orchestra	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30 "Court of Missing	**"Information, Please": questions and answers**	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	**Concerto Series: pianist; orchestra**	"Let Us Dance"
8:45 Heirs": sketch		Heidt's Orchestra		"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"**:	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": interviews; music	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	**"Robert E. Lee"**	Popular quiz		"Variety Hour"
9:30 **Talk, Sen. Burton**	"Music Graphs"	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music**	'Laugh 'n' Swing': comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
9:45 **K. Wheeler**	110th Cavalry Band			"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Labor speaker	Bob Hope; Judy Garland; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Forty Plus Club	**European news**		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Doghouse"; drama; music	Montreal Orchestra	The Argentines
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Montreal Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 **Recordings**	**Recordings**	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30 **Recordings**	**Recordings**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 Al Donahue's Orch.	**Recordings**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

NLRB Accused Of Prejudice

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 (AP)—The Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor's United Textile Workers Union, placed in its records today a resolution charging the National Labor Relations Board with "prejudice."

The resolution, adopted yesterday, at the closing session of a two-day convention, said the NLRB showed "a severe prejudiced feeling toward our local unions and their membership by refusing to issue complaints." It named two Rhode Island and one New York concern against which complaints had been unsuccessfully sought.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German songs. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m. DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Budapest—6:35 p. m.—"Songs and Dances." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m. RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rio de Janeiro—8 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22meg., 29.3m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American transmission. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m. TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—American musicians. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m. DJC, 6.02meg., 49.6m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American transmission. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to radio listeners. 2RO3, 31.15m. 2RO4, 25.49m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19.8m.
London—10 p. m.—"Garrison Theater." GSC, 9.59meg., 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m. TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

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Danger of Flood Is Passing As Big April Storm Abates

Continued from Page 1

State Pier in the Cape Cod canal, will turn about and head for New York late today. The storm is decidedly less severe south of the Cape, steamship men said.

Cancellation of the sailing of the steamship New York for two days in succession because of weather conditions was described in shipping circles as a most unusual occurrence; in fact, it is said to be the first time that the same ship has been held over for two consecutive days on account of weather conditions.

In Boston Public Works Commissioner George S. Hyland started 350 men and 35 trucks clearing snow from downtown streets at 8 a. m. this morning. By noon streets were practically cleared. No work was done in the outlying parts of the city, he said, since traffic conditions in these areas were not considered serious.

Highway Damage

The State Department of Public Works reported the most severe highway damage at Salisbury, where the high tide deposited three feet of sand on the highway. J. E. Lawrence, State Maintenance Engineer, said 600 men and 350 trucks were engaged in removing the sand and other wreckage strewn over the highways. Maintenance foremen were posted along the east shore to cut off traffic should the high tide today reach yesterday's height.

Commuters for the most part reached down-town offices since railroads experienced only one or two washouts which tied up traffic. The most serious occurred in West Quincy where traffic was being handled by bus. Rail service was expected to be resumed this afternoon. A Boston & Maine train was stalled last night for an hour and a half at East Everett bound from Rockport to the North Station. Ten passengers bound for New York were carried to the South Station in cabs provided by the railroad.

The rain and wind was complicated in many sections of New England by blizzard proportions, especially in Maine and Vermont and some sections of New Hampshire where from five to 10 inches of snow fell last night and today. Highways in many sections were coated with ice, ditching scores of automobiles.

Travel Suspended

All shipping and air travel was suspended last night at the height of the storm. Air lines reported, however, resumption of service at 8 o'clock this morning.

The 50-mile gale continued this morning with Highland Light on the tip of Cape Cod among points reporting such a velocity. Blue Hill Observatory at Milton, Mass., reported the wind hit 80 miles an hour for a brief period and that the average was 47 to 50 miles an hour.

The Coast Guard cutter Travis was ordered to Quoddy Village, Maine, to investigate conditions in that area where 100 telephone lines were down isolating several communities. Reports indicated that high combers were wrecking Quoddy wharves and driving small boats ashore.

Tides reached such high proportions this morning that they shot spray over the 114-foot Minot's Light off Scituate. The surf reached 130 feet at Deer Island. The tide continued today to endanger houses and cottages in the vicinity of Hull and Nantasket in Greater Boston and at Hampton Beach, N. H., where 130 families were marooned, and Popham Beach, Maine. Nahant was isolated for the first time in a century. Squantum and Hough's Neck were cut off from the mainland at high tide yesterday and a repetition was expected today. Hull was one of the hardest hit towns and a refugee station was established in the Fire Station to which families were taken after being rescued by the police.

Tides Run High

Hull and Squantum reported tides today as high or a little higher than yesterday. However, police stated that flood damage was only slightly increased by today's tides and that no further calls for assistance were reported.

An oil barge which became wedged under the Boston & Maine drawbridge over the Malden River near Everett yesterday at high tide, was freed shortly before noon today by the combined efforts of four tugs and a locomotive after one-and-a-half hours' work. Neither the bridge nor the tug was damaged, according to B. & M. officials.

On Boston's T wharf, a tea room reported 7 or 8 inches of water on its floor this morning. Since most of the apartments on the wharf were in the second story, they were not damaged.

The seas and wind also accomplished what man never has been able to do—move the five-masted schooner Nancy, shifting it a quarter of a mile along Nantasket Beach. She was driven ashore in a similar storm on Feb. 20, 1927.

Eastport Hard Hit

PORTLAND, Maine, April 22 (AP)—A 30-foot tide and a heaving sea, driven by a 53-mile northeast gale today had caused damage estimated at $50,000 along the waterfront of Eastport, the most northeastern Maine community.

Wharves and buildings of fish canning companies were wrecked and several small boats were sunk or smashed during the week-end storm, which virtually isolated Eastport and other northeastern Maine communities.

Snow, which reached a depth of 6.6 inches in Portland and 8 inches in other sections of the state, cut telephone and telegraph communications over wide areas. More than two score poles carrying telephone and electric light wires between Eastport and Perry fell under the gale force and heavy snow.

Eastport was without lights during the night and highways in that area were made passable only after many hours of work by highway maintenance crews. There was no movement of mails in or out of that city today.

Best Skiing in 25 Years

CONCORD, N. H., April 22 (AP)—The best ski conditions in more than 25 years existed today in Waterville Valley as a result of a snowfall of four to six inches, State officials reported.

Maine Probers Seek Boxes

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 22 (AP)—Investigators of Maine's financial snarl said today they planned an equity bill in Supreme Court shortly as the State's move to recover contents of five bnak deposit boxes of former Controller William A. Runnells.

Attorney General Franz U. Burkett and his assistants, Ralph M. Ingalls and Leonard A. Pierce, conferred in a local hotel, "trying to get the bill in shape."

"It's a very difficult task," Mr. Burkett said, "and we have no idea as to the exact date it will be ready for filing."

Mr. Runnells faces a charge of larceny by embezzlement of about $22,000. The State has recovered $26,420.

Ernest L. Goodspeed, Mr. Runnells' lawyer, recently said he would oppose recovery of safe deposit box holdings in the name of Mr. Runnells' mother, Mrs. Jennie L. Runnells, and his brother, Edward, on the grounds the State had no right to take them.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, "determined to get to the bottom" of the muddle, said recently the boxes probably contained $50,000 in currency and securities.

Boston Wool Imports Soar

Port of Boston Business

Wool receipts at the port of Boston jumped sharply last week from 154,386 pounds the previous week to 1,152,156 pounds last week, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The sharp increase resulted in a gain in revenue for the United States Government in the form of duties collected. General commerce last week, however, fell off from the corresponding week a year ago as a result of the continued disruption of world shipping. Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary.

Classification	Week Ending April 20 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$2,004,539	$2,802,973
Imports for warehouse	312,448	743,819
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumtpion	483,188	607,187
Duties collected	452,198	428,584
Wool imports (lbs)	1,152,156	1,500,627
	Fiscal Year July 1 to April 20	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	122,078,711	49,866,859
Duties collected	$27,447,726	$17,730,248

Checker Drivers Win 5 P. C. Rise

The strike of Checker taxicab drivers scheduled for this morning was settled by agreement that hereafter each driver shall receive 40 per cent commission on each day's bookings, with a minimum guarantee of $2.10 for the day's work, it was announced today by union leaders.

The union reported this to be a five per cent increase. The company declared the new terms the highest ever established in Boston.

In voting the strike last week, the union demanded a guarantee of $2.50 a day, and the company offered a 42 per cent commission. Working out of the compromise was credited by union leaders to Harvey T. Jennings, international organizer for New England of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, of which the Checker union is a local.

The drivers' work week consists of six days of 10 hours a day.

Teachers Hold Boston Session

Miss Julia E. Sullivan of Boston, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, moved up to the Presidency at the Federation's thirtieth annual meeting at the Hotel Somerset in Boston Saturday.

Miss Sullivan is Assistant Director of Penmanship in the Boston School Department. She has served as President of both the Boston Elementary Teachers' Club and of the Boston Teachers' Club.

The retiring President, Everett J. McIntosh of Weymouth, a teacher in the Brookline schools, will be presented with a life membership in the National Education Association.

New Art Accessions on View in Boston

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

One of the Paintings and an Example of Chinese Carved Stone on Display

Left—Portrait of Hulda Bradley by Ralph Earle, American Colonial artist of the period 1751-1801. Right—Carved stone lion that once guarded a Chinese temple; from Lung-mēn, late seventh-century period. Other treasures now to be seen at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts include an elaborate bronze vessel several thousands of years old.

School Boxes For Crusade Funds Barred

Barred from placing contribution boxes in the Boston public schools, sponsors of the Children's Crusade announced today that two schools will give plays, turning proceeds over to the National Committee, headed by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, which is raising funds for relief of refugee children in belligerent countries.

The play selected for presentation in Jeremiah H. Burke high school, Dorchester, and the Patrick F. Gavin school in South Boston, "Liberty and Union," written by Miss Fisher in collaboration with Sara N. Cleghorn.

Miss Alice M. Jordan, librarian for children at the Boston Public Library, head of the local committee, said the play would go into rehearsal today and would probably be given before April 30, when the national fund raising campaign ends.

The Children's Crusade is a nation-wide effort to interest the children of the United States in the plight of children in war-torn lands, and to make that interest tangible in the donation of funds. The Boston School Committee voted not to allow placing of boxes in the local schools, although such permission has been widely granted across the Nation, it was asserted.

However, School Superintendent Arthur L. Gould gave permission for the plays to be given.

Miss Jordan said that Boston children will be encouraged to send contributions directly to the National Committee, Empire State Building, New York. The money, Miss Jordan said, will be allocated to various relief organizations working with refugee children.

Labor Party Candidate

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—The Labor Party of Connecticut nominated Devere Allen, Wilton writer, yesterday as its candidate for Governor in the fall election.

Museum Shows Indian Jewel

New accessions just placed on exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts include the sixteenth-century Indian jewel announced recently, three Chinese treasures, and paintings by Rubens, Neroccio, Baylinson, Carpeaux, Earl, and William T. Aldrich.

One of the Chinese objects is an elaborate bronze vessel 3,000 years old, undoubtedly made to commemorate some important event about 1000 B. C. According to Kojiro Tomita, Curator of the Department of Asiatic Art, it was only in China that bronzes of such excellent workmanship were produced at that early date.

From Lung-mēn, the temples and tombs of which have yielded many museum pieces in carved stone during recent years, comes a stone lion which was one of a pair guarding the entrance to a temple cut in the mountain side. The pair were removed about six years ago. The mate to the one now in Boston has been placed in the Kansas City Museum. There is also on view in the new accessions gallery in Boston a monumental stone doorway of the tomb type dating from the second century.

The painting by Ralph Earle, one of the most important of American Colonial artists, is a three-quarter-length portrait of Hulda Bradley. The background is a landscape of green meadow, blue water and sunset sky. It was formerly in the collections of William Bradley, grandnephew of the sitter, and of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Morehouse, from whose son the Museum purchased it. It hung, with a companion portrait of Hulda's sister Lucy, in the Bradley home at Greenfield Hill, Conn., until the house was sold in 1919.

Earle was a native of Shrewsbury, Mass. He was painting in New Haven, Conn., in 1774, and by 1780 had established himself in London, where he studied with Benjamin West, the American who became President of the Royal Academy in England. Earle became a member of the Academy, and later he returned to America, to pursue an itinerant career, painting in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. His brother, James Earle, was a painter, and his son, Ralph E. W. Earle became a well-known painter. The Worcester Art Museum has two portraits by Earle, of William and Mary Carpenter.

State Democratic Leaders Board Farley 'Bandwagon'

Three former Massachusetts governors, Senator David I. Walsh, the Mayor of Boston and other state and city officials climbed aboard the James A. Farley "bandwagon" last night at a Copley-Plaza Hotel reception to the Postmaster General, during which Mr. Farley indorsed the foreign policy of President Roosevelt and set forth a six-point program involving the attitude of the United States toward the European conflict.

Vigorous support of the smiling Postmaster General's candidacy for Democratic nomination to the Presidency was given by former Governors Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley, Charles F. Hurley and Senator Walsh, who described Mr. Farley as a "humble American" and a man of character and ability.

Nearly 1,000 delegates at the reception cheered the stirring address of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, holding Mr. Farley as the man "who can safely pilot the ship of state through world chaos."

Following the keynote of indorsement joined in by many other speakers, Mr. Farley practically reiterated, word for word, the Hull-Roosevelt platform of preparation in the Americas against any possibility of foreign invasion either through armed forces of insidious propaganda designed to undermine democratic institutions. He served notice that the American "baseline shall not be crossed by any foreign aggressor."

The six-point program of American action suggested by the speaker was as follows:

"Complete preparedness for American defense; exclusion of aggression from the Western Hemisphere; assistance if necessary to our American neighbors; maintenance of American neutrality and non-involvement without surrender of American rights; steady work toward mutually beneficial trade relations with those who will go along with us in the way of peace; steady insistence that American interests call for a world at peace."

Visit to Greek 'Digs' Planned

Research problems rather than teaching will interest Miss M. Alberta Lee of Greenfield, Mass., one of three American citizens whose award of fellowships to the School of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome was recently announced, she said today. Miss Lee, who is a graduate student at Columbia University, hopes to make some useful contributions to classical scholarship.

The fellowships, which are for the academic year 1940-41, carry with them a stipend of $1,250. These awards will enable the beneficiaries to travel in Europe, to study at the Academy, and to work first-hand with original monuments in Italy and Greece, if conditions abroad permit.

"My research work will probably have to do with Greek vases in Italy, or Greek sculpture in Italian collections," said Miss Lee. "Just now, I'm particularly interested in figuring out the reconstruction, date, and attribution of the Niobid statues in Florence.

"What do I want to see" Miss Lee thought for a moment. "Well, first I want to go the rounds of all the art museums and ancient architectural sites and archaeological 'digs' that time and my budget will allow, in Italy, Sicily, and by all means Greece.

"Of course, I'm interested primarily in the classical period, but I'm looking forward almost as much to the Renaissance painting and sculpture."

This will be Miss Lee's first visit to Italy. She never before has been outside the United States or her native Canada.

Does the prospect of going to Italy in the midst of a war scare make her any less eager to accept the fellowship? "No," Miss Lee declared. "If conditions are too dangerous, the appointment will be deferred; and if it isn't, such an opportunity seems well worth the risk. Then, of course, there is the possibility that Europe will be at peace by September! In that case, I'd like to spend a little while in Paris, London, Oxford, Berlin, Munich." . . .

Miss M. Alberta Lee

Ready to take up work at School of Classical Studies, American Academy in Rome

Teacher's College Hearing Tonight

A public hearing on the advisability of admitting another freshman class to Boston Teacher's College next fall will be held tonight at the School Committee rooms, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, it was learned today.

The College, under pressure from Mayor Tobin and other civic agencies, who assert it is turning out teachers for positions that do not exist, was curtailed last fall when no freshman class was admitted. This caused enrollment to drop to 283 this year, compared with 422 in 1938.

The College charges a tuition of $60, while actual expense per pupil is figured at $400. Originally designed to train teachers for the Boston Public Schools, Teacher's College has come to serve, in a degree, as an institution of higher learning for young women, who could not pay the higher tuition of private colleges.

Mayor Tobin, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and others have objected to the expenditure of from $150,000 to $200,000 a year of City funds for this purpose.

R. I. Meeting Of Democrats Comes May 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Democratic State Committee will hold the biennial State and Congressional conventions in Elks' Auditorium, May 24.

Chairman Dennis J. Roberts, however, said he had not set the hour for the convention but that it probably would be called at noon. Delegates will be named to the national convention which will be held in Chicago on July 15.

Leaders of the party have gone on record already as favoring the nomination of Postmaster General James A. Farley in the event that President Roosevelt does not seek a third term.

The setting of the convention date as late as May 24 is an unusual procedure as ordinarily the Democrats assemble a day before or a day after the Republicans who will meet for similar purposes on April 29 in the Hotel Biltmore.

The reason for the delay, according to persons in well informed circles, is that considerable difficulty is being experienced in selecting a State ticket which will be unanimously approved.

Although Postmaster General Farley in his Jefferson Day address here indirectly urged the re-election of United States Senator Peter G. Gerry, the Senator, whose term expires this year, has given no indication that he will run again. The choice for Governor now seems to be among former Governor Robert E. Quinn, Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket and United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath.

Many Applicants At Morgan Camps

Despite weather which has little about it to remind of romps in the country and the old swimming hole, the boys and girls who attend the Morgan Memorial Summer Camps have vacation time very much in mind, judging by the number of applications pouring in to the Secretary of the Welfare Department. Requests for an opportunity to go to camp are running well ahead of any previous year, it is reported.

The 1940 season will be the thirty-fourth year in which the Morgan Memorial has conducted its camp activities. Located at South Athol, Mass., on a tract of land covering 760 acres, the camps provide vacations in the country for needy city boys and girls.

Applications close on April 25 and the children selected leave for camp in July and remain through August.

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Station Porters' Tips to End On Four Major N. E. Railroads

Tips for redcaps at railroad stations will be largely discarded in favor of a straight wage on the four major railroads of New England next Sunday, making the biggest section of the country to adopt the new system at one stroke, it was announced by Boston railroad officials today.

Hereafter every piece of luggage that a railroad porter carries will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents, be it big suitcase or umbrella. The dime will go to the railroad, and the redcap will be paid 30 cents an hour.

A small amount of tipping is expected to continue, as any traveler can give the redcap whatever he likes. But for the most part, tips will probably fade out. That has been the experience in the few cities where the plan has been experimented with.

Plan Questioned

However the innovation is questioned by the redcaps' organization, the International Brotherhood of Redcaps. It does not like the forecast that tips will be commonly dispensed with nor the 30 cent salary. It thinks that the change may result in a cut in income. It feels that tipping should be dropped but that wages should be lifted to more than $2.40 a day, on the ground that this is a small amount for a man to support his family on.

Consequently the union, which is an independent one, will take up the issue of the change here with the Mediation Board under the Federal Railway Labor Act. It will also argue that the railroad imposed a change in conditions of their agreement with the brotherhood, though granting that the agreement covers only working conditions, and not wages.

In any case, the redcap business will be systemized in New England starting Sunday on this wise: When the porter takes a bag from a passenger stepping off a train, the porter will attach half of a double check to the bag, and give the other half to its owner. On finishing his task, the redcap will collect the check coupon and 10 cents. At the end of the day he will turn in his checks and cash to the company. The checks will be numbered.

Is Developing

Abandonment of tipping at stations is developing over the country from the national wage-hour law with its minimum wage.

While this act has been in effect for several years, it is just being applied to redcaps, and affects them only as to wages. They will get a raise to 40 cents an hour in 1945, under the general provisions of the federal law.

However, as to hours, the redcaps work an eight-hour day and 40 hours a week under the Interstate Commerce Commission, rather than the present 41-hour limit of the national wage-hour act.

The change concerns only stations where redcaps are already in service.

The Boston & Maine is putting in the wage plan on its entire system, as is the Maine Central, and it is going into all the New Haven in New England and on the Boston & Albany except at Albany. These are the principal railroads in New England.

Apparently the first notable installation was made at the Cincinnati, Ohio, Union Terminal on Feb. 1, under pressure of the Federal Wage-Hour Administration. Washington adopted it March 15. The union claims to have been a significant factor.

Library to Open Room for Parents

The Dorchester Branch of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening will formally open a new department aimed to serve the needs of parents whose children use the branch library. A separate room, to be known as the Parent's Room, is being dedicated to the purpose of housing a collection of books on parent education, child psychology, story-telling for the very young child, together with examples of inexpensive books suitable for the child's home library.

The program will include talks by the following: Miss Alice M. Jordan, Supervisor of Work with Children in the Boston Public Library, who will speak on "Children's Reading in the Library"; William H. Howe, Master of the Mather School District, on "Children's Reading in the School," and Mrs. Edward Hines, Dwight Strong, and William Hartigan, all of Dorchester and all parents who will enlarge upon their experiences with children's reading in the home.

Beginning April 26 the Parent's Room will be open during the Library's regular hours for the use of all parents and teachers in the neighborhood interested in guiding children's reading habits.

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A Stravinsky Novelty—Bach's Mass in B Minor for Pension Fund

'Le Baiser de la Fée' Is Hit of Ballet Season

By Margaret Lloyd

Ballet, like opera, is made of a conglomeration of ingredients that only rarely blend into a fused performance.

Such a fusion was achieved at the Opera House Friday evening when "Le Baiser de la Fée" received its first Boston performance by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Although Stravinsky's fascinating score was beyond the company's present orchestral equipment, it still maintained a certain level of interest. Alice Halicka's fresh and original costumes and scenery, Balanchine's unusual choregraphy, and the choice performances of Slavenska as the Ice Fairy, Danilova as the Bride, Eglevsky the Bridegroom, Theilade the Mother and Krassovska the Bride's Friend, ably supported by soloists, coryphées and corps, all combined into a unity of effect that won an ovation from the audience.

Stravinsky, according to his Autobiography, was commissioned to write this ballet for Ida Rubinstein, and as its first performance was to be on Nov. 27, 1928, the thirty-fifth anniversary of Tchaikovsky's passing, it was agreed that the music should reflect the spirit and style of that great composer—a task not difficult for Stravinsky in view of his admiration for his predecessor.

* * *

Stravinsky found his theme in Hans Christian Andersen's "The Ice Maiden," and visualized it as a "ballet blanc," with one scene in a Swiss village, having folk flavor and color. Nijinska did the choregraphy and as the two artists were working in widely separated places, they did not quite meet on certain points, and Stravinsky was not wholly satisfied with the result. Benois did the stage designs. The first performance in Paris was not an unqualified success.

In April, 1937, the then American Ballet presented "Le Baiser de la Fée," along with "Apollon Musagète" and "Jeu des Cartes," in a Stravinsky evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Stravinsky conducting. It is evident that Stravinsky was more pleased with these collaborators, and that it was more successful, for it seems to have been preserved nearly intact. It is this production, with some slight changes, that is now incorporated in the Ballet Russe repertoire. And as the latter company has the advantage in dance virtuosity, "Le Baiser de la Fée," which was added to the repertoire in the New York spring season, has only recently come to its present high estate.

Whether "The Ice Maiden" is the same story as "The Snow Queen" under another title, I have not been able to determine. The latter is one of the most hauntingly lovely of Andersen's poetic fairy tales. And the ballet at least shares this quality together with a fragment of its narrative.

* * *

Miss Halicka's set for the Prologue, its ice-blue atmosphere bordered with pendant icicles, has the eerie emptiness of the Snow Queen's regions. Mlles Roudenko, Franca, Hightower, Rosson, Mladava, and others, as the dancing snowflakes, give Stravinsky his "ballet blanc" effect and make a definite contribution to the mise en scène. The boy-infant receives from the Ice Fairy the magic kiss which is to hold him in her power. Miss Slavenska has not previously appeared here in so ingratiating a role. She contrives just the right emanation of sinister influence, a strangely persuasive attraction.

In the following scene, by a brown, chalet-type mill with ice-blue mountains in the distance, and that inside the mill, decorated in Continental fashion with floral designs on the walls and curtains, Miss Halicka still promotes the mood of predestination. The costumes are ravishing, and Danilova, in the sheerest of white lace set off by a dainty black apron, has one of the most becoming roles of her career. Ever a creature of fairy lore, remote, not quite real, she dances with delicate reserve the uncommon variation that Balanchine has provided, and her pas de deux with Eglevsky in the scene inside the mill is of consummate loveliness. Eglevsky makes a splendid Bridegroom, his fine physique displayed by a white and black peasant costume, his great strength and skill meeting expertly the arduous tests of his role. An invisible web of destiny hangs over him as he dances the rueful pas de deux with Slavenska, her face concealed behind a bridal veil.

* * *

The web becomes tangible in the Epilogue, which shows him climbing laboriously, falling back, and climbing again up the meshes of a huge white net, as the Ice Fairy waits high above him and at last receives him in her arms. The music floods this fateful lullaby ("Berceuse de demeures éternelle") and the ballet ends on a haunting note of desolation.

Brian Aherne and Josephine Hutchinson

In "My Son, My Son!" film scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Raymond Massey

In "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," film from the play by Robert E. Sherwood, coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial.

'Heavenly Express'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

A hobo ghost story, a fantasy in tramp time, is Albert Bein's new "Heavenly Express," which Kermit Bloomgarden introduced at the National Theater, Thursday evening. Mr. Bein has been listening to the knights of the road, the men who ride the rods, who gather in "jungles" waiting for freight trains as they tell of the Overland Kid, the legendary tramp who disappeared 19 years ago and has never been heard from since.

* * *

But he returns on that wild winter's evening of which Mr. Bein is writing. He suddenly appears in the midst of four "'bos" who are waiting for a slow freight. It soon develops that the Overland Kid is none other than a hobo version of Mr. Brink in "On Borrowed Time," the chief examiner in "Outward Bound," or the hero of "Death Takes a Holiday."

Boris Aronson's railroad trestle setting for this encounter—bleak and eerie like a Thomas Hart Benton lithograph in color—is really the most effective contribution to establishing the mood of the play. But the conversation which Mr. Bein lets us overhear is not nearly so poetic as he apparently meant it to be. The dialogue, far from soaring on the wings of fantasy, stumps along on stilts. While Phil Brown and William Sands manage to seem at home in the setting and the lingo, Art Smith gives a surprisingly unconvincing performance as their elderly traveling companion, Methuselah Mike.

Unfortunately, John Garfield has not the eloquence of diction nor the beauty of voice tone to overcome the lines he has been given to speak in this first scene. Later, however, he is magnificent, using his body as a dancer might to realize for us the fantastic figure of the puckish "advance ticket agent" for the hobo's paradise.

The Overland Kid has several appointments to keep on the wintry night in question—first with Melancholy Bo, an outcast even among his fellow tramps; later with the Melancholy Bo's mother, a woman whose mulligan pies and kindness to tramps have become legendary, and with Ed Peeto (Harry Carey), who scorns being pensioned even though he has been demoted from engineer on the Chief to driving slow freights.

* * *

Mr. Bein's best writing occurs in the scenes between the mother, Betsy Graham, and the Overland Kid. Here there is a quality of humor, of genuine fantasy, and of gentleness, too. And it is greatly enhanced by Mr. Garfield's ballet work. Aline MacMahon, always a splendid actress, plays Betsy with a kindly mien, not without humor, sad for the loss of her son yet consoling herself by mothering the railroad men and strays who find their way to her boarding house. Mr. Carey is also good as the veteran engineer.

It is in the boarding house—a less successful scenic invention—that most of the action takes place. The play's excitement lies in the fact that with the heavenly express racing pell-mell over the tracks of the Santa Fe, all regular traffic is apparently jinxed. First to realize the portent of these supernatural events is Rocky Mountain Red, the play's most colorful character, acted with huge relish and delight by Philip Loeb. The duet and vaudeville act put on by Mr. Loeb and Mr. Garfield for the railroad men at Betsy's boarding house is something to remember after "Heavenly Express" is forgotten.

'Heavenly Express'

Play in three acts by Albert Bein. Directed by Robert Lewis, with settings and costumes by Boris Aronson. Music composed and arranged by Lehman Engel. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden, at the National Theater, beginning April 18, with the following cast:

Tommy	Phil Brown
Stumpy	William Sands
Methuselah Mike	Art Smith
The Overland Kid	John Garfield
The Melancholy Bo	Curt Conway
"Bullhead" Anderson	Harry Bratsburg
Ed Peeto	Harry Carey
Dan	Randolph Wade
"Shorty" Rucker	Will Lee
Rocky Mountain Red	Philip Loeb
Fred Norman	Russell Collins
Night Telegraph Operator	James O'Rear
Julio	Nicholas Conte
Betsy Graham	Aline MacMahon
Pat Borlie	Burl Ives
Andy Cameron	John O'Malley
Steve Corrigan	Jack Lambert
Scotty Thompson	Charles Thompson

Films in Prospect

Films which have been announced to open at the first-run houses later in the week include the following:

Fine Arts—"Life of Giuseppe Verdi" (Italian) with Beniamino Gigli singing. Begins Wednesday.

Keith Memorial—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois (Raymond Massey, Ruth Gordon); "Free, Blonde, and 21," (Lynn Bari, Mary Beth). "Information Please." Beginning Thursday.

State and Orpheum—"Young Tom Edison" (Mickey Rooney, George Bancroft, Virginia Wiedler); "Two Girls on Broadway" (George Murphy, Lana Turner). Beginning Thursday.

Metropolitan—"My Son, My Son!" (Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll); Jones Family in "On Their Own." Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"The Grapes of Wrath" (Henry Fonda, Jane Darwell); "The Farmer's Daughter" (Martha Raye, Charles Ruggles). Beginning Thursday.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Lecture-recital by Bela Bartok, Hungarian composer. Paine Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge at 8:30.

Faculty concert by the Boston University College of Music in Jacob Sleeper Hall at 8:15. Gladys de Almeida, soprano, and Louis Cornell, pianist.

Concert in Jordan Hall at 8:15 by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Tuesday

Spring concert by the People's Choral Union. Stanley Hassell, conductor, and the Pro Arte Symphony, Paul Bauguss, conductor. Soloists: Sheldon Rotenberg, Harry Newcombe. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Concert in Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, at 8:30 by the Radcliffe College Orchestra. Malcolm Holmes, conductor.

Sonata recital by Norma Jean Olson, cellist, and Hetty Preble, pianist. Given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music. Brown Hall at 8:15.

Regular open house concert by the advanced students of the Longy School of Music. 1 Follen Street at 8:15.

Wednesday

Benefit concert in Symphony Hall at 8:15 by the Metropolitan Singers. Roy Harlow, director. Oscar Levant, guest artist.

Composers' Forum Laboratory will present music by contemporary Americans. Huntington Chambers at 8:15.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Joseph Wagner, conductor. Jordan Hall at 8:30. Soloist: Charles Wakefield Cadman, composer and pianist.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

Final concert of the Women's Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Jordan Hall at 3:30. Howard Goding, piano soloist.

First in a series of Bach concerts, by the Longy School of Music. E. Power Biggs, organist. Germanic Museum, Cambridge at 4.

Second in the series of Bach concerts by the Longy School of Music. Erwin Bodky and Everett Helm, directors. Germanic Museum at 8:30.

Cambridge Choirs Join Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Holding a vesper meeting for preparation and an evening session for big sort of song, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society (G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor) presented Bach's B minor Mass at Symphony Hall yesterday, by way of helping the Boston Symphony Orchestra put on a Pension Fund concert. Solo parts were taken by Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; Viola Silva, mezzo-soprano; William Hain, tenor, and Alexander Kipnis, bass. The direction of the music was in the hands of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

If the academic year were longer, or the Bach Mass were shorter, a complete and thorough job might doubtless be expected of the Cambridge men and women; but suffice it that they did handsomely in the Credo, Sanctus, Osanna, and Dona Nobis. In another view, the Kyrie and the Gloria in Excelsis that occupied the afternoon hour may be a grade or two beyond college singing societies' powers.

* * *

Explanations and excuses, however, aside, the performance of the combined organizations at the 8 o'clock reassembling was truly brilliant. Nor was there, as far as Harvard and Radcliffe figured in the night's doings, any letdown. Dr. Koussevitzky had a competent and well-drilled field under his generalship. If anyone were inclined to carp at interpretation here or there, Dr. Koussevitzky would have to stand the complaint. How well may he be supposed to like the choral works of Bach? What does he think of college choirs, anyway, in these days when they are going in so strongly for the classic masters?

Possibly he would like to have a chorus that matched in ability the players in his orchestra—an ideal, most likely, of a far distant future. In any case, this pertains to a Pension Fund concert; nothing more. To take things, then, as they come, it is without mistake to call the pronouncement of the Credo down at least to the Resurrexit distinguished and in large measure thrilling; first-class for vocal quality and choral style. Add to that a quite surpassing solo moment in the Agnus Dei, achieved by Mme. Silva; and let the occasion stand.

* * *

Hardly need mention be made of the obbligato playing by Mr. Laurent, flute; Mr. Speyer, oboe d'amore, and Mr. Burgin, violin. A considerable number of the members of the orchestra, perforce, took part, though much of the time those actually sounding their instruments were few. The B minor Mass, all too exactingly, is a piece for voices; and if they can be heard in all detail, and the accompanying tone can be economized and restrained, all the better for the effect.

News of the Stage

New York

This is moving day on Broadway. Three attractions are being transferred to new theaters. "The Fifth Column," with Franchot Tone, Lee J. Cobb, Katherine Locke, and Lenore Ulric, moves from the Alvin to the Broadhurst. "Too Many Girls," with Marcy Westcott, Hal LeRoy, Mary Jane Walsh, Richard Kollmar, Diosa Costello, Desi Arnaz, and Eddie Bracken goes from the Imperial to the Broadway Theater. And "Margin for Error," with Otto L. Preminger, Bert Lytell, and Sam Levene, leaves the Plymouth to take up residence at the Majestic.

* * *

Both "Margin for Error" and "Too Many Girls" are instituting new price scales. The management of the Clare Boothe comedy announces a "four weeks limited bargain engagement" with prices ranging from $.55 to $1.65 at night, and from $.55 to $1.10 in the afternoon. George Abbott will be charging from $.55 to $2.20 for all performances of "Too Many Girls."

* * *

Aldrich and Myers, producers of both "My Dear Children," with John Barrymore, and "Margin for Error," are "contemplating" giving away 100 pairs of tickets for both their productions on the opening day of the World's Fair, May 11. The idea is that each of the first hundred purchasers of tickets to either show would receive a pair of free tickets to the other.

* * *

With no new plays scheduled for Broadway this week, the Greenwich Village theater is springing into activity again. On Wednesday, the Cecile Howard Stock Company will revive "The Night of January Sixteenth," by Ayn Rand, at the Cherry Lane Theater. On Thursday, Eugene Endrey, who has already put on two one-act play programs, will present the following bill at the Provincetown Playhouse: "The Last Christmas," by Noel Houston; "This Earth Is Ours," by William Kozlenko; and "Pocket Edition," a satirical musical revue, acted by the Six and Company, author not given.

* * *

On Tuesday, Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, authors of the stage version of "Life With Father," at the Empire Theater, will each receive a gold medal from the Theater Club, Inc., for having written "the best American play during the current season." The presentation will be made at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel.

* * *

"Keep Off the Grass," the new Jimmy Durante-Ray Bolger revue, opens in Boston one week from tonight.

"Louisiana Purchase," the B. G. De Sylva-Irving Berlin musical, opens in New Haven on May 2. After Washington and Philadelphia, it is due in New York in May.

"To What Red Hell" is scheduled for a Princeton opening on May 4, coming to New York two nights later, either to the Morosco or the Ethel Barrymore.

"It's a Girl," by Joseph Hochman, is reported going into immediate rehearsal with Lulu McConnell and William Kent, for a late May opening. Clarence Derwent is directing and the producers are Paul Berney and Richard Shill.

"Grey Farm," the Hector Bolitho-Terence Rattigan melodrama starring Oscal Homolka, has had its opening postponed from April 30 to May 3, at the Hudson Theater.

* * *

There will be two benefits for the Actors Fund this week: "My Dear Children," at the Belasco, on Friday (matinee); "The Male Animal," at the Cort, Sunday evening.

Musical Events in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Thanks to the enterprise of Hans Lange, a number of novel works for chamber music combinations, and some for small orchestra, have been presented in concerts of the Little Symphony and of the Philharmonic String Quartet.

As the conductor of these performances, like Frederick Stock, is of the belief that the American composer should be given a chance, it was natural that the first half of one of his programs should have been devoted to native works. One of these was a string quartet by Quincy Porter, and the other a cello sonata by Remi Gassmann. Both composers belong to the radical wing of the American school, and both made it clear that they had something interesting to say and knew how to say it.

Mr. Porter's quartet disclosed excellent thematic ideas, and adroit technical handling of a form that is the most difficult in musical composition. Mr. Gassmann, who played the piano part of his sonata, is a pupil of Hindemith, one, it seemed, who has given his teacher the sincerest form of flattery. The work is excellently put together, albeit the cello part—played with notable skill by Dudley Powers—would have been improved by occasional passage-work in addition to the cantilene which endured from beginning to end.

* * *

Another concert presented by Mr. Lange was devoted entirely to the Bachs. The most interesting portion of this—because the most unfamiliar—was made up of music by the great master's sons. Friedemann, the most gifted of them, did not win the distinction that came to two of his brothers; yet a Sinfonia that Mr. Lange's organization set forth showed how talented he was. Carl Philipp Emanuel was represented by his third symphony for strings and harpsichord, music that prepared the way for Haydn and Mozart, and the third son, Johann Christian, by a Sinfonia Concertante for violin and violoncello. The latter work was interpreted brilliantly by John Weicher and Dudley Powers, and if it accomplished nothing else it made clear Mozart's debt to Johann Christian.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra's Sunday afternoon concerts came to an end (April 7) with a program in which the solo artist was Dorothy Maynor. It would be difficult to overpraise the vocal beauty or the artistry of Miss Maynor. Such loveliness of tone and such exquisite handling of the vocal material is not often to be heard. Nor were the singer's accomplishments confined to purely technical elements; for in Mozart's "L'Amero saro costante," in Charpentier's "Dupuis le jour" (from "Louise") and in Handel's "O sleep, why dost thou leave me?" Miss Maynor achieved interpretations of ineffable charm.

* * *

Yet her musical perceptions were not infallible throughout. The singer missed the point in Agatha's great scene in the second act of Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz," and not less in Micaela's aria in the third act of Bizet's "Carmen." Mr. Stock and the orchestra, who gave the artist a flawless symphonic background, also played with exceptional brilliancy the overture to Weber's "Euryanthe," Glazounoff's effective "Scenes de Ballet" and the Bacchanale from Wagner's "Tannhäuser."

The last but one of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's concerts (April 11) was made remarkable by Artur Rubinstein's performance of the First Piano Concerto by Tchaikovsky. This has long been one of the favorite battle-chargers of the virtuosi, and Mr. Rubinstein's virtuosity in it was notable indeed. But the Russian artist discovered in the music more than mere brilliancy, for he made particularly alluring the passages—so often overlooked by virtuosi — wherein Tchaikovsky wove tender poetry and romantic charm.

© Paramount

Studio Set for 'Northwest Mounted Police'

As work is in progress on C. B. De Mille's production for the screen

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Newbury Street—Water colors, portraits and landscapes in oils by John Barnard and Harold W. Cheney. Through April 27.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Oil paintings and wood blocks by Ronald Slayton. Through May 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Yankee Magazines, arranged by the Periodical Dept. of the Library. Through April 28.

Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Paintings by Yvonne Twining, lent by the Massachusetts WPA Art Project. Through May 4.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Spring show by the Bay State Artists' Guild. Through April 27.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors and pastels by Anna G. McCarthy. Through April 26.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Henry Holt. Through May. 4.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Drawings by James Thurber. Paintings by Karl Hofer. Through April 27.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Stained glass by Alice Laughlin; sculpture by Robert Bros. Through April 27.

Goodman-Walkers, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Jean Tock. Through April 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings by Charles Woodbury. Through May 11.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of one hundred contemporary prints. Through April 27; drawings and paintings by Boston children. Through April 26.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. Through May 1.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors by Henry G. Keller. Through April 27.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Japanese color prints by Hiroshig, and Yoshida and Hasui.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models and whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings — Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—Permanent collection.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S
Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed & Sat. $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Eves. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

LAST WEEK!
"★★★★ (FOUR STARS)"—Mantle, News
MAURICE EVANS in RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30
Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $2 Top plus Tax
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
BROADWAY Thea., at 53 St. Cl. 5-7783. Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c. $1.10. $1.65. $2.20

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
AND 2ND FINAL WEEK
Deanna Durbin in ★ IT'S A DATE ★
KAY FRANCIS · WALTER PIDGEON
Plus 2nd FEATURE Excitement! Romance!
'Viva Cisco Kid'
CESAR ROMERO JEAN ROGERS
"America's Youth—1940" In New MARCH OF TIME

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
and ORPHEUM
LIB. 3491

NOW! METROPOLITAN
IN TECHNICOLOR
"DR. CYCLOPS"
Also Linda Darnell—John Payne
"STAR DUST"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

MARGARET · JAMES · FRANK
SULLAVAN STEWART MORGAN
ERNST LUBITSCH'S The SHOP AROUND THE CORNER
at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P. M
TUES. thru FRI. PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON

TYRONE POWER · DOROTHY LAMOUR
"JOHNNY APOLLO"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. 50th St.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	720,660
1940 volume to date	66,639,398
1939 volume to date	80,469,525

Stocks Rise Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Saturday's stock market rally was extended a bit today after some early selling had been absorbed.

Dealings slackened on the further recovery shift, but gains of fractions to around a point predominated near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

Continued quiet strength of stocks of companies with potential war profits served as a stabilizing influence for other groups, although many leaders were unable to make much headway.

Developments in the European conflict apparently still were confusing to speculative contingents, but most inclined to take on selective commitments as domestic business prospects seemed more cheerful than otherwise.

Stocks accorded support were Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, du Pont, Union Carbide, Celanese, Electric Boat, N. Y. Shipbuilding, International Paper, American Bosch, Bush Terminal, Armour, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Car & Foundry, Curtiss-Wright, General Motors, and Studebaker. Some of these made new tops for the year or longer.

Favored in the curb were Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil, Hammermill Paper, Todd Shipyards, and St. Regis Paper.

Gains of 1 to more than 2 points in bonds of Belgium stood out in sharp contrast to further wide losses in other foreign dollar obligations in today's market. The domestic list was quiet with most changes confined to fractions either way.

Going into the final hour Belgian 6s, 7s, and 6½s were holding up well despite some profit taking on the continuation of rise in these issues begun a week ago.

Severest pressure against other overseas issues centered on the Italian group, where losses running to around 2 points were scored despite a slightly less gloomy view of Italy's chances of entering the war as a German ally.

Chopped down among the Italians were Rome 6½s, Italian Public Utility 7s, Milan 6½s and Italy 7s.

Price trends in the domestic corporate group were muddy.

Utility, communication and a spattering of low-priced rails were bid up fractionally but most industrials tended downward.

The gainers included Great Northern 3¾s, International Telephone 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Commercial Edison convertible 3½s.

Trimmed a bit were Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Shell Union 2½s and U. S. Steel 3¼s.

Small gains and losses were well balanced among U. S. governments.

Toledo Edison Co. Securities Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A group headed by the First Boston Corporation is making public offering of $3,000,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds and $7,250,000 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures of the Toledo Edison Company.

The first mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1970, are priced at 104½ and interest. The debentures, due April 1, 1960, are offered at 102 and interest. The sinking fund applicable to the debentures is calculated to retire the entire issue by maturity.

The underwriting group includes, in addition to the First Boston Corporation: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Smith, Barney & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., Hayden, Miller & Co., Otis & Co., and Mellon Securities Corp.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock market prices held firm today despite the restrictive influence of the pending budget statement. Government bonds, particularly long-dated issues, finished on a strong note. General buying lifted kaffirs while most commodity stocks were evenly maintained. Industrials were flecked with irregularity as downward trends in tobacco, brewery and store shares countered upward movements elsewhere. Highlight of trade in foreign issues was strength in German potash issues.

Paris: The favorable tone of recent French semiofficial statements regarding relations with Italy attracted buying in the bourse today. Coal mining stocks paced an upturn in the domestic division and small gains predominated in the foreign equity list. Rentes ended 20 to 150 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: The bourse moved consistently higher today as offerings again contracted. Gains in domestic issues ranged to 5 points while steels and several shipping and aircraft shares were outstanding in a firm American group.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ended unchanged to 6 points up today. Buying was attracted by unfavorable U. S. crop news and improvement in Bombay.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Copper steady, electrolytic spot, Conn. valley, 11.37½-50; export, fas. N. Y., 11.40. Tin steady, spot and nearby 47.00; forward 46.50. Lead steady, spot, New York 5.10-15; East St. Louis 4.95. Zinc steady, East St. Louis spot and forward 5.75. Pig iron steady No. 2, fob Eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99pc, 19.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.25. Quicksilver 176.00-178.00 nominal. Platinum, pure 40.00. Chinese wolframite 22.00-24.00 nominal. Domestic scheelite 22.00.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68½	68¼	68¼	Apr18
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	48¾	49	Apr19
9	7⅛	Adams Express	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	2	25	25	25	+¼
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	6	17	17	17	Apr19
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	8	49⅝	49	49	+½
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	¾	¾	¾	
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	4	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	12½	12	12	+⅛
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pt	4	15⅝	15	15⅝	+½
24⅝	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	47	24¼	23¼	24	+1
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	178½	177	178½	+1½
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
15	13½	Allied Mills	129	16⅜	14¼	16	+1¾
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
70⅞	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	Apr20
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	25	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+1¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr19
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
17	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	17½	18	+2
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	7	55¼	55	55	−¾
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	1	18½	18½	18½	−½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	18	72⅞	71¼	71¼	−1¾
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	10	11⅝	11	11⅝	+¾
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	50	8¾	7⅞	8⅜	+⅞
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	41½	40½	41½	+1
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115½	115	115½	+¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	Apr20
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	51	27⅞	26¼	26⅞	+1⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	24	45	43	45	+3
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	22¼	21¼	22¼	
110	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	+2½
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr20
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	13	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+⅞
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	−⅛
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
45⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	47	45	44¼	44½	−¾
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	36	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
37½	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	4	38	38	38	+½
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	4	65	65	65	
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	6	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1⅛
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Apr19
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	Apr19
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	13	20½	19¾	20⅛	+⅝
61½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	6	60	60	60	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	5	21⅝	21½	21½	−½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	Apr20
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	+⅜
10⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	34	8⅝	8½	8½	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	7	15⅝	15½	15½	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¼	67⅞	67⅞	Apr19
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12	12	12	+⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr19
54	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	10	51	50	50	−1
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146½	146½	146½	
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	27	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	5	14	14	14	+¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
23⅞	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Apr19
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	23	174¼	173½	174	
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	7	88½	88¼	88¼	−¼
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	90⅝	90½	90½	
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150	149	149	Apr19
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr20
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
11⅞	7	Am Woolen	37	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	−¼
52⅜	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	13	52	50½	50½	−1½
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	5	45½	44	45½	+2¾
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	65	31¼	30¾	30¾	−¼
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	Apr18
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	2	20	20	20	Apr18
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	Apr18
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	−⅜
7½	5⅛	Armour Ill	170	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+⅛
63	46¼	Armour Ill p pt	4	64¼	63¼	63¼	+¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	3	41¾	41½	41½	+½
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr17
9½	8	Artloom Corp	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	Apr20
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅝	7½	7½	
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	75	75	75	Apr18
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	11	22¾	22½	22½	
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	57⅛	57	57⅛	+⅛
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	7	17⅛	17	17	−¼
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	7	22¼	21½	22	−¼
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pt	2	22	21¾	21¾	−¾
23⅝	20½	Atl Refining (1)	13	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	−⅛
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Apr20
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	22	9⅛	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr19
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	2	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	15	4	3⅞	4	Apr19
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	39	8	7¾	7¾	
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	32	16⅜	15⅝	16	+½
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	13	5¼	5	5	+⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pt	7	6½	6¼	6¼	+⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr19
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	7	15½	15	15½	+⅝
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO(.15e)	5	11½	11¼	11½	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	4	34½	34¼	34½	−¼
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+2⅛
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120¾	120¾	120¾	Apr19
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.20e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr19
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av(1e)	12	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55	55	55	Apr18
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
83⅞	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	68	81¾	80½	81⅛	+½
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	124¼	124	124¼	+1¼
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+¼
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr20
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Apr17
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	9	25⅞	25⅛	25½	
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	4	26½	26½	26½	
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	9	27½	27	27½	+¾
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	3	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	15	22⅝	22¼	22½	+⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2	2	2	Apr20
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	35	35	35	+⅛
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	7	11½	11⅛	11½	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	22⅝	22	22⅝	+½
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	5	53½	53	53	+¼
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	9	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	18	23	22⅝	22⅝	−¼
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	98½	98	98½	+½
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
37¼	35	Brown Sh(½e)	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	Apr20
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	9	9	9	−⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
30¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	5	30	29½	29½	−¾
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Apr20
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+½
12½	10⅛	Burr Ad M(.20e)	7	10½	10¼	10½	
4⅞	3½	Bush Terminal	118	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+¾
7⅝	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	23	23	23	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅜
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14	14	14	+¼
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	4	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	+½
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
23½	16½	Can Dry	5	21⅛	21	21	
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	+½
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	1	26	26	26	Apr20
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	Apr19
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	51⅜	51	51⅜	+⅞
34⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	98	34⅝	33¼	34⅛	+1⅛
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
26	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	26¼	25½	26¼	+¼
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	14	11¼	10¾	11	+¼
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	36¾	Cerro de Pas(2e)	2	38	38	38	+¾
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+¼
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	2	29¾	29	29	−¾
29½	15	Checker Cab	1	25	25	25	Apr16
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	15	40	39½	39½	−⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	4¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr18
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	7	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1½	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	Apr20
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	2	10⅛	10	10	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pt	7	¼	¼	¼	+1/16
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	6	12⅞	12¼	12¼	−½
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Apr17
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr17
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr19
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Apr19
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10	10	10	Apr18
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	15	87¼	86½	87	+⅛
14¼	12⅞	City I & F (.30e)	4	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr20
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	6	39⅛	39	39	+⅜
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	6	40¼	40	40	+¾
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	3	39	39	39	+¼
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	9	41½	41	41	−¾
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	126	126	126	−1
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr18
20	16½	Colgate P (½)	25	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	−¼
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	2	33	33	33	+1
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	11	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	89½	88½	89½	−1½
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	7	6⅞	7	Apr20
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	3	94¼	94	94¼	Apr19
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	3	45⅝	45½	45½	+⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Apr20
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	−⅜
113	110¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr20
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	16	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅜
1½	1	Com'th & South	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	89	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	3	5⅛	5	5	Apr19
24⅜	21⅞	Congoleum(¼e)	2	22	22	22	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	6	30⅛	29⅞	30	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅝
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	27	9	8⅞	9	−⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	11	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108	108	108	−¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	15	1	⅞	1	Apr19
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr20
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	25	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr18
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	4	4	4	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pt	1	16	16	16	Apr17
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	Apr19
18½	14⅝	Container (¼e)	26	18¾	18¼	18½	+⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	10	13	12½	12⅞	+⅛
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88	88	88	Apr20
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	2	46½	46⅛	46½	
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Apr19
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	8	23½	23½	23½	
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	30¼	29¾	30¼	+1
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	27	24⅞	24½	24½	−¼
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	68½	68½	68½	−½
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	4	60½	60¼	60⅜	+⅝
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175½	172¼	175½	+2⅜
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
1½	⅞	Coty Internat	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr20
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	19	20⅜	20	20	+¼
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Apr19
32¾	28½	Cream of Wh (2)	5	29¾	29	29¾	+½
7¾	6¼	Crosley Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr20
38⅞	27	Crown Cork & S	12	35	34½	35	+½
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	5	42	42	42	Apr17
19½	15	Crown Zell (¾e)	40	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
43	41¼	Crucible Steel	40	42	41	41½	+½
93	78¼	Crucible Stl pf	4	94	92	92½	+⅝
8¾	6⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Cudahy Pack	15	17	15⅝	17	+1½
29⅜	26	Cuneo Pr (1½)	4	27	27	27	+¼
4½	3½	Curtis Publish	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+¼
46	40¾	Curtis pf (1k)	7	43¼	42¾	43	Apr19
11⅜	9⅛	Curtiss-Wright	489	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
32⅜	27⅝	Curtis WA (½e)	50	29¾	29	29¼	+⅜
21¾	18½	Cutler-H (¼e)	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	Apr20
		D					
5½	4½	Davega Str (¼e)	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Apr19
16⅞	16	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr17
8⅜	6½	Davison Chem	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr20
23⅞	19¾	Deere & Co	15	23⅜	23	23¼	+⅝
27½	25¾	Deere pf (1.40)	3	27½	27½	27½	
19⅜	16	Deisel W-G(⅜e)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+⅝
23⅝	16⅝	Del & Hudson	6	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
5⅞	4½	Del Lack&West	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
¾	¼	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr19
125⅛	118½	Detroit Ed (3e)	4	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	Apr19
36⅜	33⅛	Dia Match(1½)	4	35½	34¾	34¾	Apr20
43¼	38½	Diam M pf (1½)	3	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
10⅛	8	Diam T Motor	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Apr20
20	18½	Dist C -Seag(2)	6	19½	19¼	19⅜	+⅛
85¾	76	Dist C pf ww(5)	1	83	83	83	Apr20
14⅝	11⅝	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr19
24½	16⅞	Doehler Die(¼e)	5	23⅞	23⅜	23½	
23⅞	18	Dome Mines (2)	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	
94¼	75	Douglas Air (3g)	10	91	89¾	89¾	−¼
171	142	Dow Chem (3)	5	169	169	169	Apr19
29	14¾	Dresser Mfg	10	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	−⅜
10	5⅛	Dunhill Int	6	8¼	8	8¼	Apr20
13¾	12¾	Duplan Silk (1)	1	13	13	13	Apr 9
189¼	175	du Pont (1¾e)	22	187⅞	187	187¼	+¾
126	122	du Pont pf (4½)	6	125	124⅞	125	Apr20
		E					
44⅛	26½	East Air Lines	15	40¾	40¼	40½	−¼
6⅛	4½	East Roll Mill	2	5	5⅞	4⅞	−⅛
166¾	145⅞	East Kodak (6)	3	157	156¼	156¼	+⅛
37	27⅞	Eaton Mfg (¾e)	12	35½	34⅞	35	+¼
17⅛	15⅜	Edis Br Strs (1)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+¼
1¼	⅛	Eitington Schild	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	
1¾	1¼	El & Mus Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
41¾	34⅜	El Auto L (¾e)	12	40⅜	39⅝	40	−⅜
18⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.60g)	70	18	17½	17½	−⅜
8¼	4⅞	El Power & Lt	15	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
31¾	22½	El P & L $6 pf	5	28¾	28¼	28¾	+1⅛
36¼	26⅜	El P & L $7 pf	14	33	32½	32¾	+¼
32¾	28½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
1¾	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	13	1⅜	1¼	1¼	+⅛
41⅞	36	El Paso Nat G(2)	3	36	36	36	
46	42	Endi-John (3)	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−⅜
12⅜	8	Eng Pub Service	4	9½	9⅜	9½	Apr20
83	72½	Eng P S $5 (5)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	Apr18
89	80	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	84½	84½	84½	Apr18
97	84	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	3	94⅛	94	94⅛	Apr17
⅞	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	−1/16
1¾	1¼	Erie RR	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
3⅜	2	Erie 1 pt	2	2	2	2	−⅛
1⅝	1¼	Erie 2 pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr19
5	3¾	Eureka V Clean	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅞	8⅛	Evans Products	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
31¾	20½	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	18	31¼	30½	31	+½
1	¾	Exchange Buf	2	⅞	¾	¾	−⅛
		F					
49¼	34½	Fair Morse (1a)	1	47½	47	47½	+¾
31½	25	Fajardo (½e)	10	30¼	29¾	29¾	−⅝
18⅞	15	Fed Lt & Tr (1e)	2	16⅜	16	16	
28½	23	Fed M&S (¼e)	1	24	23½	23½	Apr19
4⅞	4¾	Fed Mot Truck	1	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
1	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	3	¾	¾	¾	
25	21⅞	Fed D Strs (¾e)	1	23	23	23	−¼
95	85⅞	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	92½	92½	92½	Apr16
20	16¼	Ferro Enam (1a)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr19
40⅝	37¾	Fid P F I (1.60a)	4	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+¾
21¾	19	Firestone (½e)	1	19	19	19	−⅜
106	104	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Apr17
46	43⅜	First N Str (2½)	3	44	43¾	44	Apr18
21⅝	18¼	Flintkote (1g)	9	19¼	18½	18½	−⅞
38¼	32	Florence S (½e)	7	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	
25¼	23¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	24	24	24	Apr19
3½	2¼	Follansbee Bros	2	2⅜	2½	2½	
35	27½	Food Mch (¼e)	1	27	27	27	−½
20½	16⅜	Foster Wheeler	22	19⅜	19	19¼	+⅞
6½	3⅞	Francisco Sugar	3	6	6	6	−¼
38¾	31⅞	Freeport S (1)	6	36½	36	36	−½
		G					
2½	1⅞	Gabriel Co A	1	2	2	2	Apr20
5⅛	2¾	Gair (Robert)	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
17⅝	12½	Gair (Rob) pf	9	17½	17¼	17½	+½
6½	4⅛	Gar Wood Ind	29	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+⅛
14	11	Gay Con (.10e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
50	48½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Apr18
7¾	6⅛	Gen Am Invest	2	7	6⅝	7	+⅜
104	101½	Gen A In pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Apr10
57½	51	Gen A Tr (2⅜g)	2	52½	52	52	
8¼	7	Gen Bak (.15e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3½	2½	Gen Bronze	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Apr20
11⅞	7⅜	Gen Cable	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
29½	18¾	Gen Cable A	5	23⅜	23	23⅛	−⅛
80	48½	Gen Cable pf	1	76	74	76	+2
19⅞	17½	Gen Cigar (¼e)	1	19	19	19	
41	36⅞	Gen Elec (.35e)	42	37¾	37⅛	37¼	+¼
49⅜	45⅛	Gen Foods (2)	3	49	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
118⅝	116	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	118	118	118	Apr17
⅝	½	Gen G & El A	3	½	½	½	
101	86½	Gen Mills (4a)	4	98	98	98	Apr20
56⅜	51	Gen Mot (¾e)	35	53¾	53¼	53⅝	+⅜
127⅛	123½	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125½	125½	125½	
7¼	4⅜	Gen Out Adver	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr20
56½	37½	Gen Out AA(2k)	1	52	52	52	Apr19
10	8⅞	Gen P Ink (.10e)	2	9	9	9	
1⅛	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19¼	15¼	Gen Ry Signal	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅝
⅞	½	Gen Real & Util	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18½	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Apr19
33¾	27¼	Gen Refr't(¼e)	8	31	30⅜	31	+⅝
15⅜	14¼	Gen Shoe (1.20)	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24¾	19⅞	Gen Tel (1.20)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
13⅜	11¾	Gen Theat (.20e)	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	−¼
18½	15¾	Gen Time I (¼e)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
23⅜	18⅛	Gen T&R (½e)	5	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	−¼
6¾	6	Gillette Saf (.60)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
51⅞	47½	Gillette S pf (5)	5	48	47¾	47¾	−⅜
9	7	Gimbel Bros	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
58⅛	47¼	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	2	55⅛	55	55⅛	+1
19¾	16¾	Glidden Co	3	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+⅛
44⅝	38½	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Gobel (Adolf)	127	4⅛	3⅞	4	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	Goebel Br (.20)	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20¾	16½	Goodrich (BF)	9	18½	18	18	+¼
69½	63¼	Goodrich pf (5)	3	64⅛	64	64⅛	Apr19
24⅞	21⅝	Goodyear T(½e)	12	22¼	21¾	21¾	−⅛
97¼	91½	Good T&R pf(5)	2	93½	91⅞	91⅞	Apr18
4⅛	3	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼
1¼	¾	Graham-Paige	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1/16
9½	7¼	Granby M (½e)	3	9¼	9	9	−¼
14⅞	13¼	Grand Un w ct	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr15
10	9⅛	Grand Un x ct	2	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
16¾	13	Granite City Stl	4	15	15	15	+½
36¾	31¾	Grant WT(1.20e)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	−¼
24⅜	23⅜	Grant pf (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr19
18⅜	12½	Gt N I ct (¾e)	1	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
27⅞	22⅛	Gt Nor Ry pf	61	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+¼
29⅛	27	Gt W Sugar (2)	5	28¼	28	28	−¼
35½	30¾	Green (H) (2a)	1	33	33	33	−¼
17¾	15¼	Greyhound (1)	15	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−¼
12	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	2	11⅛	11	11	Apr20
3⅜	2	Guantan Sugar	17	3⅜	3¼	3¼	−⅛
4	3⅛	Gulf Mob & Nor	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 9
18	15	Gulf M & N pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr12
		H					
34	30¾	Hack Wat (1½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅜
20¼	16	Hall Printing (1)	4	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
17	16	HamiltonW(¼e)	5	17	17	17	Apr20
28¼	23¼	Harb-Walk(½e)	2	25½	25	25	
9⅛	7¼	Hat Cp Am A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
4½	3⅛	Hayes Mfg	5	4	4	4	+⅛
113¼	105	Hazel Atlas (5)	2	109	108½	109	+4
11⅝	9⅞	Hecker P (.60)	8	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
110	107¼	Helme GW (5a)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Apr11
19½	14	Hercules M(¼e)	69	21½	20	20⅝	+2⅛
100½	87½	Hercul Pw (.60e)	1	96¾	96½	96½	−½
67¼	61	Hershey Ch (3)	2	66	66	66	Apr19
115¼	112½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr17
18¾	16⅝	Hinde & D (¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr19
35⅝	30½	Holland F (½e)	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	Apr20
7⅞	5⅝	Hollander (A)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
16½	12⅛	Holly Sugar	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	−¼
60¼	52	Homestake (4½)	2	55½	55¼	55¼	−¼
38	33⅛	Hou-Her A (2½)	2	37¾	37½	37¾	Apr19
16¼	11½	Hou Her B (¼e)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
71	67	Household (4a)	2	71	70½	71	Apr18
111⅛	108⅞	Household pf (5)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	+⅜
6⅞	5½	Houston Oil	7	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+¼
50⅜	41	Howe Sound (3)	2	44	44	44	
1⅝	¾	Hudson & Man	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	6	6	6	Apr12
27	19⅜	Hud Bay (1¾g)	11	20	19¾	20	
6½	5¼	Hudson Motor	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
1	¾	Hupp Motor	6	¾	¾	¾	
		I					
13⅜	9¾	Illinois Central	4	11¼	11	11	−¼
24⅛	20¾	Ill Central pf	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
9¾	5¼	Indian Refin	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr20
29	25	Ind Rayon (½e)	6	25¼	25	25⅛	
113	108	Inger Rand (1e)	3	110	108	108	Apr20
90	80½	Inland Steel (1e)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	
15⅞	11⅜	Inspiration Cop	13	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	
6¼	5⅝	Insur ct (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr18
5⅛	3⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3	1¾	Interb R T c ct	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan15
47⅜	40	Interchem (.80e)	7	41	40¼	41	
5	3⅞	Intercon Rubber	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Interlake Iron	15	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Int Agricultural	4	2	2	2	
38	32⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	34	34	34	Apr20
191½	174	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	176	176	176	Apr19
62¾	53¼	Int Harv (1.60)	16	57¾	56½	57½	+1
171	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	
5⅜	3½	Int Hydro E A	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	8⅜	Int Mer Marine	156	14½	13¾	13⅞	−⅜
7	5⅞	Int Mining(.10e)	5	6	5⅞	6	Apr20
38⅞	30	Int Nick Can (2)	34	31⅞	30½	30½	−¾
133	129½	Int Nick pf (7)	2	129¼	129¼	129¼	−¾
20⅞	10¾	Int Paper & P	185	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+½
70⅞	50¾	Int P&P pf(1¼e)	67	71⅝	69⅞	71⅝	+1⅞
5⅜	3½	Int Ry Cen Am	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
37⅛	34⅝	Int Salt (1½)	1	37	37	37	Apr19
36⅛	31⅜	Int Shoe (1½)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Apr20
28	24⅛	Int Silver	4	24⅝	24½	24½	Apr18
102⅛	97½	Int Silver pf(2k)	1	101½	101½	101½	+⅛
4¾	3½	Int Tel & Tel	36	3½	3½	3½	
4⅞	3½	Int T & T for ct	8	3⅝	3½	3½	Apr20
10⅝	8¼	Interst Dept Str	1	8½	8½	8½	
8⅝	7⅝	Intertype (.40g)	1	8	8	8	
28	24¾	Island Creek (2)	1	27	27	27	−¼
		J—K					
17	13¾	Jarvis(WB)(⅜e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
52	45⅞	Jewel Tea (2.40)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	Apr20
77½	67	Johns-Manville	1	68	68	68	
69	55⅛	Jones&LSp(1½)	2	63	62	63	Apr20
16	13	Kalam S&F (½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr20
7⅝	6⅜	Kan City South	20	6½	6½	6½	−½
20	17	Kan City So pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr13
15½	12	Kauf Dept (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
97	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	3	97	97	97	Feb23
15½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (¼e)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
16¾	10¾	Kelsey H Wh A	60	17¼	16¼	16¾	+⅜
9¼	5⅞	Kelsey H Wh B	60	9¾	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
38⅞	34½	Kennecott (¼e)	37	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
14⅝	13¼	Keystone (¼e)	2	14	13⅞	14	+½
46⅜	35	Kimberly-C (1)	6	44⅜	44	44⅜	−⅛
2¾	2⅛	Kinney (GR) Co	3	2½	2½	2½	Apr16
26	24¼	Kresge SS(1.20a)	5	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+⅛
4	3⅜	Kresge Dept Str	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅜
29½	25	Kress SH (1.60)	1	29	28¾	29	+⅞
34½	28½	Kroger Groc (2)	16	34½	34¼	34⅜	+¼
		L					
16⅜	15½	Lambert (¾e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
6¼	4¾	Lane Bryant	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅜
35¾	31	Lee R & T (¾e)	5	31¼	30¾	31¼	+¼
23½	21¼	Lehigh P C (¾e)	2	22	21⅞	21⅞	Apr18
1⅜	¾	Lehigh Val Coal	64	1¼	1	1⅛	+⅛
4⅜	2½	Lehigh Val C pf	16	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
4	3	Lehigh Val RR	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24¾	21	Lehman (.40e)	9	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅜
14	12½	Lehn & F (¼e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr19
29	26¾	Lerner Strs (2)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Apr20
53⅜	48¼	Lib-O-F Gl (1e)	7	49¾	49	49¾	+¾
9¼	6½	Libby, McN & L	31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
45	41⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	3	44¾	44	44¾	+⅝
109	105¾	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	108¾	108	108¾	+⅜
109½	105	Lig & My B (4a)	8	108¾	108	108¾	+⅜
180	171	Lig & My pf (7)	1	180	180	180	Apr19
23½	19	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	22	22	22	Apr19
29½	24⅛	Lima Locomo	3	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+⅞
41	36½	Link Belt (1)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
13½	11¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+¼
18⅜	15½	Liquid Car (½e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
41⅞	27⅜	Lockheed Airc	54	40½	39¼	39⅝	−¾
37⅝	33¾	Loew's Inc (2)	5	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+⅛
109½	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	109	109	109	Apr18
39¼	18½	Loft Inc	74	35¼	34⅛	34¼	−⅜
46½	42⅛	Lone Star C (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	−⅛
4¼	2⅞	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
18¾	16⅞	Loose-Wil (¾e)	3	17½	17½	17½	Apr18
25⅛	23⅝	Lorillard (.30e)	3	24⅛	24	24	
60	54½	Lou & N (1¼e)	5	55½	54½	54½	Apr19
21½	16½	Lou G&E A(1½)	3	19	19	19	−½
		M—N					
35	33	MacAnd&F (2a)	9	33½	33	33	Apr19
28¾	23¾	Mack Trucks	6	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+⅜
31	27⅞	Macy (RH) (1e)	5	30½	29¾	29¾	−½
12¾	11¼	Mad Sq (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
38	33½	Magma Cop(½e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+¾
4⅝	2¾	Manati Sugar	13	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
7⅞	6¼	Mandel B (½e)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr 3
17	14⅝	Man Ry mod gtd	11	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+⅝
16⅞	14½	Man R mo gtd ct	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	
16¼	14½	Manh Shirt (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
1⅜	1	Maracaibo Oil	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4⅝	Marine M (.20e)	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
15⅜	13	Marshall F (.40)	42	15	14¾	14⅞	+1¼
47¾	35½	Martin (GL)	21	46	44¾	44¾	−⅝
14¾	7¾	Martin-Parry	12	13⅝	13	13	−⅜
40⅞	31½	Masonite Cp(1a)	6	33¼	33	33	−1
32¾	25½	Math Alk (1½)	2	32¼	32	32	−½
53½	50	May Dept Str(3)	2	51¼	51	51¼	+¼
4⅛	3½	Maytag Co	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
30⅛	26	Maytag pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Apr19
16¼	14⅜	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+¼
17⅞	14⅞	McCrory Str (1)	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
111	108	McCrory pf (6)	1	110	110	110	Apr15
29	22¾	McGraw El (1)	4	26¾	26¼	26¾	+¾
8½	7¼	McG-Hill (.30e)	1	8½	8½	8½	+¾
47½	37	McIntyre P (2a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+1¼
8¾	6	McKess & Rob	22	6½	6⅛	6½	+½
32½	25½	McKess & R pf	2	26½	26	26½	+1
12⅞	9⅝	McKeesport Tin	3	10⅛	10	10	
9¼	7⅞	McLellan (.40e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9¼	Mead Corp	12	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
71	53¼	M pf B ww(5½)	1	71	71	71	Apr19
34½	29⅝	Melville S (2)	4	34	34	34	+¼
6⅛	4½	Mengel Co	2	5	5	5	
32⅞	28	Mesta Mach (1e)	6	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
12¼	8⅝	Miami Cop(.20e)	6	11¾	11⅛	11¼	−⅛
16⅜	13¾	Mid-Cont (.40e)	7	15½	15¼	15¼	−¼
40⅛	33	Mid Stl Pd (½e)	2	38	37½	38	Apr20
54	47	Minn-Honey (2)	4	53¼	52¾	53¼	+1¾
4⅝	3¾	Minn-Moline	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
43½	37½	Minn-Moline pf	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+1⅛
11	9½	Mission C (.65g)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Mo-Kan-Texas	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¾	2¾	Mo-Kan Tex pf	8	3	3	3	−⅛
⅝	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	
⅞	¼	Mo Pacific pf	7	3/16	3/16	3/16	−1/16
19⅜	16⅜	Mohawk C (¼e)	4	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
115	104	Monsanto C (2)	4	113	113	113	
56	50⅛	Montgom (1¾e)	20	51⅜	51	51¼	+⅜
45	40¼	Morrell (1e)	3	42½	42	42½	Apr20
16	10½	Motor Products	3	16	15¾	15¾	
18⅝	15¾	Motor Wh (1.60)	7	17	17	17	−¼
26⅞	22¼	Mueller Brass	3	22	22	22	−¼

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅛	4	Mullins Mfg B	3	4	4	4	
15¾	10	Munsingw (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Apr19
83	67⅜	Murphy (4)	3	79½	79¼	79½	Apr19
8¼	5⅛	Murray Corp	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
53	49¼	Myers & B (¾e)	2	53	53	53	
7⅜	6⅛	Nash Kelvinator	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
19¾	13½	Nat Acme (½g)	36	19¾	19	19⅜	+⅜
16¼	11⅜	Nat Aviation	8	15	14¾	14¾	
24½	22¾	Nat Bisc (.40e)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+⅛
170½	165	Nat Bisc pf 7)	1	165⅛	165⅛	165⅛	Apr17
19	16	Nat Bd & In (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+½
99½	92¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	99½	98⅛	99½	Apr17
20½	18¾	Nat Bd & S(.30e)	6	20	20	20	Apr17
16¼	13⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
13⅜	10½	Nat Cylin (.20e)	3	12	11¾	12	−⅛
18⅝	16⅛	Nat Dairy (.80)	17	18¼	18	18⅛	
6½	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr18
7¼	6	Nat D S pf(.30k)	2	7	7	7	Apr18
26⅞	23	Nat Distil (2)	5	25½	25⅜	25½	+⅜
15⅞	12½	Nat Enam&Stpg	2	13	13	13	Apr16
12¼	9⅞	Nat Gypsum	20	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
96	90	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	3	90	90	90	Apr16
22⅛	19⅛	Nat Lead (½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
173⅜	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	1	167	167	167	−1
27	21½	NatM&SCst(¼e)	5	24½	24¼	24½	+½
8⅞	7¼	Nat P & L (.60)	5	8	8	8	Apr20
73¾	63½	Nat Steel (½e)	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	+¼
9¾	7⅝	Nat Supply	9	8¼	8	8	
43¾	39	Nat Sup 5½% pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+½
13⅞	12	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	12	12	12	Apr20
8⅝	3½	Nat Tea	3	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅜
10⅜	9⅝	Natomas Co	10	10	10	10	Apr18
25⅜	23¼	Neisner Bro (1)	3	23	22½	22½	−¾
87	83	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'r18
53½	40	Newberry (2.40)	2	50	50	50	Apr19
75½	70	Newmont (½e)	2	70	70	70	Apr19
14¼	11¼	Newport Indust	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
50	41	NY Air Br (1e)	1	47	47	47	Apr19
18⅞	14½	NY Central RR	35	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−⅛
21¼	15	NY Chi & St L	1	19	19	19	Apr20
39	29⅛	NY Chi & StL pt	9	33	33	33	+⅛
33½	31	NY C Omni (3)	2	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	Apr20
8	3½	NY Dock	13	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
11¼	6⅜	NY Dock pt	15	12¼	11⅜	11½	+¼
⅝	¼	NY NH & H	5	3/16	3/16	¼	
2	⅜	NY NH & H pf	3	¾	⅝	⅞	+⅛
½	¼	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr17
26¾	13¼	NY Shipbuild'g	93	26⅞	25¾	25¾	−½
35⅞	28½	Nblitt-Spk(.60e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
219	208	Norf & West(10)	1	216½	216½	216½	+¼
26¾	20½	No Am Aviation	18	24⅛	23¾	23¾	−¼
23¾	20¼	No Am Co (1.20)	24	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
59	56	No Am 6 pf (3)	5	58¾	58¾	58¾	+¾
58	55	No A 5¾ pf(2⅞)	1	56½	56½	56½	Apr20
9¼	6½	Northern Pacific	11	8⅝	8¼	8½	−⅛
113	111	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	112⅛	112	112	Apr20
5⅛	3¾	Norwalk T & R	2	4	4	4	+⅛
		O					
8	6½	Ohio Oil	39	7⅞	7½	7½	−⅜
23¼	18½	Oliver Farm Eq	1	21	21	21	+1
14⅜	13	Omnibus (1.20)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+¼
5⅞	4⅞	Oppenheim Col	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Apr17
18⅜	15¼	OtisEleva (.15e)	7	15½	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
12⅜	9½	Otis Steel	1	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+⅜
41	35	Otis Steel 1 pt	3	37½	36	36	Apr20
32¾	26½	Out M&M (.80e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr19
64⅝	59½	Owens-Ill (1e)	16	63	62½	63	+½
		P—Q					
9⅜	5⅛	Pac Am Fish	14	9¼	8⅝	8¾	−⅜
14	11	Pac Fin C (1.20)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
34⅝	32⅜	Pac G & E (2)	5	33½	33⅛	33¼	−¼
50	42¼	Pac Lighting (3)	3	44½	44¼	44½	+½
16¼	13	Pac Mills	1	15	15	15	+½
7¼	5½	Pac Tin C (.20e)	3	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
8¼	6⅞	Pac W Oil (.40g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr20
4⅛	3⅛	Packard Motor	44	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25¼	15⅝	Pan-Am Airway	29	22½	21⅞	21⅞	−⅜
8½	6¾	Pan-Am Pet	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr19
1	¾	Panhandle P&R	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
45½	41½	ParaffineCo(¾e)	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Apr19
8⅝	6	Param Pict	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	
94	85	Param 1 pf (6)	3	90	88	90	+2¼
10⅛	8½	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	9	9	9	
18	17	Park & Tilford	1	18	18	18	Apr 8
2⅜	1¾	Park UCM (.10e)	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−⅛
44½	42⅞	Parke D (.80e)	1	44	44	44	+½
22¼	18	Parker Rust (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	−⅛
2⅜	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
12⅛	9¼	Pathe Film	21	10¾	10½	10¾	+⅜
8¾	5¾	Patino Mines	5	8⅛	8	8	−⅜
62½	55	Pen & Ford (3)	1	59	59	59	
97	88	Penney J C (¾e)	3	94½	94¼	94½	
4⅛	2⅞	Penn Coal & C	2	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
4	3⅛	Penn Dix Cem	2	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
25	20	Penn-D C pf A	1	20¾	20½	20½	Apr20
16⅝	13	Penn Gl ct (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Apr16
24⅜	21⅛	Penn RR (1g)	29	22⅜	22	22⅛	
21	19⅞	Peoples D (new)	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
38¾	33	PGL & C (1e)	3	34½	34½	34½	+½
4½	2½	Peoria & East	1	2½	2½	2½	
13¼	9⅞	Pere Marquette	5	13¼	13	13	Apr 8
23¼	21	Pet Milk (1)	3	22½	22½	22½	Apr19
8⅝	7⅜	Petrol Cp (.70g)	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
10⅛	6⅜	Pfeiffer Brew(1)	2	9	9	9	+¼
40½	34⅞	Phelps D (¼e)	6	38	37½	37½	−¼
47	40	Phila Co 6 pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	+⅜
85	74½	Phila Co pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Apr10
⅝	¼	Phila Read C&I	4	3/16	3/16	3/16	+1/16
96½	88½	Philip Mor (3a)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr20
136	136	Philip M pf (5)	1	136	136	136	Jan23
7¾	4¼	Phillips-Jones	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+½
41¾	36½	Phillips Pet (2)	5	39	38⅛	39	+¾
6⅞	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr19
9½	8	Pierce Oil pf	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
28¼	26	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	Apr20
7	4¼	Pittsburg Coal	8	6⅜	5⅞	6	
27⅜	21	Pittsburgh pf	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅝
9⅜	7	Pit Coke & Iron	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	Apr19
8⅜	6⅝	Pitt S & B (.15e)	12	7	6⅞	7	
11	9	Pitt Steel	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
1¼	⅝	Pittston Co	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
22¾	20½	Plym Oil (1.40)	1	21	21	21	
15	12¼	Pond Crk (¼e)	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr19
12¾	10	Poor & Co B	6	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1
2¼	⅞	Porto R-Am T A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
⅝	⅛	Porto R-Am T B	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14⅞	11⅛	Pressed Stl Car	23	13⅜	12⅞	13	+¼
14¾	11⅜	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Apr18
42	33¾	Pressed Stl 2 pf	4	40¼	40	40	Apr 9
71¾	65¾	Proc & Gam(2a)	2	70¾	70⅝	70¾	
43½	39¾	Pb Sv NJ (.60e)	5	41½	41⅜	41⅜	
145	141½	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	144	144	144	Apr19
128	124	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	128	128	128	Apr20
115½	110¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	−⅜
118	117½	P S El&G pf (5)	3	118	118	118	Feb
32¼	24¼	Pullman (¼e)	20	25¾	25	25½	+¼
11¼	8⅛	Pure Oil	92	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
95½	85	Pure O 6% pf (6	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Apr20
87⅛	77½	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	Apr19
15⅝	14	Purity Bak (¼e)	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−½
15½	14¼	Quaker O (¼e)	5	14½	14¼	14¼	Apr19
		R					
7¼	5½	Radio Cor (.20e)	180	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+⅜
69	60⅝	Radio cv pf (3½)	2	68	67½	67¼	
90	90	Radio pf B (5)	2	90	90	90	Apr18
1⅞	1	Radio-Keith-Or	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
23	19½	Raybest-M (¼e)	1	21	21	21	Apr20
25¼	15½	Rayonier Inc	37	25¾	25	25⅛	
34⅜	27	Ray'nier pf(½k)	3	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	−¼
17½	14⅝	Reading Co (1)	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
26⅝	25	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Apr19
23	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	+¾
4⅜	3¼	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3½	3½	3½	Apr15
8	7	Reliable Stores	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
13⅛	11½	Reliance (.30e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr 9
10½	9	Reming-R (.40e)	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
57¾	49⅜	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	55	55	55	Apr19
2	1⅜	Reo Motors ct	2	1½	1½	1½	
23⅞	18⅝	Republic Steel	72	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
95	79½	Rep S cv p(7½k)	1	84	84	84	−1
79½	65	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	77	77	77	Apr11
14¾	11¼	Rev Cop&Brass	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
30¼	22¼	Rev Cop&Br A	2	28	27½	27½	Apr18
15⅞	9⅞	Reynolds Metals	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	−¼
96¼	87⅞	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	95	95	95	Apr17
10¾	6½	Reynolds Spring	27	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+¼
43½	39⅝	Reyn Tob B (1e)	19	43	43	43	
8⅞	6¾	Richfield O (½g)	21	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
7½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr20
12	9⅞	Roan Ant (.56g)	11	10	10	10	Apr17
22⅛	18⅛	Ruberoid (1.10g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅝
1⅜	¾	Rutland RR pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+¼
		S					
53	44⅛	SafewayStr(¾e)	3	50½	50½	50½	+¼
42	36⅛	St Jos Lead (1)	2	39¾	39½	39¾	+½
⅜	⅛	St L-San Fran		3/16	3/16	3/16	+1/16
⅞	3/16	St L-San Fran pf	3	3/16	3/16	3/16	−1/16
29⅞	19¼	Savage A (¼e)	2	26⅝	26½	26½	Apr20
14¾	11¾	Schenley Distill	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
79½	72	Schenley pf(5½)	1	79	79	79	
⅜	3/16	Schulte Ret Strs	20	3/16	⅛	3/16	
7¾	4¾	Schulte Ret pf	1	4	5	5	+⅛
49	40½	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	42	42	42	Apr19
⅜	¼	Seaboard Air L	40	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	⅝	Seaboard A L pf	7	½	½	½	−⅛
20	17⅝	Seaboard Oil (1)	6	18	17½	17½	−½
2⅝	1¾	Seagrave Corp	2	2	2	2	Apr20
88	80¾	Sears Roebuc (3)	14	85¾	85	85¼	−¼
16⅜	13	Servel Inc (1)	16	13⅛	13	13	
15½	12⅛	Sharon Steel	1	14½	14⅛	14½	Apr19
59½	54¼	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	59½	59½	59½	Apr12
4⅝	4⅝	Sharp & Dohme	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
56	50	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	43	53	53	Apr18
7⅝	6⅝	Shattuck (.40)	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Apr20
13⅛	10⅜	Shell Un O (½g)	4	13	12⅞	13	
108¼	105	Shell Oil pf(5½)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	Apr20
6½	5½	Silver K (.10e)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	Apr20
24	20½	Simmons Co	2	22	21¾	22	
2⅜	2¼	Simms Petrol	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr19
25	21¼	Sim S&S (.40e)	10	22¾	22¼	22¾	−¾
22⅝	13½	Skelly Oil (¼e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
103½	99¼	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
18⅞	15	Smith(AO)Corp	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr18
11½	9½	Smith & Cor(½)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr19
24¾	19¾	Snider Packing	5	23	22½	22⅞	+⅜

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	10⅞	Socony V (¼e)	62	11⅛	11	11	
2½	2	So AG&P (.10e)	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
29¼	22¼	So P Rico (1)	8	29	28	29	+½
16⅝	14¾	So Grey L (1½)	1	15	15	15	Apr18
30⅜	28⅞	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+⅛
15⅜	11⅝	Southern Pacific	30	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
20½	14½	Southern Ry	9	16½	16	16	−¼
34⅞	25⅛	Southern Ry pf	11	27⅝	26¼	26¼	−¾
39	37	So Ry M&Oct(4)	1	37	37	37	Apr17
2¾	1⅞	Sparks Withing	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅛
7	5⅛	Spear & Co	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr18
23¾	21	Spen Kell (1.60)	1	23	23	23	Apr20
47	41	Sperry Cp (2g)	14	44⅝	43½	44⅛	+1
38¾	29	Spicer Mfg (1e)		35½	34¾	35½	Apr20
11⅛	8⅞	Spiegel (.30e)	49	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
40½	29¾	Square D (.30e)	3	39¾	39½	39¾	
7⅞	6	Stand Br (.20e)	70	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅜
108½	105⅞	Stand B pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	+½
2⅝	1⅛	Stand Gas & El	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+¼
7½	3⅜	Stand Gas $4 pf	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr20
18½	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	3	15⅛	15	15	Apr18
22¾	13⅛	Std Gas $7 pr pt	18	17½	17	17¼	+⅛
26⅛	22⅜	Stand Oil C (1)	35	22¾	22½	22¾	+⅛
29	25	Stand Oil Ind (1)	19	28	27½	27¾	
46½	40	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	38	41	40½	40⅞	+¼
34½	26½	Starrett (½e)	2	34½	34¼	34½	Apr15
80¾	76¼	Sterling P (3.80)	3	78⅜	78	78	−½
8⅞	7⅝	Stewart-Warner	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	5	Stokely Bros	1	7⅜	7¼	7¼	−⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Stone & Webster	8	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
12⅝	9	Studebaker Cp	55	11½	11⅛	11¼	+¼
63⅝	56¼	Sun Oil (1a)	5	62½	62½	62½	+½
10⅞	9¼	Sun Mng (1.60)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
27⅞	20¾	Superheat (½)	3	22¾	22	22¾	+⅞
2½	2	Superior Oil	2	2⅛	2	2	
17½	13¼	Superior Steel	1	15	15	15	Apr19
35⅜	28⅜	Suth Pap (1.20)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	+¼
7¾	6½	Sweets Co of Am	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr19
24⅝	22	Swift & Co(1.20)	52	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	+⅛
32¼	27¾	Swift Intl (2)	3	30	30	30	+¼
9⅝	7⅛	Syming-Gld ww	3	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
7¼	5½	Syming-Gld xw	12	6¼	6	6¼	+¾
		T					
6	5	Talcott (.20e)	1	6	6	6	Apr12
5⅜	4	Telautogr (.10e)	1	5	5	5	
7	5⅝	Tenn Corp	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12½	10¼	Texas & Pac Ry	2	11	11	11	Apr20
47⅝	42⅜	Texas Corp (2)	29	46½	46	46⅛	+⅛
4¼	3½	Texas Gulf(.10e)	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
35⅜	32¾	Texas Gulf S (2)	3	34⅞	34½	34½	−⅜
8⅝	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	Apr20
6⅝	5	Tex Pac L (.10g)	5	5½	5¼	5¼	+⅛
18½	13½	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	13½	13⅛	13¼	−¼
53	50	That cv pf (3.60)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	−¼
4	3½	The Fair	1	4	4	4	−¼
5¾	3⅞	Thermoid Co	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7½	2¾	Third Av Ry	9	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+¾
5½	4	Thompson (J R)	5	5¾	5⅛	5½	+⅝
38¼	27⅞	Thomp Pr (¼e)	21	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+⅜
2½	1⅞	Thompson-Star	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr20
23	15	Thompson-S pt	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr17
11⅝	10	Tide Wat (.15e)	43	11¾	11½	11⅝	+⅛
95	89¼	Tide W pf (4½)	1	94	94	94	Apr20
25¾	20½	Timken-Det (1)	41	26½	26	26⅜	+⅝
52	46½	Timken R (½e)		48½	48	48½	+¾
7	5⅜	Transamer (½)	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
21⅞	12⅜	Trans & West A	12	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	−⅜
8½	7	Tran&Will(.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr18
2¾	2⅛	Tri-Cont Corp	7	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
82½	71½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	3	79½	79	79	Apr18
5⅜	4¼	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	3	5	5	5	+¼
10	8⅜	Truscon Steel	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr16
13¼	9¼	Twenty C-Fox	8	9½	9½	9½	
25¼	21¾	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	−⅜
3¼	2¼	Twin City Rap T	4	2½	2½	2½	−¼
13¼	9½	Twin Coach	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
		U					
1¼	¼	Ulen & Co	6	⅜	3/16	3/16	−1/16
45	39½	Underwood(½e)	5	41	40	41	+1½
18⅝	17⅞	UnionB&P(.15e)	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	−⅛
88⅞	78½	Union C (1.10e)	9	82	81¼	82	+1¼
17½	16	Union OC (½e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
98	93	Union Pacific (6)	3	96½	96½	96½	+1⅜
89½	84	Union Pac pt (4)	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	Apr20
27¼	22¾	Union TC(1.20a)	5	27	27	27	+¼
23¾	14⅛	United Air Lines	25	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	−¼
53⅜	43½	United Air (2g)	35	51¼	50½	51	+¾
18	15⅝	United Bis (½e)	7	17⅞	17¾	17¾	−⅛
65¼	54⅝	United Carb (3)	1	64	64	64	
19¼	17½	United-C (.30e)	2	18	17¾	17¾	Apr11
2⅞	2	United Corp	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
42	36¾	United C pf (3)	5	38½	37⅛	37⅛	+⅜
7¼	5	United Drug	15	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
6	4½	United Dy'wood	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
5⅜	4⅛	United Elec Coal	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
35	33	Unit E&F (½e)	2	33	33	33	
85⅞	75	United Fruit (4)	7	81	80½	80½	−1
15	11⅞	United Gas (1)	21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
117¼	112	United Gas pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113½	Apr20
13¾	10½	Unit M & M(½e)	6	11⅜	11	11⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4¼	United Paperbd	1	6½	6½	6½	
7⅛	5½	US & For Sec	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr20
94	80	US & For pf (6)	3	92	91	91	Apr18
16⅜	8⅛	US Freight (¼e)	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
89	80⅛	US Gypsum (2)	1	82	82	82	
6½	4½	US Hoffman M	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Apr18
32¾	29¼	US H M pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr15
26¼	21	US Ind Alcohol	4	24¼	24	24	−⅛
7½	5⅛	US Leather	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
12⅛	9⅛	U S Leather A	7	12⅛	12	12	+¼
71	60	US Leath p pt	1	71	71	71	Apr18
38⅛	34⅞	US Pipe & F (2)	1	35⅛	35	35	
39	34	US Play Cd (2a)	1	37½	37½	37½	−½
1¾	1¼	US Real & Imp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
41⅞	32½	US Rubber	38	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
117	101	US Rub 1 pt (2e)	10	106	103½	105⅜	−⅞
65	60½	US Smelt (2e)	2	61	60½	61	+½
70¾	64½	US Sm pf (3½)	3	69½	68¾	68¾	+⅛
68⅜	53½	US Steel (1e)	61	62	60¾	60⅞	−⅜
122	115	US Steel pf (7)	8	124	123	124	+2
39¼	35	US Tob (1.28)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
2⅝	1⅞	United Stockyds	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
7⅜	6¾	Un Stock pf(.70)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
2½	1⅝	United Stores A	30	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
61	54	United Store pf	1	60	60	60	−1
15½	13¾	Univ Cycl (.20e)	1	15	15	15	Apr19
70	62	Univ Leaf T(4a)	1	67	67	67	Apr19
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	2	½	½	½	Apr20
37⅞	35⅜	Van Raalte (½e)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	−¼
38⅞	28⅞	Vanadium Corp	11	38¼	37¾	37⅞	−¼
46⅞	43	Vick Chem (2a)	2	44½	44½	44½	Apr19
31½	28¾	Victor C W(.30e)	1	30	30	30	Apr20
4⅛	3	Va-Caro Chem	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
31¾	26½	Va-C Ch 6% pt	5	8¼	7¾	7¾	+⅞
48	43	Virginia Ry (⅝e)	1	43	43	43	Apr16
35	31¾	Vir Ry pf (1½)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	Apr20
1⅜	1	Wabash Ry	3	1	1	1	Apr18
2⅛	1	Wabash pf A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr19
7⅝	6¾	Waldorf S (.60)	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
23	20⅝	Walgreen (1.60)	8	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+¼
101	93⅞	Wal pf ww (4½)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−⅜
35¼	31⅛	Walker (H) (4)		31⅜	31¼	31¼	+⅛
16⅝	14¾	Walker(H)pf (1)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Apr20
6⅞	5¼	Walworth Co	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
9⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
1⅝	1¼	Ward Baking B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25½	21⅞	Ward Baking pf	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Apr18
4¼	3¼	Warner Bros Pic	22	3⅝	3½	3½	
	1¼	Warren Bros	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr20
9	6½	Warren Br cv pt	1	8	8	8	Apr 9
31½	28¾	Warren Fdy (2)	1	29	29	29	Apr20
28¾	25⅜	Wash GasLt(1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	−⅛
20	17	Waukesha M (1)	5	20¼	19½	19½	+⅞
24	22	Wayne P (1e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	−¼
4⅞	3¼	Webster Eisen	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Apr20
29⅜	21	Wesson O & S	3	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	−⅜
75	68	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	73½	73½	73½	Apr19
117⅝	114¾	West PP pf (4½)	1	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	Apr20
23¾	13½	W Va P&P(.15e)	31	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+¾
103½	102	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	102	102	102	Apr 9
40⅞	33½	West Auto (2)	3	38	38	38	
5	3½	West Maryland	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
8⅝	6⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr20
1	⅝	West Pacific pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
28¾	21¼	West Union Tel	1	23	23	23	+¼
28⅛	22¼	West Air B(½e)	5	23⅞	23½	23½	+¼
118	105⅞	West E & M(⅞e)	3	112½	112	112	−½
34½	26	Weston El Inst	15	32⅞	31¾	32¼	Apr19
38½	33½	WestvacCh(1.40)	5	38	37⅝	38	+⅛
39¼	35⅜	Westvac pf (1½)	2	37⅝	37½	37⅝	Apr19
35⅛	25¾	Wheeling Steel	10	32	31½	32	−¼
100	100	Wheel Stl pf(3k)	1	100	100	100	Apr 8
71	66½	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	Apr17
11¼	9	White Dent (.60)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
13⅞	10¼	White Motor	11	13½	13¼	13¼	−¼
11⅝	4⅝	White Rock	2	10	9⅝	10	+⅝
6⅜	4½	White Sew Mach	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
57½	38	White Sew M pf	1	53	53	53	Apr12
23	19¾	White pr pf (2)	1	22½	21½	21½	+⅜
3⅝	2⅞	Wilcox Oil (.10e)	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	−¼
3⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	159	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6¾	3	Willys-Over pf	39	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−¼
7¼	4⅞	Wilson & Co	137	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
70	51¾	Wilson $6 pf (3k)	4	69	68	69	+½
27⅞	22⅜	Woodward Iron	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	−¼
42¼	38⅜	Woolworth (2.40)	24	40¼	40	40	−⅜
21⅜	17¼	Worth P & M	91	21½	19½	21¼	+2¼
50½	43½	W P&M cv pr pf	3	49	46	49	+4
37½	34	W P&M pr pf	19	38½	37½	38½	+1½
91	85	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	91	91	91	+¼
25	21¾	Yale & T (.60)	1	23	23	23	+¼
19¼	16⅜	Yellow Tr & C	39	18¼	18	18⅛	−⅛
14	10⅛	Young Spr & W	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
48¼	37⅞	Young S&T (¼e)	15	43½	42⅝	42⅞	−⅛
89	86	Y S & T pf (5½)	3	88½	88½	88½	Apr12
28½	21½	Young St D(¼e)	5	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+⅞
17¾	14½	Zenith Radio(1e)	7	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+⅝
4¼	2	Zonite Products	103	4⅜	3¾	3¾	−½

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (d) accumulated dividends paid last year; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Investor Seen Again Coming Into His Own

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADVILLE, Pa.—A note of optimism as to the status of the investor in American industry was sounded in an address on "An Investment Philosophy for 1940" at Allegheny College, by Stanley N. Shaw, associate editor, Standard Statistics Company, New York.

Mr. Shaw gave as his opinion that, in spite of the political meddling with economic law and the manifold problems arising therefrom, the American investor is again coming into his own, pointing to the spectacular gains made in various of the newer industries during the depression decade, and to the substantial progress made by some of the older industries.

Many New Industries

In the first category the speaker listed air travel, air-conditioning sales, production of synthetic resins, diesel engine sales, rayon yarn consumption, electric refrigerator sales, radio set sales, and motor bus production, all of which more than doubled in the 1929-1939 decade and some of which registered gains of several hundred per cent.

The stockholder in growing fields need not worry about the temporary adversities of business depressions, Mr. Shaw continued. He must of course, be alert for turning points, for the time when growth industries mature, but as long as there is reason to believe that they can record future expansion, even if business in general is static, the investor in such lines should not concern himself too much with attempts to outguess the stock market.

Research Ever Needed

The future of the individual who employs his time or capital in these growing fields is seemingly assured, always providing, of course, that the management of the particular company in which he centers his interest keeps forever at the research task, never allowing itself to be content with the growth it is experiencing, and never forgetting that the investors in canals, toll roads, ferries, railroads, tractions, silk goods, harness, buggies, and coal mines also once considered themselves fortunate investors in fields which would expand with the country's business.

In conclusion the speaker expressed hope that the decade of retrogression in the great basic capital goods industries was giving way to a recovery which, though promising temporarily to be artificially stimulated by the war, also promises to have all the characteristics of an orthodox cycle of profits expansion. The machinery, steel, metals, and building industries will share generously, because their earnings pyramid rapidly once they get beyond the break-even point around which they have, for the most part, hovered in recent years.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Increased				
No P L	40c		June 1	May 17
Resumed				
Black Rk B & Tr	40c		May 15	Apr. 30
Monroe Aut Eq Co	30c		May 28	May 15
Extra				
Equit Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	25c		May 1	Apr. 25
Minn Honeywell	25c		June 10	May 25
Miss Valley Tr Co (St Louis)	25c		Dec. 23	Dec. 12
U S Loan Soc	10c		May 15	Apr. 30
Westchester Fire Ins Co	10c		May 1	Apr. 20
Stock				
Black Rk B & Tr	50%		......	......
Initial				
Algoma Steel pf	$1.25		May 15	May 1
Accumulated				
Ark N Gas pf	60c		Apr. 30	Apr. 26
Assoc D G 2d pf	$1.75		June 1	May 10
Peabody Coal pf	$1.50		Apr. 26	Apr. 25
United Dr&T "A"	10c		May 1	Apr. 20
Interim				
Noranda Mines	$1		June 15	May 20
Irregular				
Chain Belt	25c		Apr. 25	Apr. 10
P'k-Wilshire vtc	$1.25		June 1	May 14
Regular				
Amer News Co	25c	M	May 15	May 4
Animal Trap pf	87½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Artloom Corp pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Assoc DG 1st pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Bk of Montreal	$2	Q	June 1	Apr. 30
Blue Ribbon Corp. Ltd. 5% pf	62½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Byron Jackson	25c		May 15	Apr. 30
Ca Explor	10c	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Ca Malt	50c	Q	June 15	May 31
Catelli Fd Prod	25c		May 31	May 21
Do pf	38c	S	May 31	May 21
Chic Y Cab	25c		June 1	May 20
Dominion Coal pf	38c	Q	July 2	June 15
Equit Trust Co (Wilm. Del)	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Exten Oil Co. Ltd	1½c		May 20	Apr. 30
Gen Cigar pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 16
Greenfield T & D pf	$1.50		May 15	May 1
Gurd & Co(c) pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	May 1
Hanners Oil Co com ($1)	2c		May 15	....
Han Oil Co com ($1)	2c		July 15	....
Do com ($1)	2c		Sept. 15	....
Do com ($1)	2c		Dec. 15	....
Huston (Tom) Peanut Co	25c	Q	May 5	May 4
Do 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 20
Indiana A Tel $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Kan City Stk Yds	$1	Q	May 1	
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	
Life Savers	40c	Q	June 1	May 1
Marine Bancorporation fully participat'g	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Do initial stock	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Marquette Cem Mfg pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Mayfair Invest	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Motor Finance	25c	Q	May 31	May 18
Muskogee pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Minn-Honeywell	50c	Q	June 10	May 25
Do pf	$1	Q	June 1	May 20
Mississippi Valley Tr Co (St Louis) cap	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Do cap	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Do cap	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
N Y Fire Ins Co	20c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
New Eng W L & P As pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Pamour Porcupine Mines Ltd	6c		June 1	May 15
Petrolite Corp. Ltd (Del)	30c		May 1	Apr. 20
Pfeiffer Bwg	25c	Q	June 10	May 20
Russell-Miller M	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
St Louis Ref & Cold Storage Co	$3		Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Do 6% ptc pf	$3	S	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Security Tr Co (Rochester, N Y)	$5	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Sherbrooke Tr Co (Sherbrooke, Que.)	$1.50		May 1	Apr. 15
So Bend L W'ks	50c	Q	June 1	May 15
Swan Finch Oil	37½c	Q	June 1	May 15
United Drill & T. A	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
U S Loan Soc	30c	S	May 15	Apr. 30
Westchester Fire Ins Co.	30c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Weymouth L&P Co	75c		Apr. 30	Apr. 18
White Dental (S S)	15c	Q	May 14	Apr. 29

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	Issue	High	Low	2:00
6	3⅜s 47-43	109.11	109.11	109.11
6	3s 45-43	109.19	109.18	109.19
2	3¼s 46-44	110.10	110.9	110.9
2	2¾s 47-45	109.9	109.9	109.9
5	4¼s 52-47	120.10	120.9	120.9
1	2¾s 54-51	107.23	107.23	107.23
2	3s 55-51	110.19	110.19	110.19
5	2¾s 53-51	103 18	103.18	103.18
4	2⅞s 60-55	107.26	107.26	107.26
12	2⅞s 60-55 reg	107.25	107.25	107.25
8	2¾s 65-66	106.18	106.14	106.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
11	Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	108½	108	108
3	Alleghany cv 5s 44	82	82	82
11	Alleghany cv 5s 49	73⅜	73¼	73¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s 50	101	101	101
4	Allied Strs 4½s 51	98¾	98¾	98¾
28	Am & For P5s 2030	65	64½	65
10	Am T&T 5½s 54	107⅜	107 17-32	107⅜
3	Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	108¾	108¾
15	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109	108⅞	108⅞
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s-50	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Ann Arbor 4s 95	44	44	44
2	Arm Del 4s 57	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Arm Del 4s 55	103¾	102½	103¾
20	AT&SF 4s 95	105¼	105	105⅛
3	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	86½	86½	86½
5	AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	97	97	97
2	A C Line 1st 4s 52	69	69	69
4	A C Line clt 4s 52	66¾	66¾	66¾
3	Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	38	38	38
1	Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
8	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	73¼	73¼	73¼
3	AubAutocv4¾s39	64½	64	64½
2	Austin&NW 5s 41	88½	88½	88½
2	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	67	67	67
12	B&O 95 st A	26½	25¾	26½
2	B&O 95 st C	30	29¾	29¾
39	B&O 2000 st D	26½	25⅞	26½
19	B&O 96 st F	26½	25¾	26½
5	B&O cv 60 st	13½	13¼	13¼
6	B&O Ple & Wv 4s 51	57	57	57
14	B&O S W 50 st	44½	44⅜	44½
4	Bang & Aroo 5s 43	94	92½	92½
7	Beth Stl 3½s 52	110½	110	110½
6	Boston&Me 5s 67	46	46	46
4	Boston&Me 5s 67 st	44½	44½	44½
22	Bost&Me 4¾s 61	46	45½	46
3	Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	44½	44½	44½
3	Bost&Me 5s 55 st	45¼	45⅛	45¼
4	Bkly City RR 5s 41ct	79¼	79¼	79¼
11	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	102⅝	102½	102⅝
12	Bkly Man Tr 4½s66ct	91⅛	91	91⅛
4	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	96⅞	96¾	96¾
4	Buf R&P 57 st	39	38⅜	39
4	Bush Term 5s 55	46	45½	46
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	104	104	104
5	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	101	100⅞	101
68	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	99	99	99
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s 61	97	97	97
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
3	Can Nor 6½s 46	109	108½	108½
10	Can Pac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
13	Can Pac 4½s 46	84½	84½	84½
64	Can Pac 4s perp	63¾	64	64
4	Can of Ga cn 5h 45	6½	6½	6½
8	Certain-td 5½s 48	78⅝	78½	78½
8	C&O 3½s 69 D	99⅞	99⅛	99½
6	C&O rfg 3½s 96G	99½	99½	99½
11	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	89	88	89
6	CB&Q 4½s 77	81¾	81	81⅜
14	CB&Q gen 4s 58	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛
1	Chi & E Ill 5s 51	16	16	16
49	Chic Gt West 4s 49	29⅞	29¼	29⅜
4	Chi I&L 5s 66	8¾	8⅜	8¾
7	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	6⅝	6½	6½
5	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
5	CM&SP gen 4s 39	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Chi &NW 3¾s 87	16½	16½	16½
6	CRI&P 4s 88	16	16	16
7	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7	6¾	6¾
29	CRI&P rfg 4s 34ct	6	5⅞	5⅞
5	CSL&NO 5s 51	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	CT Hte &SE rfg 5s 60	61	61	61
4	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
4	CH Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	94	94	94
5	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
183	City of NY 3s B 80	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
43	City of NY 3s I 80WI	95⅜	95¼	95¼
5	Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛
10	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86⅛	85⅜	85⅜
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68	68	68
4	Col&So 4½s 80	28	28	28
4	Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	104¾	105
9	Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	104¾	104¾
3	Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	108½	108¼	108½
36	Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	130⅝	130¼	130⅝
1	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	109½	109½	109½
7	Con Edis 3¼s 46	106	106	106
5	Con Edis 3½s 58	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105¾	106
5	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
1	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
3	Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¼	108	108¼
3	Crown Cork 4½s '48	104	103¾	104
1	Crown Cork 4s '50	106½	106½	106½
2	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29	28⅞	29
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	44	44
2	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56	56	56
3	D & RG 4s '36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92	92	92
19	Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞
41	Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15⅞	16
27	Erie gen lien 4s '96	27	26¾	26⅞
3	Erie Gene 6s '57	68	67⅛	68
10	Fla E Sst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	104	104
3	Gn Mot Accept 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68	67¾	67¾
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87	86⅛	87
5	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87	86	87
64	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102⅞	101⅞	102⅞
1	Greenbrier Ry 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
21	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77¾	76	77¾
2	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101½	101½	101½
2	HarlemRivP& 4s '54	68½	68½	68½
1	HudsonCoal 5s '62A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
13	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48½	43	48
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9	IllCen 3¾s '66	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
8	IllCen 5s '55	53	52¾	52¾
8	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46¼	46	46
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43	43	43
2	IndusRayon 4½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
13	Interb R Tr 7s '32	74⅜	74½	74⅜
10	InterbRTrrfg 5s '66ct	78¼	78	78¼
1	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1	Interlake Iron cv4s '47	86	86	86
10	IntGtNor aj 6s '52	1½	1½	1½
1	IntGtNor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68⅜	68	68⅜
29	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75¼	74⅞	75
8	IntPaper6s '55	102	102	102
7	IntPaper5s '47	103½	103¼	103½
31	Int T&T 4½s '52	36	35⅜	36
15	Int T&T 5s '55	39	38½	38⅝
4	KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	35	34¾	34¾
6	KCSouth 5s '60	66	65½	66
2	KansG&E 4½s '80	102	102	102
1	Keith (BF) 6s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	LacGas 5½s '60D	47	47	47
7	Lautaro Nit nnc '75	38	38	38
3	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54¾	54½	54½
2	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1	Leh Val NY4½s'40	40	40	40
1	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5	Leh Val 4½s asd reg	14	14	14
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	14	13½	13½
1	Libby McN&L 4s'55	104	104	104
6	Liggett & M 5s '51	130	130	130
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	Loews 3½s '46	104	104	104
8	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92⅜	92	92
2	Louisiana & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¾	92	92¾
3	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
7	Manati Sug 4s '57	45¾	45⅛	45¾
52	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83¼	83	83
10	Manhat Ry 2d 4s2013	52½	52½	52½
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	76	76	76
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	McKess & Rob 5½s'50	96	95¾	95¾
7	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	104	104	104
2	Midland RRNJ 5s'40	27½	27½	27½
2	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15	15	15
3	Mo-Ill 5s'59	73	71½	73
8	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	5¼	5	5
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	19⅝	19½	19⅝
1	Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	19	19	19
1	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19½	19½	19½
2	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	19½	19¼	19¼
3	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5	MoB&O Montg 5s'47	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
6	MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60	110⅜	110¼	110¼
7	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Montreal Tr 5s'41	75½	75½	75½
4	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	33⅛	33	33⅛
2	Nassau El 4s'51	100	100	100
14	Nassau El 4s'51 ct	54½	54½	54½
12	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	106½	106	106
14	Natl Steel 3s'65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	Natl Supply 3¾s'54	104	104	104
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	N O Gt Nor 5s'83	75	75	75
17	Nor Pac 6s-2047	56	55	56
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	49	49	49
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45	45	45
3	Nor Pac 4s 97	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37½	37½	37½
7	NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58½	58¾
16	NYC 4½s 2013A	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜
1	NYC cn 4s '98	59½	59½	59½
2	NYC cv 3¼s '52	57¾	57¾	57¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	77¾	77¾	77¾
2	NYC La Shore 3½s '98	58¾	59¾	59¾
16	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65½	65¼	65½
11	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55⅞	55½	55¾
3	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
11	NY Dock Co 4s '51	55¾	55½	55⅝
1	NY Edis 3¼s '66	109⅝	109½	109½
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21⅝	21¾
3	NYNH&H 4s '55	19	19	19
3	NYNH&H 4s '56	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	Niag Falls 3½s '66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
18	Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
2	Nor Am Co 4s '59	108⅛	108	108
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8	Ohio Ed 3¼s 72	109¼	109	109¼
3	Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	58¼	58¼	58¼
6	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
1	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113	113	113
1	Pac T&T 3¼s66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Panhandle EPL 4s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
33	Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	90¼	89½	90¼
1	Pat & Pass 5s 49	125	125	125
10	Pen Co 4s 52 E	106½	106	106½
2	Pen-Dix 6s 41 A	98	98	98
55	Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	100½	100½	100½
2	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Pen P&L 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
11	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102	102	102
7	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	88¾	88¾
1	Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	90	90
6	Pen RR 3¼s 52	85¾	85½	85¾
1	Pere Marq 5s 56	67	67	67
5	Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
34	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	110¼	110	110
3	Phila Co 5s 67	106	105⅞	105⅞
4	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅛	111	111
1	Pmh Read C&I cv 6s 49	3½	3½	3½
14	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13	13	13
1	PCC&SL 5s '70A	106	106	106
2	PCC & St L 4½s '77	99½	99½	99½
1	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
19	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74½	74	74½
4	Por Ri A Tab 6s '42st	82½	81½	81½
30	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23½	23¼	23½
1	PubSvcE&G8s2037	222¼	222¼	222¼
3	Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104	104¼
11	Readg 4½s '97 A	66½	66	66¼
1	Readg 4½s '97B	66	66	66
5	RemRand4¼s'56xw	100½	100½	100½
2	Repub Steel 4½s '61	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
7	Repub Steel 4½s '56	97¾	97½	97½
1	RevereCop&B4¼s'56	301⅞	301⅞	301⅞
2	RioGrWest1st4s'39	30½	30½	30½
3	Rir Gr W clt 4s '49	11	11	11
5	Roch G&E 3¼s '69	110	110	110
1	RIArk&La4½s'34	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	93	93	93
4	St L S F 5s '50 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
3	StLSF4½s'78ct st	12⅛	12	12⅛
10	St L S F 4s '50 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
25	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	37	37	37
10	Schulco 6½s 46B	10	10	10
15	Seab A L 6s 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	5	5	5
2	Sea A L 4s 50 st	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
16	Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	2	2	2
11	Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
31	So Bell T &T 3s 79	105	105	105
1	So Cal Gas 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	Sou Pac 4½s 68	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
10	Sou Pac 4½s 81	44	43⅝	44
8	So Pac 4½s 69	44	43⅞	44
7	So Pac rfg 4s 55	59¼	59¼	59¼
7	So Pac clt 4s 49	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
2	So Pac 3¾s 46	49½	49½	49½
2	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	47⅞	47½	47⅞
9	South Ry 6½s 56	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	South Ry cn 5s 94	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
36	South Ry gen 4s 56	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞
11	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2	Studebaker cv 6s 45	108	108	108
57	Swift & Co 3¾s 50	106	105¾	105¾
1	Tex Corp 3½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Tex Corp 3s 59	106	106	106
5	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	70	70	70
2	Tex & Pac 5s 79C	69	69¼	69¼
1	TexP-MP Ter5½s64	91	91	91
6	Third Ave 5s 37	100	100	100
25	Third Ave aj 5s 60	22⅜	22	22⅜
5	TideWatAssoO3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1	T St L & W 4s 50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5	Un El Mo 3s 62	107⅜	107¼	107¼
11	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103¼	103	103
2	Un Pac 3½s '71	98	98	98
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
5	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	73	72½	72½
26	Unit Drug 5s '53	88½	87½	88½
12	US Steel 3¼s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
1	Utah P&L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
1	VerCPac4½s asd '34	¼	¼	¼
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
5	Wabash 5s '80 D	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Wabash 4½s '78C	7	7	7
2	Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	48	48	48
2	Walwrth 4s '55	67	67	67
38	Warner Bros 6s '48	90	90	90
1	West Pen P 3½s '66	111	111	111
2	West Shore 4s '2361	47⅜	46½	46½
1	Westch Lt 3½s'67	109½	109½	109½
2	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	17	17	17
2	Western Un 5s '51	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
4	Western Un 5s '60	68⅜	68	68
6	Western Un 4½s '50	66¼	66¼	66¼
13	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¾	100½	100¾
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8½	8½	8½
1	Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	Youngst S&T 4s '61	106¼	106	106¼
28	Young S&T cv 4s'48	105¾	105	105¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	55½	55½	55½
7	Antwerp 5s258	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
6	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	84¼	84	84
19	Argentine 4½s 48	95⅞	95⅝	95¾
17	Australia 5s 55	71⅛	70	70
32	Australia 5s 57	70¼	70	70
10	Australia 4½s 56	66	65	66
12	Belgium 7s 55	98	96½	98
15	Belgium 6½s 49	88¾	88	88¾
22	Belgium 6s 55	89	87⅞	89
8	Brazil 8s 41	18¾	18½	18½
14	Brazil 6½s 26-57	14¾	14½	14¾
14	Brazil 6½s 27-57	14¾	14½	14½
1	Breda, Ernes 7s 54	89	89	89
2	Brisbane 5s 57	62	60	60
2	Brisbane 6s 50	73½	73½	73½
2	Bulgaria 7½s 68	12½	12½	12½
5	Canada 5s 52	101⅜	101	101⅜
9	Canada 4s 60	94¼	94⅛	94¼
2	Canada 3¼s 61	85⅛	85¼	85¼
1	Canada 3s 67	82	82	82
1	Canada 2½s 45	92	92	92
8	Chile 6s 60 asd	14	14	14
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	14	14	14
1	Colomb 6s '61 Jan	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
11	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	29	29	29
1	Copenhag 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
2	Cuba 4½s '49	99½	99½	99½
14	Denmark 6s '42	22⅛	21½	22⅛
6	Denmark 5½s '55	21½	21½	21½
8	Denmark 4½s '62	20	29¼	20
5	Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	73	73	73
3	El Salvador 8s '48 ct	15½	15½	15½
2	GerGov 5½s '65	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
4	Ger Govt 7s '49	13	12¼	13
1	GtConElPJap6½s '50	80	80	80
8	Haiti 6s '52	82	82	82
4	ItalCrCons 7s '47B	55	54⅛	54⅛
5	Ital Pub Util 7s '52	44½	43½	43½
28	Italy 7s 1951	54	53	53¾
1	Japan 5½s '65	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
2	Lombard El 7s '52	65¼	65	65¼
2	Mex 10 4s asd '45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12	Milan City 6½s '52	41	39⅜	39⅜
9	NSouWales5s '57	68⅛	68	68
11	Norway 6s '44	40½	39	39⅞
1	Norway 6s '43	41	41	41
16	Norway 4½s '56	31½	30½	30½
31	Norway 4½s '65	30	29	29
2	Norway 4s '63	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
2	OrientDev 5½s '58	53	53	53
3	Panama 5½s '53	105½	105½	105½
7	Peru 1st 6s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
1	Poland 8s '50	7½	7½	7½
23	Queensld 7s '41	99⅛	99	99
8	Queensld 6s '47	77	73	73
6	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9½	9½	9½
7	Rome 6½s '52	44⅜	44	44½
4	Santa Fe Prov 4s'64	76¾	76½	76¾
1	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Serbs Sts Sl 7s '62	11	11	11
1	Tokyo City 5½s'61	55½	55½	55½
2	Tokyo City 5s '52	40	40	40
14	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	56¾	56	56¾
2	Ujigawa El P 7s '45	84	84	84
6	Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	53¾	53¾	53¾
5	Urug 4s4¼s4½s'78 Feb	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	Yokohama 6s '61	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,376,000; previous day, 3,078,700; week ago, 5,452,700; year ago, 4,492,900; two years ago 4,831,050; Jan. 1 to date, 529,587,050; year ago, 567,608,925; two years ago, 581,305,680.

Heard in Wall Street

Apparently, unless Congress holds tight the purse-string, the tiny but ambitious Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Commerce is soon to be, under Colonel Flemings' generalship, another of destiny's tots. While 20,000 complaints have piled up ahead of its meager body of inspectors, Colonel Fleming is talking about a routine inspection of all American payrolls affected by the Wage and Hour law, is engaged in a far-flung extension of the frontiers of the Division's authority, and is successfully fending off passage of any of the 42 bills to amend the Act, by undertaking to solve all knotty problems either in the courts or by administrative ruling.

With the courts as they are, and with the Division in the mood it is, the decisions will probably give it all the power the law will stand, and Congress will not likely meddle in an election year. The Division has brought a suit to prove that certain window-washers in Philadelphia and certain elevator operators in New York are sufficiently in interstate commerce to be under the "protective custody," so to speak, of the Division. It has brought semi-friendly suit against Swift & Company to narrow the exemptions Swift claims for its employees as processors of farm commodities. The Division is resisting efforts to give up its protective custody of salaried employees, a custody it keeps by its discretion in interpreting what the law meant in exempting executive and professional employees. So the simple original idea of eliminating sweat-shop wages seems to bear about the same relation to the ultimate scope of the law as the original Seven Hills of Rome did to the ultimate bounds of the Roman empire. Apparently the nineteenth century growth of factory inspection in England is to be telescoped here into two or three years.

H. F.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.10⅞	1.13	1.10¾	1.11⅝	1.11⅜
July	1.09¾	1.11¼	1.09¼	1.09⅜	1.09⅞
September	1.09¾	1.11	1.09¼	1.09⅜	1.10
Corn					
May	64¾	65¾	64⅝	65	64¾
July	65½	66⅝	65⅜	65¾	66¾
Oats					
May	42¾	43⅛	42½	42⅝	42⅞
July	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38½
September	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	35⅝
Soy Beans					
May	1.10	1.11¾	1.10	1.10⅝	1.80⅞
July	1.08½	1.10¼	1.08½	1.09	1.08¼
October	96	96½	95	95¼	96¼
Rye					
May	71½	73½	71⅜	72¼	71½
July	73½	75⅜	73¼	73¾	73¼
September	74½	76⅜	74¼	75	74¼
Lard					
May	6.50	6.55	6.45	6.45	6.42
September	6.95	6.97	6.87	6.87	6.85
October	7.02	7.07	6.97	6.97	6.95
July	6.75	6.80	6.67	6.67	6.65

Cotton

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.74	10.80	10.73	10.80	10.75
July	10.40	10.53	10.45	10.52	10.48
Oct. (new)	10.14	10.21	10.14	10.21	10.14
Dec. (new)	10.03	10.11	10.03	10.11	10.00

Spots 10.96.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.00	8.03	7.98	7.99	7.99
July	8.04	8.07	8.03	8.04	8.03
Oct.	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.90	7.86
Jan.	7.78	7.80	7.78	7.80	7.77

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY May No. 3	1.98	1.99	1.97	1.97	1.99
Wld May No. 4	....	....	....	1.48b	1.49
Wld July No. 4	1.48	1.49	1.47½	1.48½	1.48½

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	10.16	10.16	10.15	10.15	10.18

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.88	5.96	5.88	5.88	5.90
Sept.	6.03	6.06	6.00	6.00	6.03

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	97.5	97.5	97.2	97.2	97.5
July	96.4	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.5
Oct	96.0	86.1	95.7	95.7	96.0

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.41	19.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	18.95	18.95	18.60	18.68	19.08

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.30	1
June	14.00	14.03	13.78	13.78	13.99
Sept.	14.23	14.28	14.01	14.01	14.25
Dec.	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.30	14.48b

b—bid

Quotations for cotton; hides and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 22

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.53¾	$3.52½	$8.2397
Cables	3.53¾	3.52½	8.2397
France—franc	.0200½	.0199½	§
Belgium—belga	.1681	.1677	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2242	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2375	.2370	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0069	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0196x	.0190x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0345x	.0350x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3036	.3036	.6180
Java—florin	.5369	.5369	.6806
Hon Kong—dol	.2200	.2187	•
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	•
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4200	.4150	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8487	.8450	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

• Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 19 compared with April 20, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $18,330,529.70 ($11,693,993.27); expenditures $27,254,126.96 ($25,351,786.90); net balance $2,280,260,691.85 ($3,137,529,431.67); working balance included $1,559,146,163.93 ($2,475,663,449.49); customs receipts for month $17,664,647.30 ($17,214,556.43); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,635,999,189.81 ($4,567,586,304.29); expenditures $7,706,991,857.76 ($7,344,887,138.87); excess of expenditures $3,070,992,667.95 ($2,777,300,834.58); gross debt $42,605,781,094.41 ($40,035,261,889.40); increase over previous day $1,571,174.03; gold assets $18,666,040,476.57 ($15,642,347,220.49).

Boston Stocks

April 22

Div.	Stock	High	Low	Last	Close Prev.
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	97	97	97	97¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83
8.00	Bos Edison	140½	139½	139½	140
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	47½	48	47½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8	8	8	7⅝
	Bos & Me st A pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
	Copper Range	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
	E Gas & F pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21
1.12½	E Gas&F pr pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51⅜
	East M SR 1 pf	61	61	61	62
..	Eastern SS	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
..	Isle Royale	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Maine Cent pf	22	22	22	22½
..	Mass Util Assoc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	Mergenthaler	16½	16	16½	15⅞
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	137	136¼	137	136
	North Butte	62c	58c	62c	58c
6.00	Nor RR (N H)	76c	76c	76c	77
.40	Shawmut Asso	11⅛	11	11	11
.80a	Torrington	32¼	32	32	32½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73	72⅜	72⅞	72¼
..	Utah M & T	60c	60c	60c	56c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Associates Investment Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Associates Investment Company, Middle West loan dealers, showed a net profit in the March quarter of $805,544, equal to $1.75 a share of common, against $534,077, or $1.10 a share, in the comparable 1939 period. Not included in the total was the equity in undistributed earnings of non-consolidated subsidiaries, which amounted to $283,029, against $87,254 last year. Stockholders of the company and of the Morris Finance Company will meet May 1 to consider an agreement for a merger.

New York Curb

11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup Mfg A 1½	22¼	22	22¼
4800	Aero Sup B (.20g)	6¾	6¼	6⅜
200	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Allied Prod A (1¾)	21	21	21
650	Alum Co Am (1e)	190	188¼	188⅛
50	Alum Co Am pf	115	115	115
300	Alum Ltd (1½e)	102	101½	101½
200	Alum Ltd pf	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
30	Am Book	45½	45	45
500	Am Box Board	7¾	7¼	7⅜
100	Am Cap pf (¼k)	18¼	18¼	18⅛
50	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	80	80	80
100	Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	AmCP&LAww (2¾h)	32½	32½	32½
100	Am Cit P&LB	1¼	1¼	1¼
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	39½	39⅛	39⅜
1500	Am Exp Lines (¼e)	19	18½	18½
200	Am Fork&Hoe (.45e)	14	14	14
100	Am Laun Mch (.80)	17½	17½	17½
200	Am LightG&T (1.20)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Am Republics	8⅝	8½	8⅝
500	Am Superpow	⅛	⅜	⅛
200	Am Superpow pf	13	12¾	13
300	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
300	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2½	2½
300	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1000	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Asso G&El A	¼	¼	¼
800	Atl Cst Fish	4	3⅞	3⅞
1000	Atlas Corp war	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	Auto V Mach (½)	6⅛	6	6
25	Avery & S pf xw	17	17	17
1500	Aviation & Tran	4¾	4½	4½
3600	Babcock & Wil (.20e)	30⅜	29¼	29¼
1500	Baldwin Loco war	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
2800	Bath Iron Wks	16⅜	16	16
1100	Beech Airc	6¾	6½	6½
2400	Bell Airc	29¼	28⅝	28⅝
50	Bell Tel Can (8)	118	118	118
600	Bellanca Airc	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
200	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	½	⅛
600	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Blauners	4	4	4
1900	Bliss (E W)	19⅜	19	19⅜
50	Borne Scrym	44	44	44
200	Braz Tr L & P	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Breeze Corp (½g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
4000	Brewst Aero	15¾	15¼	15⅝
300	Bridgpt Mach	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Br-Am Tb br (.416e)	18	18	18
250	Brown Co pf	35	34½	34½
100	Brown Rubber	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Buckeye P L	38½	38½	38½
1100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20½	20¼	20¼
100	Bunk Hill & S (¼e)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Burma Ltd (.056e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
100	Callite Tung	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
700	Can Col Airw	11⅛	11	11
100	Carnation (1a)	40	40	40
400	Carnegie Met	¼	¼	¼
300	Varrier Corp	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Catalin Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Celanese Pts pf (7a)	122¾	122¾	122¾
10	Celluloid 1pf (2k)	87	87	87
70	CenNYPow pf (5)	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
100	Cen P&L pf (7)	112¼	112	112¼
600	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	79½	79½	79½
400	Cities Service	5	4¾	4¾
100	Cit Svc pf	60	60	60
100	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cleve El Illub (2a)	42	42	42
500	Cleve Tract	6¾	6½	6⅝
1200	Colon Develop	1¾	1½	1¾
200	Colo Fuel & I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	Colts P F Arm (2)	80	80	80
500	Colum O&G	2⅛	2	2
2700	Comwlth & So war	3-32	⅛	⅛
100	Comwlth Dis (.08e)	1½	1½	1½
475	Com Pw&Lt 1pf	49½	47½	49
300	Comm P Svc (1.30a)	37½	37	37
300	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	15¾	15½	15¾
100	Cons Biscuit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Cons G&E Bal 3.60)	82¾	82¼	82¼
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7½	7½	7½
100	Copper Range	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Corroon & Rey	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	Cor&Rey pf (3k)	69	69	69
1500	Creol Pet (1½a)	22⅛	21½	22⅛
300	Crocker-Wh El M	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
300	Crown Drug (.05e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Darby Pet	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Davenp Hos (¼e)	18	18	18
100	Decca Records (.60)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Dejay Strs (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Det Mich Stove	1½	1½	1½
20	De Vilbiss (½e)	28	28	28
200	Divco Twin Trk	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Domin Stl & Coal	10¼	10¼	10¼
20	Draper Corp (3a)	69¾	69¾	69¾
300	Driver-Har (.60e)	30¼	30	30
1000	Dubilier Cond (.13g)	2	1⅞	2
25	Duke Power (¾e)	75	75	75
1000	Duro-Test	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛
800	Eagle Pich Ld	10½	10⅜	10½
100	East Gas & F	2¾	2¾	2¾
250	East G&F 6 pf	21½	21	21½
75	East G&F pr pf	52½	52	52½
425	East Sta pf A	24	23⅝	24
350	East Sta pf B	24⅜	23¾	14
1600	El Bond & Sh	6⅞	6½	6⅝
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	69	68¾	69
300	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	61	61	61
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	65	65	65
100	Empire Pow (½k)	25	25	25
100	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Eureka Pipe L (2a)	28	28	28
200	Fairchild Av	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1700	Fairchild En & Air	5¾	5½	5½
150	Fanny Farm (1½)	27	26½	26½
100	Fansteel Met	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Fla P&L $7 pf	106½	106½	106½
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Fruehauf Tra (¼e)	27⅜	26¾	27⅜
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
100	Gen El Ltd (.67g)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	Gen Invest war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	GenOutAdv pf (6)	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
200	Gen Share	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Gilbert pf (3½)	48	48	48
100	Gilchrist	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7200	Glen Ald Coal (⅛e)	8⅜	7¾	8¼
100	GodchauxSugA (2)	32	32	32
100	Gorh Mfg (1½e)	27	27	27
125	Gt Atl & Pnv (3½e)	109	109	109
100	GtNorPap (½e)	48¼	48	48¼
300	Greenf T & D	10⅝	10½	10½
3800	GrumAircE	24⅜	23⅞	24¼
200	GulfOil (1)	37¾	37⅝	37⅝
30	GulfStUt 6 pf (6)	112¼	112	112
100	Hall Lamp (.60e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
250	Hamermill Pap (¼e)	36	35½	35½
900	Hartford Ray vtc	1	1	1
800	Hecla Min (.10e)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
150	Helena Rub A (1)	11⅝	11½	11½
100	Hewitt Rub (¼e)	12	12	12
25	Teyden Chem (2a)	87	87	87
50	Hormel & Co (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼
300	Humble Oil (⅜e)	60¼	59⅞	60
3100	Hum-Ross F (.15e)	7⅝	7	7⅝
600	Huyler's Del	¼	¼	¼
200	Hygrade Fd	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1900	Ill Iowa Pow	4¾	4¼	4¾
3200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7⅜	7	7⅛
3200	Ill Iowa Pow pf	32¾	30¾	31½
600	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	10⅛	10	10
100	Indpls P&L pf (6½)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
225	Indus Finan pf	12	11⅜	12
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
200	Int Cig Mach (2)	22	21¾	22
700	Int Indust (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
166	Int Pap&Pow war	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
900	Int Petrol (1½a)	15⅜	15¼	15¼
300	Int Prod	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Int S Raz B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Int Util A	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Int Util pf	15	15	15
100	Int itamin (.30)	3	3⅜	3⅜
300	Int Home Eq (½)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
50	Inters Pw Del pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	16⅜	16	16⅜
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Jer CP&L p pf (6)	99½	99½	99½
100	Jones & Lau Stl	30	30	30
100	Kingston Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Lake Shore M (1½e)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Lakey Fdy & M	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Lane-Wells (1)	11	11	11
700	Lehigh C&N	2½	2⅛	2½
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
900	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
75	Long Is L pf	41	40¾	40¾
200	Louis L&E (.10e)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
500	Majestic Rad & T	¼	¼	¼
300	Manati Sug war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
200	Marion St Shov	4	2¾	3¾
100	Master Elec (.60e)	36	36	36
150	Mercant Strs (1e)	18¼	18	18¼
4300	Mesabi Iron	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mid St P Avtc (.63e)	4	4	4
100	Mid West Corp	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Midwest Oil (.60)	8	8	8
50	MinnMin&M (.60e)	67½	67½	67½
200	Mock J Voeh (¼e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1900	Molybdenum (¼e)	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
100	Monarch M T (½e)	39	39	39
100	Monogram Pict	1½	1½	1½
100	MonroeLoanA (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Montg Ward A (7)	168¼	168½	168¼
2300	Mt City Cop	4¼	4	4¼
300	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅛	6	6⅛
200	Mount Sta Pow (1e)	19½	18½	19½
75	Muskogee	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
150	Muskeg P Ring (.35e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
300	Nat Auto Fib (.40e)	10½	10¼	10⅜
500	Nat Bellas Hess	½	⅜	⅜
10	Nat Brew (2)	27¾	27¾	27¾
600	Nat City Lines (¼e)	27¾	27¾	27¾
600	Nat City Lines (¼e)	17⅝	17½	17½
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	46¾	46¾	46¾
2200	Nat Cont (.20e	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
1100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12¼	12	12¼
100	Nat Rub Mch	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Nat Trans (.85g)	11½	11½	11½
25	NEPA 6% pf (3k)	68½	68½	68½
10	New E T&T (1¾e)	136⅛	136½	136½
200	N J Zinc (½e	64	64½	64½
50	NY&Hon Ros (¾e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
20	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	116	116	116
10	NY Shipbd fd sh	23¾	23	23
1700	Niag Hud Pow	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	Niag Hud B war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Niles-Bem-P (½e)	67½	67½	67½
100	Nipissing Mns	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Nor Am L & P pf	94¼	94	94¼
20	Nor Ind PS 6% pf	105	105¾	105¾
100	Nor Pipe L .30g)	9½	9½	9½
900	Nor Sta Pw A	14⅛	14	14
250	Ohio Oil pf (6)	106	106	106
1000	Okla-Nat Gas (¼e)	19½	19	19
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	50	50	50
4900	Oldetyme Dist	4	3¾	3⅞
200	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	34⅜	34¼	34¼
300	Pac G&E5½spf (1⅜)	30⅜	30½	30⅝
50	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
200	Pennroad	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1400	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
500	Pa-Cent Airl	21	20½	20½
25	Po P&L $7 pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼
100	Pharis T&R (.15e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Phila El Co pf (5)	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
500	Phillips Pkg	6½	6¼	6½
1300	Phoenix Sec	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
150	Phoen Sec pf	43¼	43⅛	43⅜

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	12 Util
Net change	+.32	+.02	-.03
Today's close*	147.99	30.62	24.66
Previous close	147.67	30.60	24.63
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Pierce Govern (¼e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
800	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pitts&LakeE (3½g)	55½	55½	55½
1400	Pitts Forg (¼e)	12¾	12	12¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1e)	102	102	102
300	Plough Inc (.30e)	10	9¾	9¾
500	Polaris Mng	½	¾	¾
200	Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Premier Gld (.12)	½	½	½
200	Pressed Met (¼e)	8	8	8
300	Prud Inves	8½	8¼	8½
100	Prud Invest pf (6)	102	102	102
150	P S Ind $7 pr pf	97¾	97	97¾
25	P S Ind $6 pf	50½	50½	50½
75	Pug SP&L $5pf (1¼k)	84	83½	84
550	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	28¼	27½	27¾
20	Pug Sd P&T (½e)	24⅛	23½	24⅛
50	Quaker Oats (5)	118	118	118
25	Rwy & Lt Sec (.30g)	9	9	9
50	Raym Conc	11	11	11
3900	Republic Avia	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
100	Richmond Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
150	Roch G&E pf D (6)	104½	103⅞	104½
100	Russeks F Ave	3½	3½	3½
2700	St Regis Pap	4¼	4	4⅛
100	St Regis Pap pf	78	77¼	77¼
1100	Salt Dome Oil	8¼	7¾	8
300	Scovill Mfg (¼e)	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
600	Scranton Lace (¼e)	30⅞	30¼	30⅜
500	Seullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1200	Segal Lock&&	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	⅝	½	½
400	Sentry S Con	¾	¾	¾
200	Shat-Denn (.10e)	6	5⅞	5⅞
100	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	112	112	112
4800	Simmons ar&Pt	4⅜	4½	4½
600	Simplicity Pat	1	1⅛	1⅛
10	Singer Mfg (6)	139	139	139
100	Sioux C G&E pf (7)	103½	103	103
100	Solar Mfg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Sonotone (.05e)	2	2	2
100	Soss Mfg (.06¼e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	So Coast	2	2	2
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	40	40	40
300	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
100	Sou Pipe L (¼e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Southl Royal (.05e)	6½	6½	6½
300	Spalding	2⅝	2½	2½
10	Spalding 1 pf	15½	15½	15½
1300	StandCap&S (1.60)	13¾	13	13⅛
100	Stand Dredg (.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	St Oil Ky (1)	20⅜	20¼	20¼
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	36½	36½	36½
100	St Pow & Lt	½	½	½
400	Stand Prod (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	Sterl Al Prod	8½	8½	8½
600	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Superior Oil Cal	35	35	35
100	Swan-Finchh O (.20e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	39½	41½
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16¾	18¼
Bank of New York (14)	420	430
Bankers Trust (2)	58½	60½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84	89
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	101½	104½
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49¼	51¼
Commercial (8)	196	204
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13¾	15¼
Corn Exchange Bank & Trst (3)	53¾	54¾
Empire Trust (.60)	11½	12½
First National (Boston) (2)	46⅞	48⅞
First National (100)	1910	1950
Guaranty Trust (12)	295	300
Irving Trust (.60)	12	13
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38¾	40¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	28	29½
New York Trust (5)	112	115
Public (1½)	31	33
Title Guaranty & Trust	2¾	3¾
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Cas (4a)	121	125
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	50½	52½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30½	32½
Am Equit (1)	20	21½
Am Ins Nwk (½a)	13¼	14¾
Am Reins (1.60a)	45½	47½
Am Reserve (1½)	19	20½
Am Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	35	37
Balt Amer (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	615	625
Carolina (1.30)	29½	31½
City of N Y (1.20)	22¾	24¼
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	28¾	30¼
Contin Cas (1.20)	35¼	37¼
Fid & Dep	125½	128
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¼
Frank Fire (1a)	29	30½
Gen Reinsur (1a)	40¼	42¼
Georg Home (1a)	26¾	28¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	44½
Globe & Rep (½)	10½	12
Globe & Rut	15¼	17¼
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	26¼	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	24¼	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	84	87
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knick'bk'er (½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2	2¾
Maryland Cas	1¾	2¾
Mass Bond (3½)	67¼	69¼
Natl Fire (2)	56¾	58¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Amst Cas (¾)	16¾	18¼
N. H'pshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
N Y Fire (.80)	16	17½
Nor East Ins	3¼	4¼
Nor River (1)	24¾	26¼
Phoenix (2a)	73½	83½
Prov Wash (1a)	36	38
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	26	27½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25	26½
Rh Isl Ins	3½	5
St Paul Fire (8)	246	253
Springfield (4½a)	118½	122½
Sun Life (15)	290	340
Travelers (16)	457	467
U S Fid & G (1)	22¼	23½
U S Fire (2)	50	52
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	33¾

a—also extra or extras; e—paid last year; g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fund 2nd Inc	11.97	12.73
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.43	3.75
Amerex Hold	15.25	16.75
Am Business Shares	3.16	3.48
Am Gen Equip Inc	.32	.37
American Insurance Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.70	16.88
British Type Inv	.10	.25
Broad St Inv	24.25	26.22
Bullock Fund	13.625	15.00
Can Inv Fund	3.25	3.90
Century Shrs Tr	25.30	27.21
Chain St Inv	18.24	19.51
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Fund A-1	17.93	19.26
Eaton & Howard Fund F	11.58	12.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.25	24.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.78	20.23
Fund Investors Inc	17.54	19.07
Gen Capital	30.52	32.82
Gen Investor Tr	4.97	5.41
Incorp Investors Trust	15.72	16.90
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fund	35.20	35.20
Maryland Fund	4.10	5.39
Mass Invest Trust	20.61	22.16
Mutual Invest	10.76	11.76
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.37	13.33
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.00	19.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.75	14.71
Quarterly Income Shrs	7.35	8.60
Railway & Light Sec	8.50	
Railway & Light Sec pf	99.00	
Repub Invest Fund	4.40	4.93
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.37	16.20
Stand Util Inc	.42	.46
State Street Invest	70.25	73.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	1.01	..
Wellington Fund	14.26	15.67
World Investment Tr	3.72	4.13
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.86	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.95	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.57	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.84	..
Diversified Tr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.11	5.88
Nation Wide Sec	3.83	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.90	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.62	..
Repres Tr Shrs	10.32	10.82
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.25	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.375	2.25
First Boston Corp	16.125	17.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.92	29.42	S-1	25.47	27.90
B-2	20.95	23.00	S-2	13.79	15.17
B-3	14.06	15.45	S-3	9.93	10.99
B-4	6.56	7.23	S-4	4.12	4.64
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.96	16.41	K-2	10.20	11.25

11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Taggart	5½	5½	5½
2100	Taylor (K) Dist	¾	⅝	¾
100	Technicolor	14½	14½	14½
100	Technicolor	14½	14½	14½
100	Thew Shovel	21½	21¼	21¼
200	Tilo Roof (.55a)	14½	14¼	14¼
25	Tob&AlliedStks (1e)	58⅝	58¾	58¾
200	Todd Shipyds (¾e)	75	72¾	75
200	Trans-Lux (.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Transwest Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Tubize Chat	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Tubize Chat A	34	34	34
1000	Tung-Sol Lam	3¼	2⅞	3¼
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8300	Udylite Corp (.10e)	6	5¾	6
2000	Unexcelled Mfg	3⅜	2⅝	3⅛
4200	Unit Airc Pr (.10e)	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
100	Unit Chem	15½	15½	15½
2700	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Unit Corp war	¼	¼	¼
2000	Unit Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Unit Gas pf (2¼k)	104	104	104
500	Unit Gas war	⅛	¼	¼
600	Unit Lt & Pow A	½	½	½
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	¾	¾	¾
500	Unit L & P pf	36⅜	36	36
325	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	73	72⅜	72⅝
10	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44	44	44
25	US&I Sec pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
400	U S Foil B	6⅛	6	6⅛
1800	U S Lines pf	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
100	U S Plywood (.60e)	27¾	27¾	27¾
600	U S Rub Recl	4½	4⅜	4½
200	Unit Wall Bap	2⅜	2¼	2¼
2400	Univ Corp vtc	6¼	6	6
100	Univ Cooler B	1½	1½	1½
700	Utah-Idaho Sug	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
75	Utah P&L pf (21-3k)	68½	68½	68½
50	Util P&L pf	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Util&Ind pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Valspar pf (1k)	26½	26½	26½
50	VanNormMT (.40e)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
300	Witt&BdB	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	WalkerMin	1	1	1
300	Wellington Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	WestAir Exp	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	Westmoreland Coal	11¼	11¼	11¼
600	Williams (RC)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Wool'th Ltd. (.317e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Wright Harg (.40a)	5⅝	5½	5⅝

Total stock sales today estimated 240,000 shares; year ago, 129,045 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
5	Ala Pow 4½s '67	102¼	102¼	102¼
63	Am P&L 6s 2016	104¼	103¾	104¼
3	Appal El Pow 4½s '48	105½	105½	105½
5	Appal El Pow 4s '63	108½	108½	108½
8	Ark P&L 5s '56	105⅞	105½	105⅞
8	As Elec 4½s '53	53¼	53¼	53¼
11	As G&E 5s '50	17½	17¼	17½
7	As G&E 5s '68	17½	17⅜	17⅜
1	As G&E 4½s '49	17¼	17¼	17¼
6	As T&T 6½s '55 A	70	70	70
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	107½	107½	107½
45	Baldw L 6s '50	113½	111½	112
9	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	111⅛	111	111
6	Birm El 4½s '68	98	97¾	97⅞
1	Birming Gas 5s '59	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Broad Riv P 5s '54	102½	102½	102½
3	Can Uor P 5s '53	92¼	91¼	91
8	Can Pac 6s '42	75½	75½	75½
6	Caro P&L 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Cen St El 5½s '54	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
3	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
7	Cen St El 5s '48	36	35½	35⅝
8	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	79½	79⅜	79⅜
5	Chi&Ill Mid 4½s '56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
14	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	42½	41¼	42½
3	Cities Ser 5s '58	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
33	Cities Ser 5s '50	71⅞	71½	71⅞
5	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	86¼	85⅝	86¼
14	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	86⅜	85½	86
16	Commun P&L 5s '57	96¾	96⅜	96¾
5	Con GEL Ba 3s '69	108	108	108
15	Con Gas Ut 6s '43st	88¼	88	88
44	Cont G&E 5s '58A	92¾	92½	92¾
2	Cuban Tob 5s '44	61	61	61
7	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Dal El Pow 5½s '59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14	Det Int Br 6½s '52	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Det Int Br 7s '52	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Det Int Br 6½s '52ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	East G&F 4s '56A	79¾	79¼	79¾
5	Edison El Illum3½s65	110⅜	110⅜	110¾
1	El Paso El 5s '50A	105¼	105¼	105¼
22	Elec P&L 5s 2030	83⅝	83⅛	83½
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Erie Ltg 5s '67	109	109	109
3	Fla P&L 5s '54	104½	104½	104½
12	Fla Pow 4s '66C	103	102½	102⅝
2	Gary E&G 5s '44 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	82½	80	80
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	99⅛	99	99
4	Geo Pow 5s '67	106½	106½	1806½
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	73½	73½	73½
31	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	74¼	74	74¼
15	Gobel 4½s '41A	91	89⅛	89⅛
1	Grand Trunk 4s '50	74	74	74
7	Ill P&L 5s '56C	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Ill P&L 5½s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54B	106	106	106
5	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	100	99¾	100
3	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	68¼	68¼	68¼
2	Indnapls P&L 3¾s '68	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Int P Sec 6½s '55C	35	35	35
8	Inters Pow 6s '52	47½	46¼	46½
23	Inters Pow 5s '57	68½	67½	68
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	35¼	35½	35½
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	107½	107½	107½
1	Metro Ed 4s '65 G	109	109	109
10	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	103	103	103
3	Minn P&L 4½s '78	103⅛	103	103
5	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	104	104	104
3	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109	109	109
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	112½	112½	112½
1	Neisner Bro 6s '48	109	109	109
6	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	80¼	79¾	80¼
5	New Amst Gas 5s '48	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
10	N Eng G&E 5s 50	66⅞	66⅜	66⅝
6	N Eng G&E 5s 47	68	67½	67½
19	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	100	99¾	100
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	98½	98¼	98¼
1	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	NY St E&G 4½s 80	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	NY St E&G 3¾s 64	109	109	109
3	Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Nor'west P S 5s 57	105¼	105	105
1	Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
6	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109¼	109	109¼
1	Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	108½	108½	108½
2	Pac G&E 6s 41B	108⅝	108⅝	103⅝
2	Pac L&P 5s 42	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Pac P&L 5s 55	96	96	96
10	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	104	103⅞	104
5	Pen El 5s 62 H	108	108	108
1	Pen Oh Ed 6s 50	109	109	109
1	Pen Oh Ed 5½s 59	107½	107½	107½
14	Phila El P 5½s 72	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2	Pitts Coal Co 6s 49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4	Portland G&C 5s 40	92¼	92	92¼
2	Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	109	108¾	108¾
2	Pow Cor Can 4½s '59 B	79¼	79¼	79¼
9	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	97⅜	97	97½
2	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	94	94¼	94¼
7	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜
3	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	93¼	93	93¼
2	Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
10	South Car Pow 5s '57	102	102	102
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	108½	108½	108½
5	So Ind Ry 4s '51	52⅛	51½	52⅛
1	So'west A Tel 5s '61 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	So'ves P&L 6s2022A	103	103	103
4	Spalding 5s 89	58¾	58¾	58¾
17	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	70⅝	69⅛	70⅝
32	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	70⅝	68¾	70
27	Stand G&E 6s 51	70⅛	68¾	70⅛
62	Stand G&E 6s 57	70¼	68⅝	70¼
53	Stand G&E 6s 66	70½	68⅝	70½
37	Stand P&L 6s 57	70⅛	68¼	70
4	Starrett Corp 5s 50	18⅝	18	18⅝
9	Tex El S 5s 60	105⅛	105	105
3	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	99	99¼	99¼
3	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	68¼	68¼	68¼
3	Ulen&Co 6s'50 4th st	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Unit L&P 6½s '74	87	87	87
3	Unit L&P 6s '75	84¼	84⅜	84⅜
2	Unit L&P 5½s '59	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	91½	90¾	91⅛
1	Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Utah P&L 4½s 44	100⅛	100	100
2	Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	103	102¾	103
3	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	West Newsp Un 6s 44	54½	54½	54½
1	West Pa Tract 5s 60	116	116	116
1	Wisc-P&L 4s 66A	107	107	107

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	Bond	High	Low	Close
1	Cauca Val 7s 48	11	11	11
3	Fin R M Bk 5s 61st	40	40	40
1	Ger C Mun 7s 47	13½	13½	13½
18	Isarco Hyd El 7s 52	47	44	47
4	Pana Braz 7s 58	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1	Rio2de Jan 6½s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Stinnes 4s 40 2d st	34	34	34
7	Tern Elec 6½s 63	36	34½	34½
1	Unit El Svc 7s 56	36	36	36

Total bonds sales today in dollars (estimated) 1,200,000. Year ago 1,200,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also paid or extras. (d) Accumulated dividends paid last year. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (nr) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Mergenthaler Linotype Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mergenthaler Linotype Company, makers of typesetting machines, reported for the six months ended March 31 net income of $9,281. This compared with loss of $303,313 in the similar period a year ago. The company's fiscal year ends Sept. 30.

Electrolux Shows Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Electrolux Corporation, vacuum cleaner manufacturers, for the three months ended March 31 reported net profit of $52,424 after charges, equal to 42 cents a common share, compared with $443,913 or 36 cents a common share in the like 1939 period. Plant is at Old Greenwich, Conn.

Would Assist Those Idle Due To Technology

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Emil Rieve, general president of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), proposed today that social security laws be liberalized to provide for workers displaced from industry by the adoption of new machinery and new methods.

He told the Temporary National Economic Committee that, due to the increased productivity of individual employees, the number of man-hours of work in the textile industry had decreased 20.4 per cent between 1919 and 1939 despite an increase of at least 25 per cent in the total volume of production.

"Ghost mills, towns and villages abound throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic states and are beginning to be known in the South," Mr. Rieve said. "The social and economic problems created by technological changes are national in character and must be dealt with by the Federal Government."

Workers affected by technological changes after middle age found it particularly difficult to adjust themselves, the C. I. O. leader added.

"It is therefore particularly important that provisions be made for their assistance in our old age security legislation. The experience of the Textile Workers Union of America when technological separation arises suggests that further study might well be made of this technique to supplement present unemployment compensation benefits both to aid the workers and to afford additional inducements to employers to plan their installation in such a manner as to keep the number of displaced workers down to a minimum. It would also place a proper charge on technological developments."

Mr. Rieve said the union had arrangements in some plants whereby all technological changes had to be submitted to it for review before their final application. But in no instance, he added, could the union actually prevent the introduction of mechanical and other technological changes because all of its contracts required that differences on such questions be decided finally by an outside arbiter.

Investment Trust Regulation Is Seen Unlikely This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Democrats on the Senate subcommittee considering proposed Federal regulation of investment trusts expressed the opinion that there was little chance of congressional action this year.

Senators James Hughes of Delaware, Clyde Herring of Iowa and Sheridan Downey of California said that so many objections had been raised to the measure proposed by the Securities Commission that considerable study and numerous amendments would be necessary before a bill could be reported.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York, who introduced the legislation in the Senate, has expressed a desire, however, for action at this session.

During approximately three weeks of hearings spokesmen for the SEC have urged the measure to meet abuses they said their investigation of the industry had disclosed.

On the other hand, more than a score of investment trust executives have protested that the measure would grant too much discretion to the SEC and impose burdensome restrictions on legitimate business to cure evils confined to a small portion of the business.

The SEC proposal would classify investment trusts and investment companies into various groups and require their registration and the registration of their officers and directors.

It would provide for uniform accounting procedure, require shareholder approval for various actions of company officers and directors, require independent directorships and prohibit "self-dealing" between companies and affiliated persons.

Mass. Investors Trust Increases Asset Value

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports net assets of $119,755,415 on March 31, 1940, based on market quotations for securities owned. Net asset value per share was $20.73, on 5,776,901 shares outstanding on that date, compared with $19.01 a share on the 5,615,596 shares outstanding on March 31 of last year.

New additions to the portfolio during the last three months included stock of American Airlines and United Air Lines Transport Corp. Holdings of Pan-American Airways, Chrysler Corp. and American Power & Light $5 preferred were increased. Holdings of Commercial Credit Co. and Commercial Investment Trust Corp. were eliminated from the portfolio during the quarter, and holdings of 19 other stocks were reduced.

By groups, the principal increase was in aviation stocks, which amounted to 3.1 per cent of the fund on March 31, 1940 and the principal decrease was in mining stocks, which represented 9.7 per cent of the total at the end of the first quarter. Power and light stocks continued to be the largest single group of holdings amounting to 12.7 per cent of the fund.

Commerce and Finance

Residential Construction Last Year Reported One-Third Higher

Business and Industry

Anti-Trust Suits Reach Settlement

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal prosecutors announced settlement by consent of two of the Government's major anti-trust suits, one accusing typewriter manufacturers and the other paper box makers of having fixed prices and restrained trade.

Six of the country's biggest typewriter manufacturers on one hand and the National Containers Association and 26 of its corporate members on the other were indicted several months ago in the two cases. Federal officials said consent decrees would be submitted to Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard in both cases April 23.

Typewriter companies involved are Underwood-Elliott-Fisher, of Delaware and New Jersey; the Royal Typewriter of New York; Remington-Rand, Inc., of Delaware and L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y., and New Jersey.

The firms were said to manufacture from 95 to 98 per cent of the typewriters sold in this country.

Assistant U. S. Attorney General Barkeley Henderson said that under the terms of the decree, the defendants would be prohibited from agreeing among themselves or with others on prices, trade-in allowances, and discounts in typewriter sales.

The decree also would outlaw the destruction of used typewriters manufactured by competitors to remove them from the market and the buying up of competitors' used products to maintain prices.

Mergers and changes in discount prices would be barred except by court action or other federal intervention.

Defendants in the container suit had been accused of price-fixing and production curtailment through trade associations in the $300,000,000 corrugated and fiber board container field.

Under the decree, defendants would refrain from restricting production and controlling prices and would eliminate certain practices the Government contended went beyond legitimate activities of trade associations.

Federal officials said that for the first time in the history of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act interested persons would be given opportunity in federal court to express their views on the consent provisions.

U. S. 1939 Exports 19 Per Cent Above Five-Year Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—An analysis from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce showed that the nation's 1939 exports, boosted by war, exceeded the 1934-38 average by 19 per cent in value.

In quantity, the Chamber's foreign commerce department said, foreign sales were 24 per cent higher than the five-year level, but the average export price was below the 1934-38 figure.

Exports were worth $3,177,344, rising 2.7 per cent above the 1938 total, and imports amounted to $2,276,294,000, above the 1938 value by 17 per cent and above the five-year average by 2.9.

Agricultural products accounted for only 21 per cent of total exports, declining from 27 per cent for 1938, 29 for the 1934-38 period and 35 for the 1927-31 period.

Cotton Spinning Operations Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during March at 94.4 per cent of capacity on a two-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 99.6 per cent during February this year and 86.6 per cent during March last year.

Spinning spindles in place March 31 totaled 24,959,362, of which 22,555,036 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,985,580 and 22,803,796 for February this year, and 25,827,970 and 22,472,330 for March last year.

Active spindle hours for March totaled 7,920,884,543, or an average of 317 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,266,178,276 and 331 for February this year, and 8,235,568,348 and 319 for March last year.

Rise in Dairy Exports To Concession Granters

WASHINGTON (AP)—A substantial increase in exports of dairy products to 11 countries which have granted the United States concessions in trade agreements was reported by the tariff commission.

Figures compiled by the commission showed that the value of dairy products exported to countries which granted tariff concessions increased from $16,673,000 in 1938 to $2,815,000 in 1939 while during the same period exports to countries which have not granted concessions declined from $4,411,000 to $4,321,000.

Total dairy exports to all countries in 1938 amounted to $6,084,000 and in 1939 to $7,130,000.

Mission Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Mission Corporation, oil holding company, chief interest of which lies in Tide Water Associated Oil, reported 1939 net income of $1,205,165, equal to 87 cents a share, compared with $1,427,829, or $1.04 a share, in 1938.

Heads Big Firm

S. C. Allyn

Elected President of the National Cash Register Co. Mr. Allyn was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the company. He succeeds Col. Edward A. Deeds, who continues as Chairman of the company.

Auto Industry Sees Continued High Production

DETROIT (AP)—A continuance of high level production by the motor industry is forecast as the first retail sales figures for April became available. The industry, at present rolling off more than 100,000 cars and trucks each week, is basing its production programs upon the demand indicated in the thrice monthly sales reports.

A group of General Motors divisions reporting showed a further extension of the heavy consumer demand.

Chevrolet, leading volume producer of the industry, reported retail sales of new cars and trucks during the first 10 days of this motnh numbered 32,895 units, an increase of 51.3 per cent over the same period a year ago. Its dealers sold 54,096 used units in the first 10 days this month, against 41,941 in the like period last year.

Buick reported its sales for the first 10-day period of April numbered 8,912 units, compared with 6,339 in the same period last year. Used car sales for April's first 10 days numbered 14,782, described as a "substantially increased turnover."

Oldsmobile's retail sales for the April 1-10 period this year numbered 6,363 units, compared with 4,184 for the same period last year, and total sales from Jan. 1 to April 10 were 51,122 units, compared with 37,282 in the like period of 1939.

Pontiac division reported retail delivery of 7,170 cars in the first 10 days of the present month, compared with 5,138 in the same period last year.

May Oil Demand Estimate About Same as in 1939

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U. S. Bureau of Mines estimated the May average market demand for domestic crude oil at 3,601,000 barrels daily or 111,630,000 for the month.

This was 51,000 barrels a day more than the estimated April requirements but about the same as the actual demand last May.

The Bureau estimated May crude oil exports at 5,000,000 barrels or 3,643,000 barrels less than the abnormally high exports last May.

Domestic motor fuel markets, the Bureau said, likely would demand 52,400,000 barrels or an increase of six per cent over the May, 1939, demand. It estimated exports at 2,800,000 or 1,590,000 less than May exports last year. This, it said, reflected difficulties in obtaining tankers, the risk of oversea shipments, and curtailment of consumption through rationing and diversion of purchases to other sources of world supply.

Officials said that stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline probably totalled 102,000,000 barrels as of March 31, or 15,000,000 more than a year before.

Production of these stocks to a normal point by fall, it added, will require the maintenance of a modest level of refinery operation during this spring and summer with particular attention to the accumulation of heating oil stocks for the fall demand. The Bureau estimated that finished gasoline stocks would be reduced 4,200,000 barrels during May.

Lockheed Announces New $5,700,000 Plane Orders

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced new orders totaling $5,700,000.

In the largest commercial deal of recent months, South African Airways placed a $2,100,000 order for 13 "lodestar" 14-passenger transports and two of the new four-engined "excalibur" models, delivery to begin in October.

The other order was from the Australian Government for 49 reconnaissance bombers with spare parts and engines, involving more than $3,600,000. It was the third Australian order for military craft, Lockheed already having delivered 86 bombers out of 100 listed in a $10,000,000 order.

African Airways placed a $2,000,000 order for 16 planes with the company last February.

Steel Output Up ½ Point To 61½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States are remaining fairly steady with output during the past week rising ½ a point to 61½ per cent of mill capacity compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"The upturn," says the report, "was furnished principally by the three leading districts, Pittsburgh being up 2 points to 55 per cent, Chicago rising 2½ points to 61½ and Youngstown expanding 1 point to 43. New England had a 5-point rise to 60.

Some Schedules Lower

"Lower schedules prevailed in four districts, reductions including 1 point to 56 in eastern Pennsylvania, 2 points to 42 at Buffalo, 6 points to 50 at Cincinnati and 5 points to 72 at Detroit. Unchanged were Wheeling at 73, Cleveland at 65, Birmingham at 8 and St. Louis at 45.

"Major steel consuming outlets are maintaining operations. Automobile assemblies last week were practically unchanged at 103,725 units, marking nine consecutive weeks in which production has shown a maximum variation of only a few thousand units. Output a year ago was 90,280. Despite sustained assemblies, operations of some partsmakers are receding.

"Tin plate specifications are increasing more slowly than usual for this period, but production continues to gain. Last week operations were up 2 points to 62 per cent.

"Export business in iron and steel products continue active despite the loss of trade with Scandinavian countries. An order for 25,000 tons of pig iron for European shipment has been placed, with several other large inquiries pending.

"Slowness with which heavy building construction is increasing is reflected in the lag in structural shape awards. Orders have been more numerous lately but generally involve small lots. Reinforcing bars are relatively more active than shapes, but bookings to date this year have trailed the 1939 volume. Concrete bar prices are a trifle steadier but still highly irregular.

"Recent orders for fabricated steel include 2,100 tons of plates for a Los Angeles aqueduct and 2000 tons of plates for a St. Louis gas holder. Heading concrete bar awards is 4500 tons for army housing at the Panama Canal.

Ore Prices Cut

"Reduction of 50 cents a ton in Lake Superior iron ore prices for the 1940 season restores the market to approximately the level prevailing for eight years prior to 1937. This cut brings ore in closer relationship with the price of pig iron. Leading vessel interests have reduced ore carrying charges on the Great Lakes by 10 cents a ton.

"Lake Superior iron ore consumption declined slightly in March. Stocks as of April 1 were about 4,000,000 tons less than a year ago."

Scrap prices have a stronger tone in several districts. Steelmaking grades are unchanged at principal consuming centers, however, thereby continuing the price composite at $15.96.

Department Store Sales Rise 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended April 13 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended April 6, sales had been 5 per cent below last year, and in the four weeks ended April 13 sales averaged 3 per cent less than last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales for the one week ended April 13 with the corresponding week last year were:

Increases—Boston 12 per cent, New York 11, Philadelphia 16, Atlanta 8, Chicago 12, Kansas City 2, Dallas 15.

Decreases—Cleveland 9 per cent, Richmond 4, and St. Louis 13.

In the San Francisco district, sales were just even with last year. The Minneapolis district gave no regional estimates.

March Auto Sales 20 P. C. Above 1939

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association reported that March retail sales of new passenger cars and trucks totaled 398,365 units, an increase of 20 per cent over the same month a year ago.

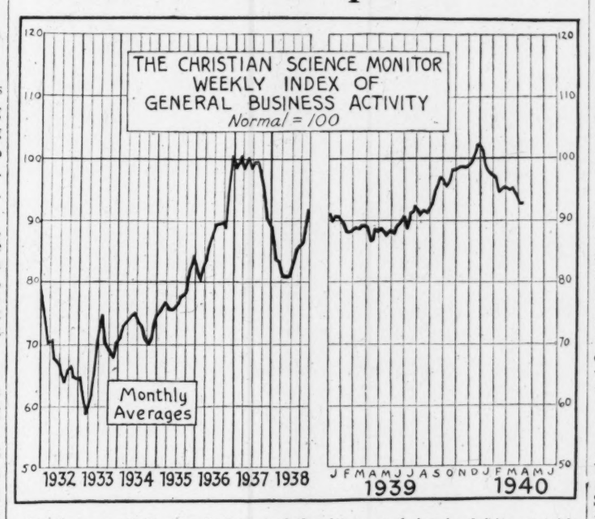
Retail deliveries for January were 285,438 and for February 284,013. The total of 967,816 for the first quarter compares with 750,404 during the corresponding period of 1939.

Lead Output, Shipments Top Year Ago; Stocks Off

NEW YORK (AP)—United States production of lead in March increased to 48,400 tons from 43,317 in February and 40,799 in March a year ago, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said.

Stocks at the end of March increased to 74,692 tons from 72,658 a month earlier but were still far below the 122,035 reported at the end of March last year. March shipments totaled 46,353 tons, against 39,176 in February and 40,871 in March, 1939.

Monitor Index of Business Levels Off in April 13 Week



Business activity in the second week of April leveled off at the lowest point since the European war began, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. At 9:30 (prel.) on April 13, the index was unchanged from the previous week and compared with 87.0 on April 15, 1939.

Electric power production scoring the first upturn since early in March countered a seasonal decline. The resulting increase in the adjusted index wiped out most of the previous week's loss and offset declines in the other two components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group added to their total in the week, but the increase fell short of seasonal expectations and the adjusted index showed a further decline. Bank debits dropped more than was seasonally expected.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr.13,* 1940	Apr.6, 1940	Apr 15, 1939
Combined index	93.0	93.0	87.0
Bk debits outside NYC	87.0	90.5	83.4
Elec power production	100.4	98.7	93.2
Misc carloadings	83.9	84.5	78.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week continued its general downtrend of the previous week and the averages have now just about wiped out the gains made since the Germans invaded Scandinavia. The course of the war was the most important news for the stock market, again quite overshadowing either domestic business or Washington.

However, while the averages continued downward the market was extremely selective; some groups were very strong and some quite weak. The daily lists of highs and lows were unusually long, and the substantial number of new 1940 highs indicated that the general downtrend of the market was disguising some rather strong upswings in selected groups.

Shipping Shares Benefit

These groups were almost entirely war-brides. First, of course, were the shipping shares, led by American-Hawaiian. This company, largely in the intercoastal trade, is a heavy owner of the particular type of boats most favored by the war—the old-fashioned, well-depreciated, general cargo boat or slow-going Hog Islander. Crack passenger liners aren't much good today, and even fast cargo ships have little room to appreciate; they cost aplenty anyway.

The slow boats are quite fast enough for convoy purposes, where the slowest ship sets the pace, and if built for general cargo they are better adapted to the belligerent need of ships that can be shifted round hastily from one service to another as needed. American-Hawwian is not a subsidized line, being largely in the coastwise business whose only subsidy is the exclusion of foreign-flag ships, and so its phenomenal current earnings are not subject to recapture.

A. G. W. I. and International Mercantile Marine were also strong, though with less favorable prospects. Though American Export is earning heavily, some of its earnings are subject to recapture, and this can be avoided only by reinvestment in the new Maritime Commission C-1, C-2, and C-3 ships, whose high cost and over-standardization makes them a bit of a risk for post-war ventures.

A sleeper, Eastern Steamship, with fair prospects, came to life. The British don't seem to be doing so well about deciding on the status of the Danish ships, with the chance that the Danish captains now in full charge will simply lay their ships up and available cargo space will be correspondingly scarcened at a time when it can't well be spared.

Aircrafts Still Favorites

The paper pulp shares continued their advance into new 1940 highs as might have been anticipated, led by International Paper and Rayonier. Pulp prices have been sharply advanced, with increases of $3.50 to $10.00 a ton going into effect on Friday and even these prices still fairly nominal and rock-bottom.

The final letting down of the bars by this Government on the sale of advance-model planes to the Allies continued the advance in some of the leading makers of military aircraft. Some now have such large backlogs they will let competitors manufacture their models.

The talk now is that the industry will go to a capacity of 25,000 planes a year, which is above the World War peak of 21,000 planes capacity and of course these modern planes cost much more. The program will make the plane industry one of the country's largest, ranking with steel, oil, and the utilities.

Lord Lothian's statement that this year Britain would buy $400,000,000 more from us than the average of the past five years indicates an acceleration of British buying, for in the first quarter of the year British purchases were only up $55,000,000 from such an average.

The meat-packing shares were up on the assumption that widened hostilities would eventually cause the Allies to turn here for meat-products, particularly fats. Woolen shares were strong on prospects of inventory appreciation as Empire sources of wool may dwindle.

Sugar shares, particularly Cubans and Puerto Ricans, were strong on expectation of better world prices. Cuba sells about two thirds her crop outside the United States, and the price has firmed in the last week, particularly on prospects that Java might get pinched between the German invasion of Holland and a Japanese threat in the Far East.

In fact this threat to the Dutch possessions had a rather widespread reflection in Wall Street. It not only pushed up world sugar and certain sugar shares. It drove spot rubber up to 20 cents and boosted the price of tin; the Dutch possessions are heavy suppliers of all three of these commodities, and we are the largest buyers.

But while the rise of sugar helped the sugar-producing shares, the rise of rubber was bearish for the rubber companies. U. S. Rubber, for instance has large plantations of which two thirds are in Dutch Sumatra and one third in British Malaya.

Business News Spotty

Incidentally both from a commercial and military point of view the supplies of some of these foreign-source commodities are astonishingly low in this country. The experience of 1937 and again of last fall seems to have been learned too well. The Journal of Commerce estimates that we have on hand ony 4.7 months' rubber supply, 2.2 months of tin, two months of raw silk and 3.3 months' supply of burlap. In consequence the unusual premiums of the near months in the future markets tended to be revived here in the last fortnight. The rise in the commodity averages, by the way, has been sharper than in December when the Finnish war broke out, but it has not yet gone quite so far.

The business news was spotty and not particularly encouraging. There was a lot of talk of how the recent $4 cut in sheets and strips might be soon rescinded, but it seems to have been just talk. Steel operations dropped slightly again, from 61.3 per cent to 60.9, which isn't so good at this time. The steel shares, understandably, didn't share in the upturn of the war stocks, and the automobile shares lagged conspicuously. The CIO's victory in the General Motors' plant might have had something to do with this.

Conjectures that the war might break out here and there led to bursts of activity in particular groups. Some of the Standard Oil companies were weak on fears of a Near East campaign, and the fear that Italy might enter the war led to heavy buying of Mediterranean products like olive oil, dates, figs, currants, etc.

Another $100,000,000 of gold came in and excess reserves passed the $6,000,000,000 mark, reaching $6,500,000,000. Since the war began just about $2,000,000,000 of gold has come in. The transplantation of the world's gold to the United States is more impressive than in the prewar days, because this gold is coming here for keeps, in payment now or later for actual purchases, whereas it formerly came here for recallable investment. Meantime the world's gold-using habits are being steadily whittled away, with unfavorable prospects for a real future market for the gold.

Home Building In 1939 Best For 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1939 permit valuations for new residential construction were one third greater than in 1938, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The dollar volume of residential construction for which permits were issued, continues the report, was higher than for any year since 1929. Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings increased by 7 per cent in 1939. The value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures was 9 per cent higher in 1939 than during 1938. Total building permit valuations showed a gain of more than 20 per cent.

All Divisions Gain

All geographic divisions shared in the gains in the total permit valuations, the most pronounced increases occurring in the East South Central, East North Central, and South Atlantic.

Data based on monthly reports received by the Bureau from 2,323 cities having a population of 1,000 or over, with an aggregate population of approximately 62,100,000, show that the valuation of all buildings for which permits were issued during 1939 was approximately $2,139,000,000. Permit valuations for new residential buildings totaled $1,169,000,000, or 55 per cent of all permit valuations. Twenty-nine per cent of the total was accounted for by indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and 16 per cent, by additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures.

The increase in the aggregate value of new residences for which permits were issued in 1939 was largely accounted for by the gain in expenditures for single-family dwellings. Permit valuations for this type of dwelling were 41 per cent greater than in 1938. Indicated expenditures for apartment houses were 13 per cent greater than during 1938.

Schools and libraries accounted for a larger percentage of the new nonresidential building dollar than any other type of building. Public office buildings accounted for the next largest, followed in order by stores and warehouses and public utility buildings.

Small Cities Lead

The number of dwelling units provided per 10,000 population was greater in the smaller cities than in the larger cities. In towns having a population of between 1,000 and 2,500, 78 dwelling units were provided per 10,000 population. The rate for all reporting cities was 51. In cities of between 50,000 and 100,000, 43 dwelling units were provided per 10,000 population.

As in preceding years, New York City accounted for the largest dollar volume of building construction, with permit valuations amounting to more than $246,000,000. Los Angeles showed expenditures of nearly $76,000,000 for construction during 1939. Permits issued in Washington, D. C. totaled over $71,000,000. The only other cities having a permit valuation of more than $50,000,000 were Detroit, Michigan with $63,000,000 and Chicago, Illinois with $52,000,000.

Customers' Brokers Seek Revision of SEC Ruling

NEW YORK (AP)—Review and possible revision of the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 was suggested in a petition to Congress from the Association of Customers' Brokers of New York, Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio

The organization is made up of the "customer's men" who serve as liaison between the public and brokerage firms employing them.

"We are expressing our views as employees," said Albert C. Beeson, President of the New York group. "So many of the legislators consider anyone in Wall Street as a man of money, whereas there are many thousand financial employees throughout the country who are merely trying to earn a living just as the workers in industry and agriculture."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Boy or young man of good habits for typewriting and clerical work; requires about half time at start; good opportunity. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—SUBLET FURNISHED, 2 bedrooms, living room, large sunny kitchen, 4 roomy closets; cross ventilation; all rooms facing garden; $97.50. 15 West 11th St., Apt. 5-B.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One room, kitchenette, alcove, bath; complete equipment; near transportation; Rock Creek Park. 1740 Upshur St., TA. 5149.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 84th, 510 East—1½, 3, 4 rooms, all outside, spacious dining foyers off living rooms, commodious closets, roof deck, newest soundproofing, elevator, exceptional values, half block to Carl Schurz Park.

CLEANING SERVICE

EXPERTS in cleaning, reweaving and demothing Oriental and Domestic rugs. For estimate phone Nashua, N. H., 3952. ARABY RUG CO. REPRESENTATIVE.

GUIDES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Licensed guide, can plan itinerary, drive your car, arrange accommodations. Portia Bailey, 2944 Macomb Street, Em. 2689.

HAIRDRESSING

VICTOR ROTH—All branches. Hairdressing at liberal charges. Permanents $5.00 up. LA. 0024. 1456 Union Ave., Montreal.

Argentina Trade With U. S. Is Showing Notable Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Although there is no possibility of an early reciprocal pact, trade between Argentina and the United States continues to develop prosperously. In March, for the third month in succession this year, American imports led those of Great Britain.

American progress is notable, considering Great Britain is Argentina's best customer and has exchange preference. There is also the political or tariff obstacle which prejudices some Argentine traders. The fact remains, however, that the United States is continually increasing its purchases of Argentine produce, while American manufacturers have commenced large investments in national industries. The result is a bigger fund of dollar exchange to pay for American imports.

Trade Booming

Bank statements and customs returns tell of a boom in the export and import trade. Imports already have reached the highest monthly level in the past 10 years, with the United States rapidly increasing its participation.

The British have received some adverse criticism for copying German trade methods, but Argentina so far has successfully resisted subjection of its entire export trade with Great Britain to the compensation formula. It is felt in some quarters that postponement of meat contracts and placing of additional orders in Brazil were British tactics to expert pressure on Argentina. The British reply there is no intention of reducing imports from Argentina. The neutral impression is that the British diplomatic and trade machines are being manipulated in South America according to a strategic plan just as much as in any other part of the world.

River Plate trade with England is important. It is a main route protected by a special naval division, constantly on the lookout for pocket battleships and other kinds of raiders. Yet this trade appears to dwindle as London compensates an Empire's loyalty with economic privileges.

Argentina has lately been hit by the British decree that millers must use a minimum of 60 per cent Manitoba grain. It is an increase of 20 per cent on the previous proportion. This is not an isolated war development. Argentina has suffered from imperial preference ever since the Ottawa starting point.

U. S. Developments

Higher American sales to Argentina have their own explanation. The "ample dollar exchange" reported by officials is derived from increased exports, branch firm and industrial investments and tourist takings.

Both countries also have to make a supreme credit effort so that Argentina may buy what cannot be obtained in Europe, due to war conditions. Projected American investments in Argentina include automobile plant extension, a rubber goods factory, footwear manufacture and more assembling and packing works.

The most significant development, however, is that the United States is buying more Argentine agricultural produce despite the political agitation against this at home.

Canadian Exports Increase Sharply

OTTAWA (CP) — With the United Kingdom the best customer, Canada's domestic exports rose to $82,719,395 in March compared with $69,269,525 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The United Kingdom imports of $40,412,921 from Canada compared with $26,076,005. The United States was in second place with a total of $25,581,491 compared with $24,707,401 followed by South Africa with $2,997,684 compared with $1,867,489.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE MAN AND WIFE to teach languages and music; care of boys; school; September; apartment, food, small salary. EDWARD WILLCOX, Leesburg, Virginia.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
463 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Presidential Primary Call

Board of Election Commissioners,
111 City Hall Annex,
Boston, April 22, 1940

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of law, notice is hereby given that meetings of members of the political parties in this city, qualified to vote, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the 30th Day of April, 1940

and all such members will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes for Delegates-at-Large and Alternate Delegates-at-Large to the National Conventions, for District Delegates and Alternate District Delegates to the National Conventions, and for members of the State Committees and Ward Committees.

The polls at such meetings will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and will close at 8 o'clock P. M.

The polling places at said meetings will be the same as the ones used at the City Election held on November 7th, 1939, except in the following instances: Ward 1, Precinct 4; Ward 2, Precinct 15; Ward 14, Precinct 10; Ward 14, Precinct 17; Ward 19, Precinct 17; Ward 21, Precinct 13. In these precincts the voters will be notified where such meetings will be held.

WILLIAM A. MOTLEY, JR.,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners

ROOMS AND BOARD

ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. C.—Comfortable year-round home in country with widower, children, for single man wanting companionship; board optional; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished housekeeping suites; Frigidaires; some with private bath; also single and double rooms; permanent, transients; walking distance downtown; convenient transportation. 1739 P St., N. W. MI. 9613.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Agence New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CULTURED GENTLEMAN desires position as secretary-companion to gentleman; free to travel; business experience, excellent references. Box B-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes position as companion or housekeeper to one or two adults; good references. MRS. LeCLAIRE, 11 Brook St., Manchester, N. H., tel. 4530-R.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MALONE MONTHLY MUSICALES presents Zella Roth, Ann Paige, A. Wesley Bremer. Midston Hall, April 26, 8:30 P. M., N. Y. C. Col. 5-9739.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS

Lingerie 810 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Read restringing is an art. Place your valued treasures in capable hands.

Anne Golden

Hand-Made Gifts for Sale
Room 507
Kresge Bldg.
1105 G Street
Phone NA. 5478

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men and Women
738 13TH ST. N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
HATS
HOSIERY
Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall
Phone 6422

JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver
Place Service Plan
Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
INC.
503 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Scientific Cold Storage for Your Furs

Fur coats stored at PMB are kept in a 34° temperature (Fahrenheit) all summer long—in our own scientific cold air vault—for only 3% of your own valuation (minimum charge 3.00).

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let me help you with insurance problems.
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store 81 South St
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Lovely
Lingerie
For bride-to-be . . . and what nice shower-gifts, too!
HARRY G. EMMONS

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
31 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Put New Beauty into your Home whether you want a new set or a single piece. Now is the time to get low prices.
E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
30 Third Street Tel. 856
Household Furnishings

MANCHESTER

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE MORRIS PLAN
LOANS
A dignified way to meet your financial obligations
Convenient Payment Plan
Manchester Morris Plan Bank
28 AMHERST STREET
DANA EMERY — Treasurer
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Draperies and Slip Covers
Made to Order
Upholstering
A. P. PRATT
24 Concord Street Phone 6660

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain
797 ELM STREET

Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal Wood Coke — NEW ENGLAND COKE — Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
59 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

PORTSMOUTH

Bags Galore

Calf—Soft and Pliable—Patent and Doeskin. *All new arrivals.*
$1.95—$2.95—$5.00
George B. French Co.
33 Market Tel. Portsmouth 202 and 203

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
A complete line of Fancy Delicacies Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
BELMONT DELICATESSEN
32 Broadway Phone 3644

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY ALEXANDRIA VA

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL CO. PRODUCTS
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
Phones 3554-2582 1900 King St.

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

NEWPORT NEWS

See the
NEW SUMMER FURNITURE
Third Floor
NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

ROANOKE

CLOVER BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE VA

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Roanoke's Greatest Sale in a ½ Century
the
Heironimus
50th Anniversary

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

Greeting Cards, Gifts and Complete Line Stationery for All Occasions
Jackson Stationery Co.
Shop 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.
Dial 2-8661

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
State-Wide Delivery Service

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Ave. Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess SHOPS
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Store Your Furs at Robinson's
Where you are assured of Complete Protection!

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS DAIRY
LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
243 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

THRIFTY SERVICE
In this service all the flat work is ironed including handkerchiefs, wearing apparel sent home damp ready to be ironed at home. Try this for real economy.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated **Vitamin D Milk**
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Haddon Hall
TEA ROOMS
Luncheons—Dinners
310 Bloor W.—near St. George

A. J. STONE
HAIR DRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
(With or Without Machines)
$4—$10
1465 Yonge St. at St. Clair HY. 0404
Open Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

The Famous Frances Fox Scientific Care of the Hair
Now available in Our
HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
Miss T. Armstrong
690 Bay St. WAverley 9333

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

O. M. L. SERVICE
FRONTENAC GARAGE
24 Hour Service
1975 QUEEN ST. W. ME. 5222
Nights Phone Sid Wintour, KE. 3088

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

—WOOLNOUGH SHOP—
offers
FOUNDATIONS
by
"GRENIER"
Girdles, Softies, Bras
Combinations
Front Lacers
—WOOLNOUGH SHOP—
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.
Phone and Mail Orders

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

CHARLOTTE R. MARCHAND WOOL SHOP
Expert Blocking and Finishing
1424 YONGE STREET KI 9887

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Knox *Sparkling* GELATINE
Use the Phone — We Deliver

Your Furs Need Our
MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance and Expert Care
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
1193 Phillips Square Belair 3466
Over 15 Years at This Same Address

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
APICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from 3.95 to 9.00

MRS. JARDINE
DRESSES from $10.00 up
SUITS and COATS
1562 Bishop Street (at Sherbrooke)
Tel. LA. 5733

FAST SERVICE
Burnett LIMITED
Retex Cleaners and Dyers
WILBANK 2121

Frederick G. Peters
General Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished.
Work Guaranteed.
5733 First Ave., Rosemount
Tel. AM. 6482

FLOWERS
Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens it you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Dorothy Mc Farlane
Coats and Gowns
MADE TO MEASURE
768 Sherbrooke St. W.
Phone LA. 2749

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GOOD COMPANIONS now welcome passing or permanent guests of all ages. Reasonable, quiet, comfortable and central. Good meals optional. Miss Bannister, 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. PAD. 3359.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns, good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3084.

DUPLICATING

NEAT, accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON: HAMPSTEAD—Self-contained furnished mansion-flat. Large room, kitchen, bathroom. Central heating. PUTney 0583 or Box W-1370, BCM-CSM London.

LONDON, W. 8—Attractive, sunny, upper Maisonette, unfurnished, 6 rooms, kitchen and bathroom; also ground floor flat, 2 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom; garden. Resident Caretaker. Reduced rents short tenancy. SLO. 4780.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

Tel. Ladbroke 2020 * Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 103 Portobello Road
North Kensington

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C. 4. City 4521.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. I. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Stock Market 'Ticker' Works?

The machine used to receive stock exchange quotations on stocks and bonds in printed form by telegraph is known as a "stock ticker," or simply as a "ticker." The quotations are printed automatically on a narrow paper ribbon ¾ of an inch wide, known as "ticker tape."

SAMPLE STRIP OF TICKER TAPE

GE X GM TX T
40⅜ 66 54½ 3s 44½ 2s

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS DEC. 30, 1939

Meaning of abbreviations in tape above:—
GE - General Electric Co.
X - United States Steel Corp.
GM - General Motors Corp.
TX - The Texas Corp.
T - American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The sending device consists of a typewriter-like keyboard of 26 keys and one shift. The messages are in capital letters exclusively, so each key can serve both for a letter and for a numeral or punctuation mark, by use of the shift key.

As each key is struck, coded perforations are made in a continuous strip of tape. When this tape travels through the sending machine, the perforations control the closing and opening of circuits connecting with the various printing units in the circuit.

In the receiving or printing device, the letters are not on the ends of type bars (as in the typewriter) but on the circumference or outer edge of a wheel. The current from the sending machine causes the type-wheel to revolve until the same letter is facing the receiving tape as was struck by the sending operator. At the same time, an electromagnet causes the type-wheel to print the letter on the tape as the tape is pulled steadily along under the wheel.

There are two type wheels. One contains all the letters. The other (which operates when the shift key of the sender is held down) contains the numerals and punctuation marks. The two wheels are side by side, so the letters appear on one edge of the tape and the numbers on the other edge.

The type wheel on the modern high-speed ticker revolves at a speed of 500 revolutions a minute. That means that 500 characters a minute are printed. Several operators working simultaneously on different perforating machines prepare the quotations. After being checked for accuracy, these quotations are consolidated into a single perforated tape. Reception is entirely automatic and only one transmitting mechanism is needed for the entire circuit. In 1931 there were over 11,000 exchanges equipped with ticker service, and Wall Street used 4,500,000 feet of ticker tape a day.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Constable's Grass

Like many famous artists, Constable, greatest of English landscape painters, was in his early days considered a dangerous revolutionary. One of his most radical innovations was to mix green with the traditional brown for painting grass. To convince a committee of professors that this amazing concept need not keep him from membership in the Royal Academy, Constable actually took them outdoors and, holding out a blob of green paint on the end of a stick, invited the startled committee to compare it with the color of the grass. Thereafter, in English landscape painting, grass was officially green.

Vocations

Stitch in Time

In door-to-door calls, a woman handy with the needle found sufficient work repairing runs in women's stockings to provide a comfortable living for herself. Her only equipment was a small kit easily procurable at any department store, the type anybody can use with a little practice.

At nearly every house she found a market for her services, women glad to have an otherwise good pair of stockings for the few cents she charged for mending each run. —W. W., Hollywood, Calif.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A seaport in Chile.
2. It rises in Alberta Province, Canada, and empties into the Missouri River in Montana; 625 miles long.
3. Northwestern Virginia; embraces outstanding scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
4. The Theme Center of the New York World's Fair; the Trylon is a slender, 700 foot, three-sided spire; the Perisphere is a giant globe.
5. Plymouth, Vermont; July 4, 1872.
6. A lake between the northern part of Minnesota and Manitoba and Ontario Provinces, Canada.
7. The Dominican University of Santo Tomas in the Philippines; founded 1611.
8. Raleigh.
9. The London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
10. Chicago, Ill.

Home

To Adam, paradise was home. To the good among his descendants, home is paradise.—Hare.

A hundred men may make an encampment, but it takes a woman to make a home.—Old Proverb.

He is the happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.—Goethe.

Just a wee cot, the cricket's chirr, love, and the smiling face of her!—James Whitcomb Riley.

Only the home can found a state. —Joseph Cook.

Without hearts there is no home. —Byron.

There is a magic in that little word "home"; it is a mystic circle that surrounds comforts and virtues never known beyond its hallowed limits.—Southey.

The strength of a nation, especially a republican nation, is the intelligent and well-ordered homes of the people.—Mrs. Sigourney.

The most essential element in any home is God.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Every house where love abides and friendship is a guest, is surely home, and home, sweet home; for there the heart can rest.—Henry Van Dyke.

"It's Raining"

Monitor Camera Club from L. F. Herlinger, New York

Little Edyth Ann prepares for some sloppy traveling.

Where Would You Find—

1. Valparaiso?
2. The Milk River?
3. Shenandoah National Park?
4. The Trylon and Perisphere?
5. The birthplace of Calvin Coolidge?
6. Lake of the Woods?
7. The oldest university under the American Flag?
8. The capital of North Carolina?
9. Lambeth Palace?
10. The site of the 1940 Democratic National Convention?

Daily Quotation

DON'T worry when you stumble. Remember a worm is about the only thing that can't fall down.

—THOREAU

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abe, Gen. Nobuyuki (nō-bōō-yōō-kī ä-bē—even accent) —Japanese envoy to Wang Ching-wei's government in Nanking.

Collodi, C. (kōl-lō′-dē)—Pen name of Carlo Lorenzini, author of the original story of Pinocchio.

Hsingking (shĭn′-jĭng′)—Capital of Manchukuo.

Koht, Dr. Halvdan (hälv′-dän kōt′)—Norway's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Monnet, Georges (zhôrzh′ mô′-nĕ′)—France's new Minister of Blockade.

Munch, Dr. Peter R. (mōōngk) — Foreign Minister of Denmark.

Nygaardsvold, Johan (yōō′-hän nü′-gôrs-vōōl′) — Prime Minister of Norway.

Roy, Henri (äN′-rē′ rwä′)—France's Minister of the Interior.

Saydam, Dr. Refik (rĕ′-fĕk′ sī-däm′)—Turkish Premier.

Stauning, Thorvald (tōōr′-väl stoun′-ing) — Prime Minister of Denmark.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Faeroes (fär′-ōz)—Strategic islands off the coast of Denmark, now occupied by the British.

Kattegat (kăt′-ĕ-găt′)—Arm of the North Sea between Sweden and Jutland, Denmark.

Skagerrak (skäg′-ĕr-räk′)—Arm of the North Sea, south of Norway.

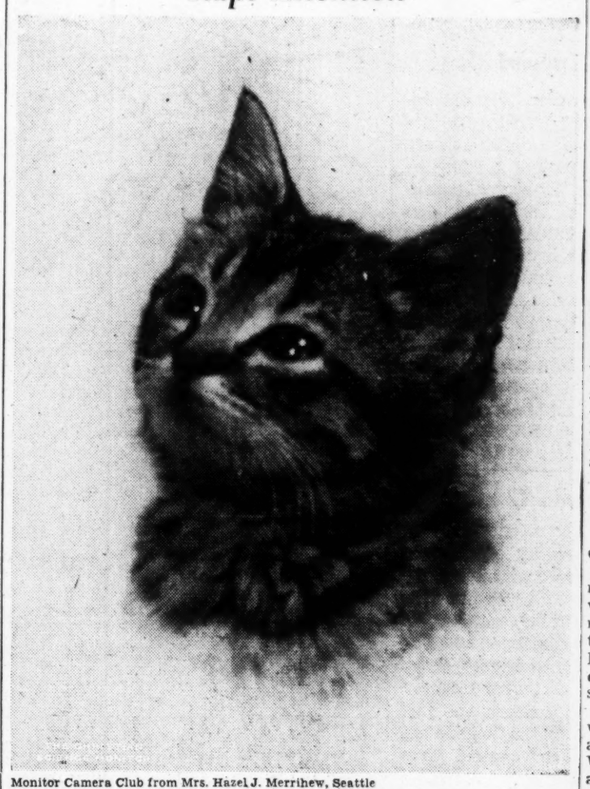
Stavanger (stä′-vång-ĕr)—Key port of Norway.

Key: āle, châotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ärm, ask, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Air Patrol

Using airplanes, the National Park Service in Alaska can patrol territory in three and one-half hours which would require four weeks' work by dog-sled.

Rapt Attention



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew, Seattle

A portrait of the household pet

Three Cities

Identify these Biblical cities if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. Paul escaped Aretas, its governor, by being lowered from its wall in a basket.
2. Tradition has declared it to be the oldest city still in existence.
3. It was once subject to David; and Benhadad, its king, was once captured by Ahab.
4. "Lawrence of Arabia" entered it at the head of his troops during the World War.

II

1. It remained in alien hands long after Joshua's conquest, until finally captured by David.
2. David made it his capital city, and a capital city it remains today.
3. Outside its walls occurred the crucifixion.
4. Its capture was the great object of the crusades.

III

1. Paul lived there for two years, "in his own hired house."
2. To the Christians living there, he wrote one of his most important epistles.
3. Both Paul and Peter are said to have suffered martyrdom there.
4. In it is the largest church in the world.

Answers: I. Damascus; II. Jerusalem; III. Rome.

In Lighter Vein

Say That Again

"Human nature is a strange thing. Now, the things that interest me may not interest you at all."

"Quite true, but there are compensations. It interests me to observe the things you are interested in that do not interest me."

Last Straw

After an entire evening of resolute labor, a husband and wife we know completed their joint income-tax return and sent it off just before the ides of March with a check, duplicate, and several statements explaining deductions claimed under various schedules. Back it came two or three days later, marked "Overweight—postage due, two cents."—New Yorker.

Modern Method

A young lady from Boston was explaining.

"Take an egg," she said, "and make a perforation in the base with some suitable pointed instrument, and a corresponding one in the apex. Then, by applying the lips to one aperture and forcibly exhaling the breath, discharge the shell of its contents."

"Well, well, said the farmer's wife who was listening, "it beats all how folks do things nowadays. When I was a girl, we just made a hole in each end and blew."—Furrow.

Proof Enough

An ambitious hostess entertained a dinner party of distinguished authors. These discoursed largely during the meal, and bored one another and more especially their host, who was not literary. To wake himself up he excused himself from the table with a vague murmur about opening a window, and went out into the hall. He found the footman sound asleep in a chair He shook the fellow, and exclaimed, angrily: "Wake up! You've been listening at the keyhole."—Montreal Star.

Hedging

"Can you let me have a dollar for a month, old boy?"

"What does a month-old boy want with a dollar?"—Answers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Never Give Up

Newton Highlands, Mass.

A well-known principal once said that his chief educational philosophy could be summed up in the statement "Never give up on a boy!" He believes that boyish mischief is largely the result of misdirected energy. All kinds of matters that are thoughtlessly labeled "trouble" disappear when energy is guided into the right channels.

One way he has found of directing energy is to give responsibility to boys whom some might believe to be incapable of assuming it. An incident he once told about concerned a boy who was not getting along well in school. Not only was this lad considered a "discipline problem" in the sense that he got into mischief and bothered other pupils, but, although he had good ability, he was indifferent to his studies.

At one of the guidance meetings, several members of the faculty spoke disparagingly of the boy. They saw little good in him and considered that he was a harmful influence on the other pupils.

The principal called the boy into his office the next morning and had a long talk with him. At the close, the principal said, "John, because I believe that you have it in you to make good, I'm going to put you on the Student Patrol Corps, and give you charge of all the traffic outside the building. The boy who had the responsibility has just moved away. It's one of the most important jobs in school. I know you can do it."

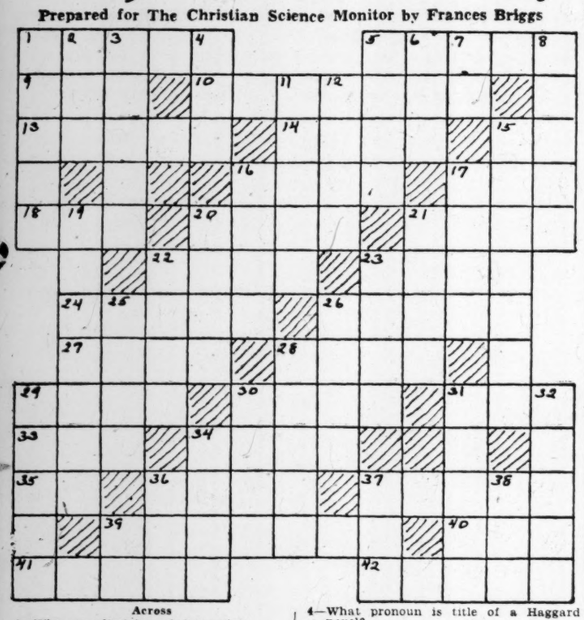
From that time on, John was a different boy. And it was with great satisfaction that the principal recently learned that John had been elected president of the senior class in college.

A Verse for Today . . .

But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.—Isa. 40:31.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was disciple called Iscariot?
5—Where is Albacete?
9—What king warred with Baasha (I Kings 15:16)?
10—What German seaport is on the Elbe?
13—What is a commune of Denmark?
14—A centurion served in what?
15—Where is Montauban (abbr.)?
16—Would you play, wear, or tame a daira?
17—What is an antonym of "cold"?
18—What do you call one who votes no?
20—Who was Secretary of State under John Quincy Adams?
21—Would a sargo be a coat, tree, or fish?
22—How many letters in a tetragram?
23—If you were in Jacksonville, Fla., in what direction would you travel to reach Tallahassee?
24—What is name of a lake of Iowa?
26—What American artist and inventor was born in 1791?
27—Branding iron is what?
28—What is a mountain lake?
29—What do you call a native of Thisted?
30—What is capital of Switzerland?
31—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
33—Sonja Henie performs on what?
34—What vessel has a narrow stern?
35—Shilling (abbr.).
36—Who is Beatrice's cousin in "Much Ado about Nothing"?
37—What is a hopping dance of Bohemian origin?
39—What is a burgh of Scotland?
40—What is a marble used in game of ringer?
41—What Finn became famous as a runner?
42—What is one of five senses?

Down

1—Who was Paul's host at Thessalonica (Acts 17:5)?
2—What is a river of Wales and England?
3—What is State flower of North Carolina?
4—What pronoun is title of a Haggard novel?
5—What is a town of northern Ukraine, Europe?
6—Who is hero of a comedy by John Poole?
7—What is symbol for silver?
8—If you were in Tula, Russia, in what direction would you travel to reach Moscow?
11—What is a lake of Sweden?
12—What is a seaport and watering place of Irish Free State?
15—Whose songs are sung by negro minstrels?
16—What is a prunelle?
17—What sound is made by a snake?
19—What is a commune of Bavaria, Germany?
20—Jacob sent his sons to Egypt to buy what?
21—The foxtongue is what?
22—What warning is shouted by golfers?
23—The houppelande was shod, worn, or sung—which?
25—Would you get meat, eggs, or a tune from a yang-kin?
26—Who was a fellow worker with Paul?
28—What is singing voice of Rudolf in Puccini's "La Boheme"?
29—What is a manufacturing commune in Belgium?
30—The willet is a bird, tree, or fish—which?
31—What trees are mentioned in Scripture?
32—What is a sculptured or modeled figure?
34—Persian fairy is what?
36—In speaking of Biblical Pallu, what pronoun would you use?
37—Would you don, pet, or sow chickaree?
38—Christopher Carson's friends called him what?
39—What was one of chief places of Moab (Num. 21:28)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Interviewing the Shadow*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And They Are Good, Too*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hats and Hearts*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Self-Interest and the War

The American people are still more strongly opposed to war than they are to aggression. Even deep indignation over the Nazi invasion of Denmark and Norway has not so far crystallized in any move by which the United States would take a more active part in holding such crimes in check. Even alarm over the possibility of Japan going into the Netherlands East Indies and current reports that Italy is on the verge of joining Germany have not aroused any apparent feeling that America should take preventive action.

Indeed, by all tests of opinion and reports of observers, of which the last is our Intimate Message today, the determination to stay out has been growing firmer. Undoubtedly the struggle has come much closer to most Americans—even to those who judge by Greenland rather than the intangibles of ideals and influences—but so, too, has fear that steps "short of war" would lead to war.

It may be cogently argued that such steps would be the surest guarantee of keeping out of war, but if other nations could not see it when Manchuria and Abyssinia were invaded, if Britain and France could not see it before Munich nor the Scandinavian peoples when Finland was attacked, it may be understandable that America is still unconvinced.

Understanding is needed. It is needed among the belligerents to prevent condemnation of the United States which would only increase the difficulties of co-operation. It is needed in the United States because complaint that other nations did not resist aggression until their own interests were threatened is a poor excuse for repeating that action. And such centering on others' mistakes may hide the fact that America's own interests are involved.

Motives are wretchedly mixed, but undoubtedly one of the main restraints on further American action to check aggression is the contention that the Allies are merely fighting for their own interests and that nothing else is involved. Present United States Navy estimates and the possibility that American territory and commerce in the Atlantic will no longer be protected by Britain should awaken some citizens. And there are other interests of a less tangible but even more vital nature. The words of the British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, in his frank speech at St. Louis, point to considerations Americans cannot ignore:

> Why do the Allies go on fighting? . . . They are fighting, of course, first for their own existence. But they are also fighting because they are convinced that not only a victory by Nazi Germany but a truce with Nazi Germany would be the end of most of the values which Christianity and western democratic civilization have laboriously built up in recent centuries.

In Step With Inventors

A "Parade of Inventions"—as the exhibition gathered in Washington to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first national patent law, was justly named—comprehends many and diverse things, from ancient Chinese printing blocks to the recent "beardoscope," which electrically determines the direction in which a beard grows.

But there must be many inventions left out of such a parade and contributed to human living by unknown inventors. Who, for example, invented the clothes-pin—that armless wooden biped that straddles the clothes-line? Or who the safety pin—that invaluable first aid when one loses a button? Or, for that matter, who the button?

Civilization was made possible by inventors who got no patents. It is agreed that there was no civilization in the Paleolithic era; but the dissatisfied individualist who fastened a stone to a stick and made a hammer projected the Empire State Building. Macaulay, pointing Bacon's departure from earlier philosophers in his respect for utility, quotes Seneca:

> In my own time there have been inventions . . . transparent windows, tubes for diffusing warmth through all parts of a building, shorthand, which has been carried to such a perfection that a writer can keep pace with the most rapid speaker. But the inventing of such things is drudgery for the lowest slaves.

Something more than 2,000,000 patents have been granted in a century and a half, and about 40,000 nowadays annually, the much larger proportion being improvements on earlier inventions. Most of them (if they are improvements in practice) are absorbed into use without attracting attention to the inventor.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Ralph O. Brewster, Representative from Maine, for advocating a "no-hate" political campaign. Salesmen are taught never to disparage a competitor's goods, and Mr. Brewster, speaking at a luncheon of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, said: "The more time we spend in hating Roosevelt, the less time we have for selling our goods." Both parties could benefit from the advice to cling to the positive motive of "love for America" and avoid being turned aside into negative attitudes. At a time when men are lending themselves too easily to hate, here is a helpful approach to a campaign which is after all not a war.

When Floods Come

Spring seems a season not only of pleasure over returning grass and flowers but also, to those who live along rivers, a time of anxiety over rising waters. The same rains which help buds to swell and blossoms to open sometimes tumble boisterously down narrow valleys in destructive freshets. Such a period of uneasiness has just been experienced along the Ohio River.

The problems of flood control press continuously for answer. The United States may be grateful that it is freer than some other countries to grapple with them. The solution lies not alone in dikes and levees to sluice the water away once it has gathered into streams carrying precious silt eroded away from fields and hillsides. There must be more reforestation at the headwaters, more grassy cover crops to protect the slopes, more pools and check-dams and reservoirs to conserve the water on its way to the rivers.

These are partly problems of civic co-operation as well as of individual diligence. In that sense they call for the exercise of personal and community virtues. These same virtues begin with thinking, as does every human activity. The effectiveness of any measures we may take against floods will be heightened by remembering that in reality "the Lord on high is mightier than the voice of many waters."

'Magic Words' to the Rescue

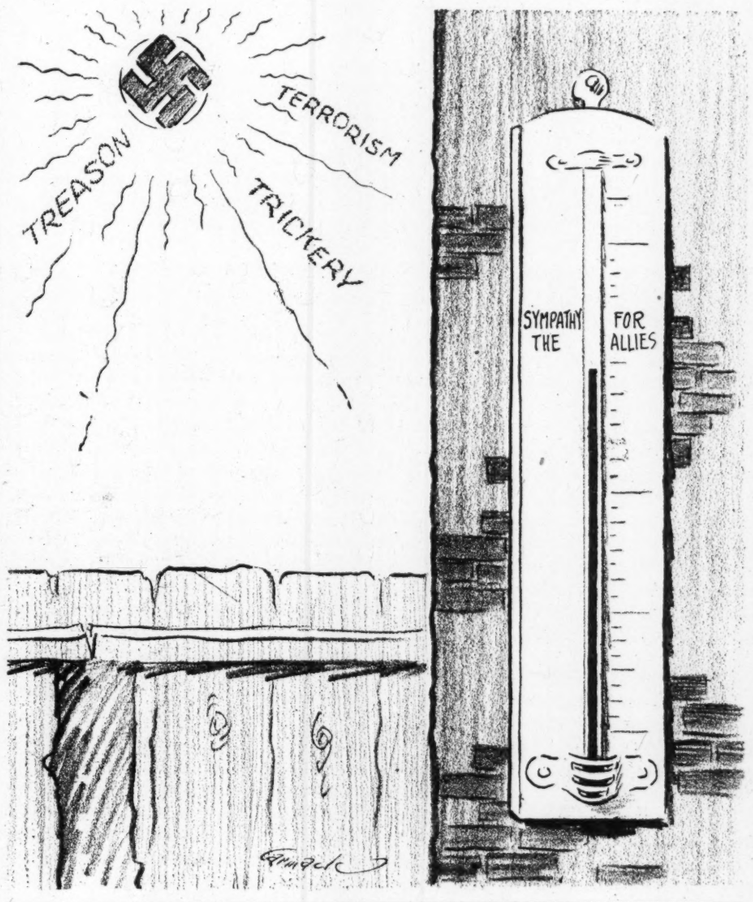
An army is said to travel on its stomach, but with whole populations traveling on rubber, the possible extension of the European war into the rubber-supply regions may soon present a serious problem to the United States. With a consumption approximating 600,000 tons per annum, practically all of which is imported, America has become precariously dependent in time of war on a product which comes from halfway around the world. If Holland should be invaded, the Netherlands East Indies, where much of the world's rubber is produced, could become a rich prize for the nearest totalitarian State with the excuse that the dependency needs "protection"!

Such a contingency had been visualized some time ago and the United States Government appropriated $100,000,000 to accumulate a reserve of strategic raw materials, of which rubber is one. This was supplemented by a barter pact with Britain under which cotton was to be "swapped" for some 75,000 tons of crude rubber. However, with present use estimated at 14,000 tons weekly, these measures are manifestly inadequate. Here is where the magicians come in, but they don't say "Open, Sesame." They say Thiokol, Neoprene, Koroseal, Buna—magic words that represent patient conjuring in chemical laboratories where secrets of molecular structure are revealed.

Synthetic rubber is "on the make." Preceded by German chemists, who are said to have made possible the supply of superior *ersatz* rubber equal to three-quarters of the Reich's needs, American physicists are pushing ever wider the openings into the chambers where the dance of the atoms can be controlled so as to form compounds industrially usable. One big American oil concern which has been studying a synthetic substitute for rubber for ten years is to build a plant in Louisiana where 10,000 pounds a day is to be produced from oil and air.

The synthetic product is reported vastly superior to the natural product, but any widespread use would be held back by its high cost. The suggestion that some sort of subsidy prior to the development of a commercial market be offered by the Government, has met with favor in some quarters. Natural rubber deteriorates when stored for any great length of time, and with only a little over four months' stocks on hand any interruption to imports would be a threat to some American industries. The development of synthetics, therefore, may be tomorrow of national importance.

Warmer



Barnum Brought Me Over

As a Shining Armor—VIII

By and large, the Greatest came into brushes with the majesty of the law more in Germany than anywhere else. Many of them, of course, were more ludicrous than grave. In Cologne, the circus was fined a hundred marks because when the advance bill-posting crews had billed the city, such immense crowds had followed them to watch these cool, efficient paste slingers at their task that "the normal circulation (traffic) had been seriously impeded." The huge, forty-foot, highly-colored posters of an American circus were, of course, a novelty everywhere in Europe and a source of continual amazement. Incidentally, in spite of little hindrances of this nature, the bill-posters, with the characteristic insouciance of their craft, often did their jobs with more than a touch of quiet malice. The captain of one crew undoubtedly got a big kick when he sent friends back home a photograph of a little exploit in the city of Königsberg where he and his crew had worked all night running up a hoarding almost entirely surrounding a church and then plastering said hoarding with bright posters. Thoughtfully, they allowed sufficient room for worshipers to squeeze through the portals.

At this point it is only fair to speak of a trait in the German character that was found very refreshing. Officialdom was absolutely immune to graft. This reached even to the tiresome problem of free passes. In practically all other countries—particularly not excluding the native land of the Greatest Show on Earth—the piggish demands for free admissions by state, county and city officials is just something which showmen bear with what equanimity they may muster. Often those demands amount to extortion, sometimes threat.

I have vivid recollection of looking into the barrel of a sawed-off gun stuck in my face by a drunken deputy sheriff in Dyersburg, Tennessee, who resented any interference with his inalienable privilege to bring all his female friends free to the show after he had already been well taken care of in the matter of passes.

In a certain Pennsylvania mining town grim, tight-lipped sheriffs waited on the office tent after they had learned from our Pinkerton detective that the Greatest stood for no "games." Where was their "cut" to come from if the show carried no gamblers to fleece their fellow citizens? Chagrined at being balked of their hopes of turning an honest dollar they made all the trouble they could. One little idiosyncrasy of officials of that type is to arrest any harmless performer who wanders into High Street to buy an ice-cream soda. Possibly these things can't happen here nowadays but twenty-five years ago they were fairly common incidents. The German fairness and law and order were a relief to all the old-timers with the Greatest. I, of course, had yet to become acquainted with these vagaries encountered in the United States.

Discipline is every German's middle name. After the stipulated official passes were issued, and they were usually extremely few, no request for more was made. Policemen, for instance, detailed for circus duty obviously regarded it as a form of lese majesty even to walk through the show without permission from their sergeant. And this quality of integrity extended to every contact with the authorities. The gratuities tactfully handed to, or bluntly demanded by officials in other lands in order to obtain emergency privileges, closing streets for a few hours to facilitate loading or to give parades were indignantly rejected. The Teuton wears his honesty as a shining armor. After a few experiences the circusmen learned that one just did not buy or bribe any German official, high or low; that what the authorities felt was a reasonable request they hospitably granted. Beyond, naturally, stood always the grim and adamant warning "Verboten."

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

U. S. Anti-War but Not Isolationist

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY

By J. Roscoe Drummond

SAN FRANCISCO

One week and more than 3,000 miles of travel away from Washington reveal one immediate fact: The news interests of 130,000,000 Americans are by no means isolationist.

In every city in every State in diverse sections of the country foreign datelines daily dominate the front pages of the local newspapers, big and little. In Amarillo, Texas, and in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the Battle of Narvik gets as big type and as much space as it does in Indianapolis and St. Louis. And when Mr. Hull says he isn't a Presidential candidate and Mr. Dewey says he would be glad to be a Presidential candidate, it is the news from Stockholm, Bucharest, and Trondheim which in Los Angeles and San Francisco still gets primary display and crowds lesser crime from Page One.

It is evident that while this Nation is intent upon keeping out of the war, it is equally intent upon learning all there is to know about the war and this interest in international affairs, more marked and more widespread than one might expect, may prove of great importance when new problems of foreign policy have to be faced.

* * *

In the meantime, how is the country as a whole responding to the progress of the war which President Roosevelt in his sober address before the Pan American Union last week described as a battle in which "the whole world is struggling to find the basis of its life in coming centuries"? Are the people of the Mid-West, the South and the Pacific Coast more isolationist, more indifferent as the fighting appears to proceed indeterminately? Do Americans feel they have any part to play in prosecuting the war, in negotiating the peace, in rebuilding the world after the peace? Until the public opinion polls ask the necessary questions and produce fuller information, an itinerant correspondent submits a provisional report. These impressions are a synthesis of numerous observations from numerous observers:

> The sentiment against the United States getting into the war is deep, determined and universal. It is stronger today than it was just before or just after the war began and rests not only upon a desire to keep out of the war but a strengthened conviction that it is possible to do so.
>
> This anti-war sentiment is not synonymous with pro-isolationist sentiment, if isolationism means that the United States should insulate itself from the rest of the world and make no positive contribution toward a more secure and more prosperous world after the war.
>
> Popular opinion is simply not crystallized on America's peace and post-war role. It does not yet see clearly and concretely what the United States can do and is not prepared to underwrite an international policy so far ahead of the shape of events. It is in a state of watchful waiting and will very likely respond to constructive leadership in due course demand constructive leadership.
>
> Nowhere in the United States are the people indifferent to the issues of the war or to its outcome. Opinion is overwhelmingly anti-Hitler and substantially pro-Ally. It is honestly and earnestly desirous that the Allies win, but little attention is yet being given as to what it might mean to the United States if the Allies did not win.
>
> It is for this reason that the inclusion of issues of foreign policy in the Presidential campaign may well prove unavoidable and important.

* * *

Presidential politics is no longer a Washington commodity. The pre-convention campaign, distinguished by the vociferousness of all the Republican aspirants and the silence of most of the Democratic aspirants, is beginning to arouse national interest and these events figured most prominently in the week's political news:

In a nation-wide survey of public opinion the Gallup poll disclosed that Secretary of State Cordell Hull ran substantially ahead of President Roosevelt in trial ballots against Senator Arthur Vandenberg. The President ran 53 per cent to Senator Vandenberg's 47 per cent; Secretary Hull ran 58 per cent to Senator Vandenberg's 42 per cent. This unexpected showing will not, of course, affect Mr. Roosevelt's undoubted ability to command a third nomination; it may be influential in deciding whether he will permit his nomination.

It may seem to be news but there is no significance in Mr. Hull's quiet quashing of his candidacy. He insists he is not a candidate and technically he isn't. He doesn't need to be since he could not get the nomination without the President's support and with the President's support does not need to seek the nomination. Would he accept the Democratic nomination? It can be reliably stated that overtures to a prospective campaign manager have been made on behalf of Mr. Hull.

An increasingly tangible line on foreign policy is being drawn between the Administration and its Republican opponents. It may very well be shaping a significant issue in the coming campaign. The President, with whom Mr. Hull would be in agreement on this matter, declared in a political address at Warm Springs that the United States needs in its own interest to exert its active influence "to bring about a better order, a more secure order, of world peace when the time comes."

The leading Republican Presidential candidates, District Attorney Dewey, Senator Taft, and Senator Vandenberg, are urging that the United States avoid any part in working out the future peace.

It is not to be overlooked that the most frequently discussed "dark horse" Republican prospect is now Wendell Willkie and that Mr. Willkie is a strong advocate of American co-operation in the peace-making.

Mr. Roosevelt and the Supreme Court Changes

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I reply to Dr. John M. Brewer's letter that appeared in your paper recently, titled, "For a Fair Campaign," regarding the statement by "one prominent candidate" that the President "should have been impeached" for attempting to change the Supreme Court? This is, no doubt, a reference to the President's efforts in 1937 to pack the Court by adding six new judges to it. Dr. Brewer observes that the candidate's statement ignores two facts, namely, (1) "the changes proposed were not unconstitutional, however ill-advised," (2) "our past history shows many actual changes in the number of judges on the Court." Let us examine these observations of Dr. Brewer.

As to the first: It is by no means clear that the changes in the Supreme Court by the method proposed by the President would have been constitutional. Several great constitutional lawyers expressed the opinion before the Senate Judiciary Committee that the bill was unconstitutional. This bill presented an extremely difficult question of constitutional law, upon which constitutional lawyers might well differ.

As to the second: The number of judges on the Supreme Court has been increased on several occasions by one or two members. But why were these increases made? In every case, they were made out of necessity and as the logic of events dictated. For some years, the Supreme Court judges rode the several circuits; each judge was assigned to a circuit, and he could ride only one. As new States were added to the Union, new circuits had to be created to cover these additions, and they had to have new judges to ride them, and this, in turn, meant the creation of new judges for the Court. These changes, thus, came normally and naturally and necessarily as the country expanded. Not one change was proposed or advocated by any President because he did not like the decisions of the Supreme Court, or because he wished to change those decisions.

The President, however, proposed the change in 1937 because the Court had declared several of his measures unconstitutional, and because he hoped that with this change in the Court it would render decisions more to his liking. This would have given the Executive a certain power over (if not control of) the Supreme Court and might have destroyed the very foundations of our constitutional democracy. There is, thus, no analogy between the change proposed in 1937 and the changes that had taken place in previous years. The points just made are explained in great detail and supported by ample authority in statements made by Professor Griswold of the Harvard Law School and by the writer of this letter before the Senate Judiciary Committee when hearings were being held before it on the bill of 1937. May I not refer Dr. Brewer and your readers to these statements?

I do not mean to imply that I agree with the "prominent candidate's" statement that the President should be impeached for offering and urging the passage of the bill. My remarks here are addressed solely to the observations of Dr. Brewer.

WILLIAM E. MASTERSON,
Temple Law School, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Peace, Peace, but There Is No Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for the manner in which our paper has dealt with the Finnish problem. Special credit is due the editorial writers for emphasizing the heartless deliberation of the United States Congress before extending a loan to the heroic Finns. America, the wealthiest and strongest nation in the world, is lending to the Finns a paltry $10,000,000, one-fifth of the money Sweden has already given.

Evidently some of our Washington statesmen read the Monitor, as Hamilton Fish's letter would suggest, but does not he, together with some of his political kin, see that anti-war talk is playing right into the hands (and plans) of dictators who much prefer to have their fatted calves offer no resistance when brought to the slaughter?

The democracies would be stronger today if there were first, fewer so-called peace societies to sap the Nation's vitals of old time virtues, and second, more admirable characteristics as given expression by patriots whose love for country exceeded all else. Today it is well to remember the closing words of Patrick Henry's speech before the battle of Lexington:

> Gentlemen may cry, peace, peace, but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. . . . Why stand we here idle? . . . Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? . . . I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

And who is not moved to nobler sentiments by the "bravest words in history" uttered by Nathan Hale: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

HOWARD WILHELM
Interlaken, Switzerland

"Varèse a Skilled Organizer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the first of a series of articles in the Monitor on American symphony orchestras, appears a paragraph headed, "Varèse A Skilled Organizer," which I believe is misleading.

In 1919 Edgar Varèse, a composer, and primarily interested in composers, started a symphony orchestra with a *new* idea. The idea was not given a chance to prove whether it was good or bad. It was: to have *one* orchestra that would give contemporary music, and on each program one old work neglected by the other two orchestras, the New York Symphony and the Philharmonic. This policy was adopted by the sponsors of the New Symphony Orchestra. After two concerts the directors asked Mr Varèse to change that policy and to give more familiar music. Mr. Varèse was interested in his idea, not in being a conductor, and refused and the orchestra was handed over to Mr. Bodansky. It became the National Symphony Orchestra, and a year later it was announced that it had been merged with the Philharmonic. There was no place for just another orchestra in New York.

The question was not whether the conductor was good or bad but whether it was good or bad to give New York a new and broader outlook on music.

Mr. Varèse then tried out his idea on a smaller scale and founded a composers' society, "The International Composers Guild," which for many years gave stimulating concerts of modern music for small orchestral combinations and chamber ensembles, conducted by many different conductors. Since then there have been many other similar modern music societies organized in America for small combinations.

Today throughout the United States there are innumerable good symphony orchestras playing good music but all with practically the same policy and programs, all catering to the same people. There still exists a need for at least one symphony orchestra with emphasis on contemporary music and unfamiliar old music, catering to a new and alive audience, just such a symphony orchestra as conceived by Edgar Varèse in 1919. The conductor is of only relative importance.

MERLE ARMITAGE
Los Angeles

Mirror of World Opinion

The One Great Need

The true alternative to a totalitarian State is the Christian State. We must put Christian conscience into our business and politics. Our motto must be, "Live and let live." The rule of gold will wreck us; the Golden Rule will save us. The prostitution of political and economic processes to selfish ends by powerful groups, whether rich or poor, will wreck democracy unless we become sane and sympathetic enough to be just. Organized labor needs better leadership, and so does organized capital; not more astute and cunning leadership, but leadership more regardful of the common good. There is one great need for both capital and labor. They both need sanctification.—*The Good Citizen*, Huntington Park, Calif.

Spring Comes to Lake Michigan

There was a shrill blast of a boat whistle from down on the river today. We jumped to the window and peered over at the narrow band of water twenty-nine stories below. There it was. A smoking, steaming, lusty little tug. We turned to look out on the lake. And we suddenly realized that the ice was gone, completely gone. The water was blue and the sky was blue. We could see over to the Michigan shore, some seventy-five miles away.

Spring has come to Lake Michigan. It means noise, but that means action, life, zest, color. Boats, little and big, will be splashing up and down the river, out into the lake and off across the horizon, carrying and fetching iron ore and coal and sand and things. The river bridges will, after a moment of bell clanging, open their jaws to let the larger vessels through. Auto horns will honk impatiently. And with our windows up to let in those fresher than fresh lake breezes we'll hear every toot, every clash of gears.

Last fall we said good-by to the last plume of dark smoke lying low out over the lake, with a feeling of melancholy, brightened only by anticipation of the limitless forms and colors and antics of the ice and snow of a long, cold winter. During these months we've sat long in awe of the magnificent patterns on the empty ice. But we're glad now it's gone. That we can watch tiny tugs nudging block-long freighters round the tortuous turns of the Chicago River. That we can gaze out into that clear blue lake, past the moving dots with their tails of smoke, and wonder what lies just beyond the horizon.

R. H. C.